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MACHINE TOOLS

MACHINES OUTILS

METALEXPORT

ADDRESS : WARSZAWA, P. O. BOX 442. CABLES : METALEX-WARSZAWA

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INDEX

MACHINE TOOLS METAL

Lathes ... 5
- Bench lathes ... 5
- Engine lathes ... 6
- Production lathes ... 12
- Turret lathes ... 13
- Automatic lathes ... 16
- Roll turning lathes ... 17
- Vertical Boring and Turning Mills ... 20

Railway shop lathes ... 22

Milling machines ... 25
- Universal milling machines ... 25
- Horizontal milling machines ... 29
- Vertical milling machines ... 32

Drilling machines ... 34
- Bench drilling machines ... 34
- Pillar drilling machines ... 35
- Column drilling machines ... 36

Shaping machines ... 38
- Shapers ... 38

Grinding machines ... 39
- Cylinder grinding machines ... 39
- Splineshaft grinding machines ... 40
- Horizontal surface grinding machines ... 41
- Tool and cutter grinding machines ... 42
- Circular saw grinding machines ... 43
- Belt grinding machines ... 44

Cold Metal sawing machines ... 45
- Hacksaw machines ... 45
- Circular saws ... 46

Presses ... 47

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

I. MACHINES-OUTILS POUR MÉTAUX

Tours ... 5
- Tours d'établi ... 5
- Tours universels ... 6
- Tours de production ... 12
- Tours revolvers ... 13
- Tours automatiques ... 16
- Tours pour cylindres ... 17
- Tours verticaux ... 20

Tours pour ateliers de chemins de fer ... 22

Fraiseuses ... 25
- Fraiseuses universelles ... 25
- Fraiseuses horizontales ... 29
- Fraiseuses verticales ... 32

Perceuses ... 34
- Perceuses d'établi ... 34
- Perceuses à colonne ... 35

Limeuses et raboteuses ... 38
- Etaux limeurs ... 38

Rectifieuses ... 39
- Rectifieuses pour pièces cylindriques ... 39
- Rectifieuses pour arbres cannelés ... 40
- Machines à rectifier les surfaces horizontales ... 41
- Machines à affûter les outils et les fraises ... 42
- Machines à affûter les lames de scie ... 43
- Rectifieuses à courroie ... 44

Scies à froid pour métaux ... 45
- Scies à métaux ... 45
- Scies circulaires ... 46

Presses ... 47

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00040R000200170005-5

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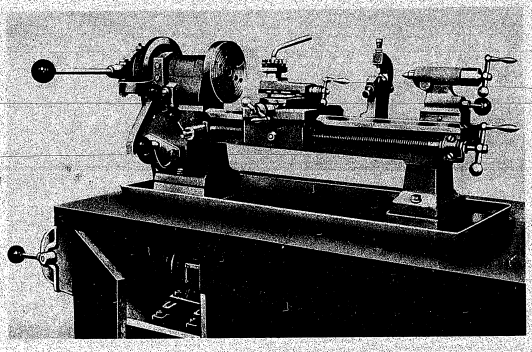

BENCH LATHE — TYPE TSA - 16 — TOUR D'ÉTABLI

	British	Metric	
Swing over bed	in. 6 1/4	mm 160	Hauteur de pointe par rapport au banc
Swing over saddle	in. 2	mm 50	Hauteur de pointe par rapport au chariot
Distance between centres	in. 15 3/4	mm 400	Longueur entre pointes
Spindle bore	in. 5/8	mm 17	Alésage de broche
Spindle taper	Morse n° 1		Cône de broche Morse
Spindle speed	r.p.m. 340 - 1 180	t/m	Vitesses de broche
Power required	H.P. 0.5	kW 0.37	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 88	kg 40	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 132	kg 60	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft 31.8	m³ 0.9	Volume approx. d'expédition

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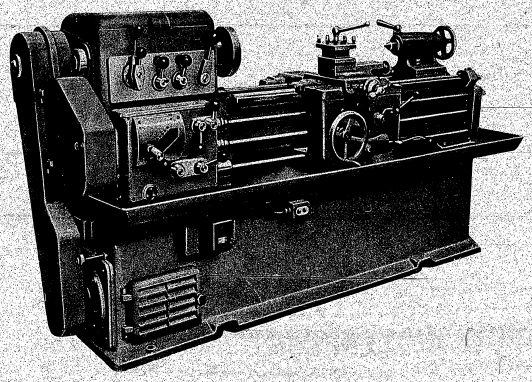
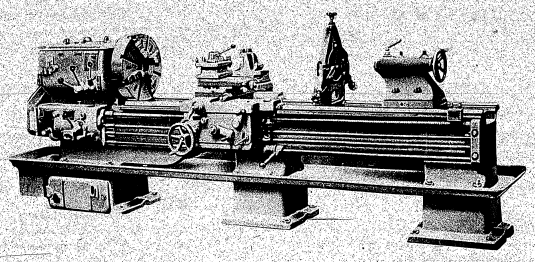


ENGINE LATHE — TYPE TSS - 150 — TOUR UNIVERSEL

	British	Metric	
Swing over bed	in. 11 3/4	mm 300	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au banc
Swing over saddle	in. 8 1/4	mm 210	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot
Distance between centres	in. 22 5/8 - 39 3/8	mm 600 - 1.000	Entre-pointes
Spindle bore	in. 1 3/16	mm 30	Alésage de broche
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 23 - 1 200 r/m		18 vitesses de broche
42 standard longitudinal feeds	in./r. 0.0177-0.17635	mm/t 0.45-4.48	42 avances longitudinales normales
42 fine longitudinal feeds	in./r. 0.00078-0.0110	mm/t 0.02-0.28	42 avances longitudinales fines
Cross feed — half the longitudinal feeds			Avances transversales de valeur des avances longitudinales
Power required	H.P. 3.5	kW 2,6	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 2 530-2 860	kg 1 150-1 300	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 3 080-3 960	kg 1 400-1 800	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 109,5-137,8	m³ 3,1-3,9	Volume approx. d'expédition



HIGH SPEED ENGINE LATHE — TYPE TR - 55 — TOUR UNIVERSEL A GRANDE VITESSE

	British	Metric	
Swing over bed	in. 21 1/4	mm 540	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au banc
Swing over saddle	in. 12 5/8	mm 320	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot
Distance between centres	in. 39 3/8-157 1/2	mm 1 000-4000	Entre-pointes
Spindle bore	in. 2 1/2	mm 62	Alésage de broche
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 12-600 r/m		18 vitesses de broche
68 longitudinal feeds	in./r. 0.00354-0.1069	mm/t 0.09 - 2.7	68 avances longitudinales
68 cross feeds	in./r. 0.00176-0.0531	mm/t 0.045-1.35	68 avances transversales
Power required	H.P. 10.2	kW 7.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 4 840-6 820	kg 2 200-3 100	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 6 490-8 800	kg 2 950-4 000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 403-604	m³ 11.4-17.1	Volume approx. d'expédition

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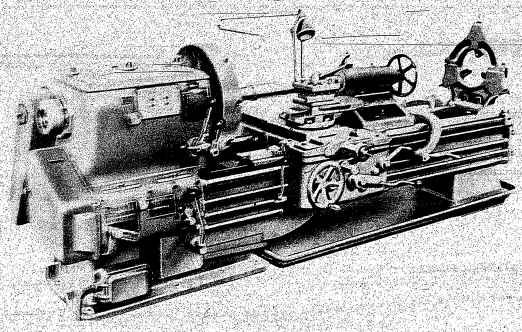


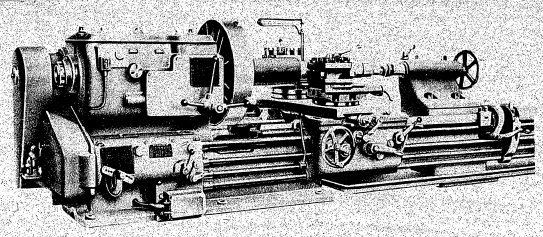
EDGE SPEED ENGINE LATHE

TYPE TR - 70

TOUR UNIVERSEL A GRANDE VITESSE

Swing over bed	
Swing over saddle	
Distance between centres	
Spindle bore	
18 spindle speeds	
55 longitudinal feeds	
55 cross feeds	
Power required	
Approx. net weight	
Approx. gross weight	
Approx. shipping volume	

Hauteur de pointes par rapport au banc
Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot
Entre-pointes
Alésage de broche
18 vitesses de broche
55 avances longitudinales
55 avances transversales
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition



HIGH SPEED ENGINE LATHE

TYPE TR - 90

TOUR UNIVERSEL A GRANDE VITESSE

	British	Metric
Swing over bed	in. 35	mm 900
Swing over saddle	in. 22 1.2	mm 570
Distance between centres	in. 55 | 8.235 | 3	mm 1 500-6 000
Spindle bore	in. 4.1 8	mm 105
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 7.5-380	r.p.m.
55 longitudinal feeds	in. 0.00512-0.15747	mm 0.13 - 4
55 cross feeds	in. 0.00255-0.07874	mm 0.065-2
Power required	H.P. 20	kW 15
Approx. net weight	lb. 17 600-22 100	kg. 8 000-10 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 22 100-33 000	kg. 10 000-15 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu ft 706 | 342	m³ 20,18

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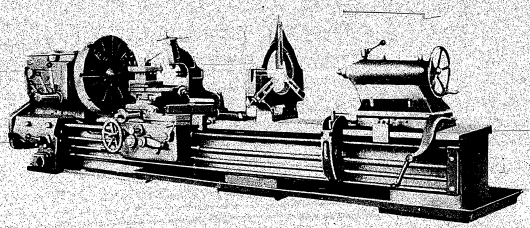

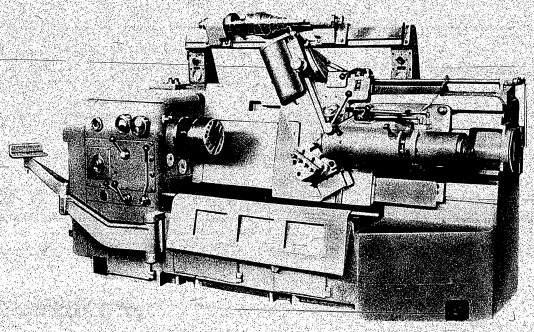

HIGH SPEED ENGINE LATHE — TYPE TR - 100 — TOUR UNIVERSEL A GRANDE VITESSE

	British	Metric	
Swing over bed	in. 39 3/8	mm 1 000	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au banc
Swing over saddle	in. 25 3/8	mm 680	Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot
Distance between centres	in. 79 1/8-236 1/4	mm 2 000-6 000	Entre-pointes
Spindle bore	in. 4 1/8	mm 105	Alésage de broche
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 7.5-380 r.m.		18 vitesses de broche
55 longitudinal feeds	in. r.0.00589-0.15747	mm r.0.15-4	55 avances longitudinales
55 cross feeds	in. r.0.00255-0.07874	mm r.0.065-2	55 avances transversales
Power required	H.P. 25	kW 15	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 13 700-25 000	kg 6 200-12 700	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 22 400-34 500	kg 10 200-15 700	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 220-420	m³ 22-40	Volume approx. d'expédition

ROUGH TURNING LATHE WITH HYDRAULIC COPYING DEVICE — TYPE TGA - 18 — TOUR DE DÉGROSSISSAGE AVEC DISPOSITIF REPRODUCTEUR HYDRAULIQUE

	British	Metric	
Swing over bed, max.	in. 7 1/8	mm 180	Hauteur de pointes, max.
Swing over bed, min.	in. 1 5/8	mm 40	Hauteur de pointes, min.
Distance between centres	in. 39 3/8	mm 1 000	Entre-pointes
12 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 118-1 500 r.m.		12 vitesses de broche
11 feeds	in. r.0.00589-0.05905	mm r.0.15-1.5	11 avances
Power required	H.P. 29.4	kW 21.6	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 12 100	kg 5 500	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 15 850	kg 7 200	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 318	m³ 9	Volume approx. d'expédition

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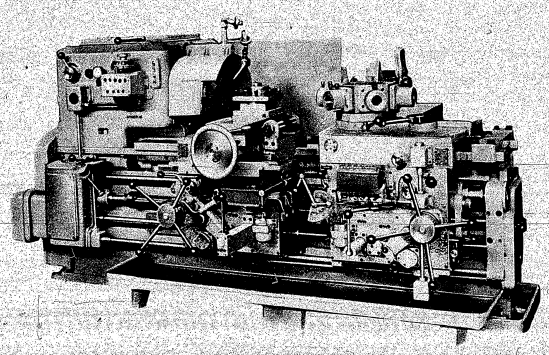


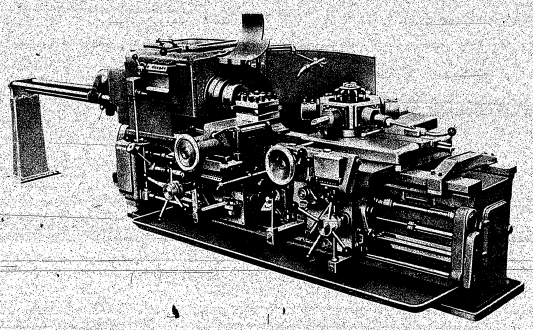
TURRET LATHE WITH HYDRAULIC CONTROL AND PRESELECTION

TYPE Rv - 50

TOUR REVOLVER A COMMANDE HYDRAULIQUE ET PRÉSÉLECTION

	British	Metric
Spindle bore	in. 2 7/16	mm 62
Bar capacity	in. 2	mm 50
Swing over cross slide	in. 15.3 4	mm 400
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 13-1 800	t.m.
9 longitudinal feeds	in. r. 0.00193-0.28345	mm r. 0.1-7.5
Power required	H.P. 19	kW 14
Approx. net weight	lb. 9 900	kg 4 500
Approx. gross weight	lb. 12 800	kg 5 800
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 265	m³ 7.5

Alésage de broche
Dia. max. adm. (barre)
Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot transversal
18 vitesses de broche
9 avances longitudinales
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition



TURRET LATHE WITH HYDRAULIC CONTROL AND PRESELECTION

TYPE Rv - 80

TOUR REVOLVER A COMMANDE HYDRAULIQUE ET PRÉSÉLECTION

	British	Metric
Spindle bore	in. 3 3 4	mm 95
Bar capacity	in. 3 1 8	mm 80
Swing over cross slide	in. 17 3 8	mm 440
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 10.6-1 250	t.m.
9 longitudinal feeds	in. r. 0.00433-0.31496	mm r. 0.11-8
Cross travel of turret saddle	in. 10 1 4	mm 260
Power required	H.P. 27.2	kW 20
Approx. net weight	lb. 12 320	kg 5 600
Approx. gross weight	lb. 16 000	kg 7 300
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 417	m³ 11.8

Alésage de broche
Dia. max. adm. (barre)
Hauteur de pointes par rapport au chariot transversal
18 vitesses de broche
9 avances longitudinales
Course transversale du porte-tourelle
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition

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M E T A L E X

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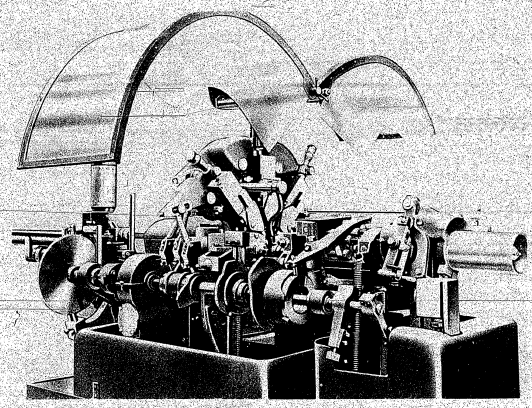


AUTOMATIC LATHE — TYPE BPU - 7 — TOUR AUTOMATIQUE

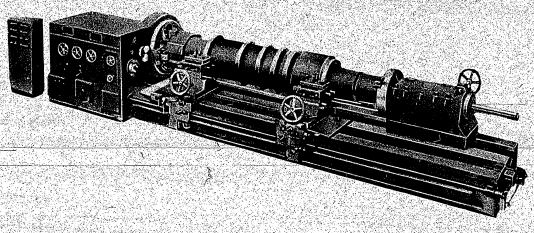
	British	Metric	
Max. bar capacity	in. 1.4	mm 7	Dia. max. adm. (barre)
Max. turning length	in. 2.3.4	mm 70	Longueur max. de tournage
5 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 2 000-6 000 t/m		5 vitesses de broche
Output	pcs min 0.462-20.8 nombre de pièces min		Capacité de production
Power required	H.P. 1.4	kW 1	Puissance du moteur
Approx. net weight	lb. 1.540	kg 700	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 2.200	kg 1.000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 21	m³ 2	Volume approx. d'expédition

TYPE BPU - 12

	British	Metric	
Max. bar capacity	in. 1.2	mm 12	Dia. max. adm. (barre)
Max. turning length	in. 2.3.4	mm 70	Longueur max. de tournage
12 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 8 000-6 000 t/m		12 vitesses de broche
Output	pcs min 0.07-22 nombre de pièces min		Capacité de production
Power required	H.P. 3	kW 1.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 2.640	kg 1.200	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 3.520	kg 1.600	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 88	m³ 2.5	Volume approx. d'expédition

Registered Polish Patents N. 37183 - 37754 - 37795 - 37803

M E T A L E X P O R T - W A R S Z A W A



ROLL TURNING LATHE — TYPE 3 TAP — TOUR POUR CYLINDRES

	British	Metric	
Max. turning dia	in. 39.3.8	mm 1 000	Dia. max. de tournage
Roll journal dia	in. 9.7.8-18.7.8	mm 250-480	Dia. de portée de cylindre
Distance between centres	in. 196.7.8	mm 5 000	Entre-pointes
Headstock chuck plate dia.	in. 35.1.2	mm 900	Dia. de serrage (poupée motrice)
Tailstock chuck plate dia.	in. 29.1.2	mm 750	Dia. de serrage (contre-poupée)
16 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 0.6-43 t/m		16 vitesses de broche
16 longitudinal feeds	in. r.0.01181-0.2362	mm 0.3-6	16 avances longitudinales
Power required	H.P. 43	kW 31.6	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 66.000	kg 30.000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 76.000	kg 34.500	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 1.940	m³ 55	Volume approx. d'expédition

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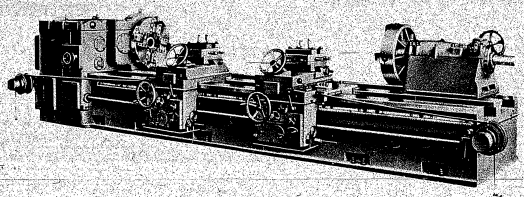
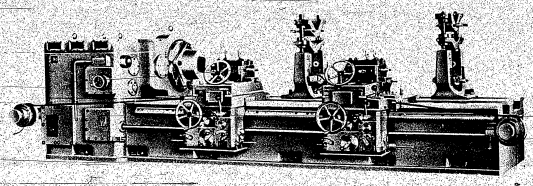


ROLL TURNING LATHE — TYPE 2 TAP/Z — TOUR POUR CYLINDRES

	British	Metric	
Max. turning dia.	in. 28	mm 710	Dia. max. de tournage
Roll journal dia.	in. 7 7.8-13 3.4	mm 200-350	Dia. de portée de cylindre
Turning length	in. 137 3.4	mm 3 500	Longueur de tournage
Headstock chuck plate dia.	in. 26 3.8	mm 670	Dia. de serrage (poupée motrice)
Tailstock chuck plate dia.	in. 24 3.4	mm 630	Dia. de serrage (contre-poupée)
16 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 1.35-95 r.m.		16 vitesses de broche
8 standard longitudinal feeds	in. r 0.00492-0.05511	mm r 0.125-1.4	8 avances longitudinales normales
8 quick longitudinal feeds	in. r 0.01397-0.15747	mm r 0.355-4	8 avances longitudinales rapides
8 standard cross feeds	in. r 0.00196-0.02204	mm r 0.05-0.56	8 avances transversales normales
8 quick cross feeds	in. r 0.005518-0.06299	mm r 0.142-1.6	8 avances transversales rapides
Power required	H.P. 29.3	kW 21.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 37 400	kg 17 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 45 000	kg 20 500	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 970	m³ 27.4	Volume approx. d'expédition



ROLL TURNING LATHE — TYPE 2TAP K — TOUR POUR CYLINDRES

	British	Metric	
Max. turning dia.	in. 28	mm 710	Dia. max. de tournage
Roll journal dia.	in. 7 7.8-13 3.4	mm 200-350	Dia. de portée de cylindre
Turning length	in. 137 3.4	mm 3 500	Longueur de tournage
Chuck plate dia.	in. 26 3.8	mm 670	Dia. de serrage
16 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 0.71-53 r.m.		16 vitesses de broche
8 standard longitudinal feeds	in. r 0.00492-0.0551	mm r 0.125-1.4	8 avances longitudinales normales
8 quick longitudinal feeds	in. r 0.01397-0.1574	mm r 0.355-4	8 avances longitudinales rapides
8 standard cross feeds	in. r 0.00196-0.0220	mm r 0.05-0.56	8 avances transversales normales
8 quick cross feeds	in. r 0.005518-0.0629	mm r 0.142-1.6	8 avances transversales rapides
Power required	H.P. 19	kW 14	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 31 700	kg 14 400	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 37 400	kg 17 000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 850	m³ 24	Volume approx. d'expédition

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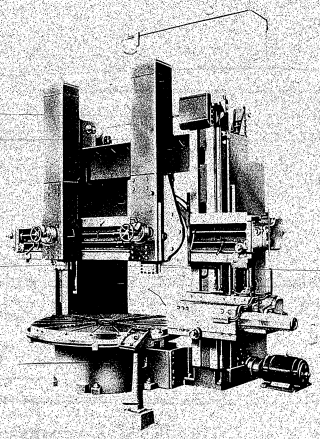
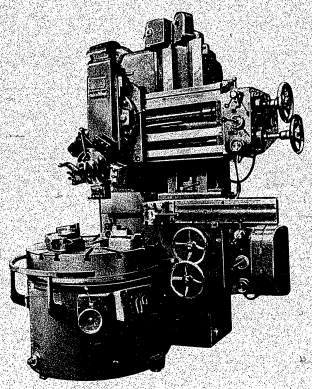


DOUBLE COLUMN VERTICAL BORING AND TURNING MILL WITH HYDRAULIC CONTROL AND PRESELECTION

TYPE 2 KCE

TOUR VERTICAL A DEUX MONTANTS AVEC COMMANDE HYDRAULIQUE ET PRÉSÉLECTION

	British	Metric	
Table dia.	in. 126	mm 3 200	Dia. du plateau
Max. turning dia. with vertical head with side head	in. 141.3 4 in. 133 7 8	mm 3 600 mm 3 400	Dia. max. de tournage avec la tête verticale avec la tête latérale
Max. height of machined work piece	in. 72 7 8	mm 1 850	Hauteur max. de la pièce usinée
18 table speeds	r.p.m. 0.5-25 r.m		18 vitesses du plateau
12 vertical and horizontal feeds	in. r.0.01377-0.62990	mm r.0.35-16	12 avances verticales et horizontales
Power required	H.P. 77.8	kW 58	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 130 000	kg 59 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 147 400	kg 67 000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 4 500	m³ 128	Volume approx. d'expédition



SINGLE COLUMN VERTICAL BORING AND TURNING MILL WITH HYDRAULIC CONTROL

TYPE KN-11

TOUR VERTICAL A UN SEUL MONTANT AVEC COMMANDE HYDRAULIQUE

	British	Metric	
Table dia.	in. 43 1 4	mm 1 100	Dia. du plateau
Max. turning dia. with turret head with side head	in. 47 1 4 in. 43 1 4	mm 1 200 mm 1 100	Dia. max. de tournage avec tête verticale avec tête latérale
Max. height of machined work piece	in. 37 1 8	mm 950	Hauteur max. de la pièce usinée
16 table speeds	r.p.m. 5-155 r.m		16 vitesses du plateau
12 turret head feeds	in. r.0.00305-0.4395	mm r.0.23-11.1	12 avances de la tête verticale
Rapid power traverse of turret head	in. min 70 7 8	mm min 1 800	Retour rapide de la tête verticale
Rapid power traverse of cross slide	in. min 19 3 1	mm min 500	Retour rapide du chariot transversal
Power required	H.P. 34.6	kW 25.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 24 200	kg 11 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 31 900	kg 14 500	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 920	m³ 26	Volume approx. d'expédition

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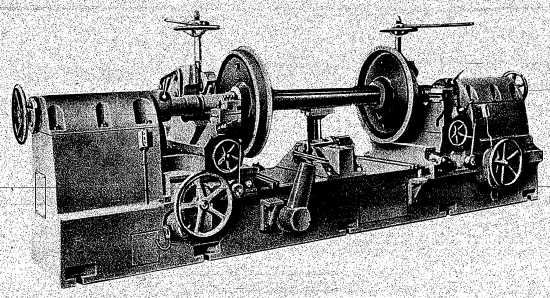
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX - WARSZAWA

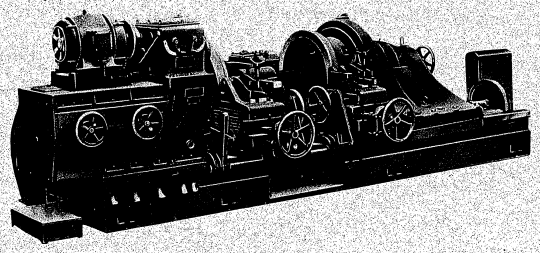


AXLE JOURNAL TURNING AND BURNISHING WHEEL LATHE

TYPE TBG/U

TOUR A ROUES POUR LE TOURNAGE ET LE POLISSAGE DES FUSÉES D'ESSIEUX

	British	Metric
Max. tread dia.	in. 43 1/4	mm 1 100
Axle journal dia.	in. 2 3/4-7 1/2	mm 70-190
Max. axle length	in. 99 7/8	mm 2 562
Gauge	in. 56 1/2-60 1/8	mm 1 435-1 524
Belt pulley speeds	r.p.m. 375 and 750	r/m
Power required	H.P. 8.8/11.1	kW 6,5/8,1
Approx. net weight	lb. 22900	kg 10 400
Approx. gross weight	lb. 28600	kg 13 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 1150	m³ 32,3



SEMI-AUTOMATIC WHEEL LATHE FOR CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEEL SETS

TYPE ITCH

TOUR A ROUES SEMI-AUTOMATIQUE POUR JEUX DE ROUES DE CHARIOTS ET WAGONS

	British	Metric
Turning dia. of tread	in. 33 1/2-43 1/4	mm 850-1 100
Max. axle length	in. 87 3/4	mm 2 436
Gauge	in. 56 1/2-60 1/8	mm 1 435-1 524
12 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 2.34-42.23	r/m
Longitudinal roughing feeds	in. r. 0.0164-0.1299	mm r. 0.47-3.3
Power required	H.P. 69.5	kW 51
Approx. net weight	lb. 72,600	kg 33 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 83,600	kg 38 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft. 2,150	m³ 61

TYPE ITCT

	British	Metric
Turning dia. of tread	in. 21 5/8-34 1/4	mm 550-870
Max. axle length	in. 82 3/4	mm 2 100
Gauge	in. 39 3/8-56 1/2	mm 1,000-1 435
12 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 1.46-14.63	r/m
Longitudinal roughing feeds	in. r. 0.0164-0.1299	mm r. 0.47-3.3
Power required	H.P. 69.5	kW 51
Approx. net weight	lb. 72,600	kg. 33 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 83,600	kg 38 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft. 2 150	m³ 61

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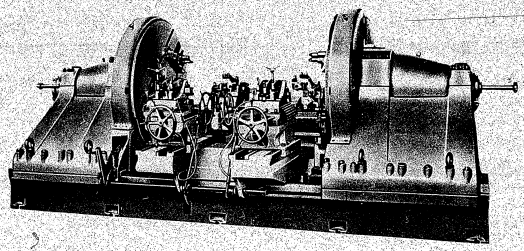
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS : WARSZAWA P. O BOX 442. CABLES : METALEX – WARSZAWA



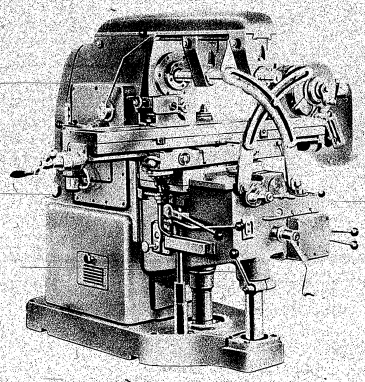
SEMI-AUTOMATIC WHEEL LATHE FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND TENDER WHEEL SETS

TYPE 3TCH/H

TOUR A ROUES SEMI-AUTOMATIQUE POUR JEUX DE ROUES DE LOCOMOTIVE ET TENDER

	British	Metric
Turning dia. of tread	in. 37 3/8-98 5/8	mm 950-2 250
Max. distance between face-plates	in. 118 1/8	mm 3 000
Gauge	in. 56 1/2	mm 1 435
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 0.57-10.55 r.m	
Longitudinal feeds	in./r 0.0170-0.1259	mm/t 0.45-3.2
Power required	H.P. 75	kW 55
Approx. net weight	lb. 137 500	kg 58 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 139 000	kg 63 300
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 3 340	m³ 95

Dia. de tournage du bandage
Distance max. entre plateaux
Voie
18 vitesses de broche
Avances longitudinales
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition



UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINE

TYPE FU - 1a

FRAISEUSE UNIVERSELLE

	British	Metric
Table dimensions	in. 49 1/4 - 9 7/8	mm 1 250 - 250
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 23 5/8	mm 600
cross	in. 7 1/4	mm 185
vertical	in. 14 3/8	mm 365
Spindle taper : metric	in. 2 3/4	mm 70
Distance between spindle centre and table : max.	in. 16 3/8	mm 415
min.	in. 5/8	mm 15
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 26.5-1 600 r.m	
18 table feeds : longitudinal	in./min. 1 3/4-19 3/4	mm/min. 11.8-500
cross	in./min. 1 1/4-13 1/8	mm/min. 7.9-333
vertical	in./min. 1 5/8- 6 5/8	mm/min. 3.9-167
Power required	H.P. 4.7	kW 3.5
Approx. net weight	lb. 3 960	kg 1 800
Approx. gross weight	lb. 4 850	kg 2 200
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 247	m³ 7

Dimensions de table
Course de la table : longitudinale
transversale
verticale
Broche : cône métrique
Distance entre le centre de broche et la table : max.
mini.
18 vitesses de broche
18 avances de table : longitudinales
transversales
verticales
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition

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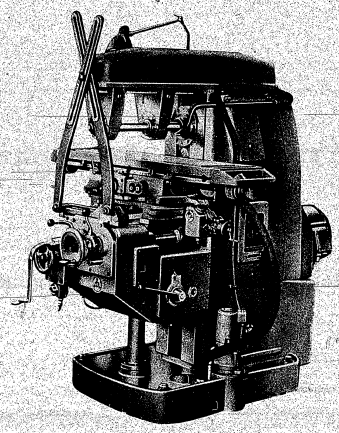
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE ADDRESS : WARSZAWA, P. O. BOX 442. CABLES : METALEX - WARSZAWA



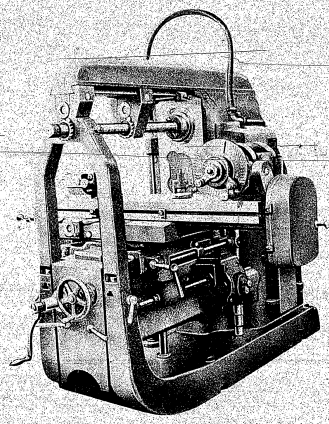
UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINE

TYPE FWB - 25

FRAISEUSE UNIVERSELLE

	British	Metric
Table dimensions	in. 44 1/8 x 10 1/4	mm 1 120 - 260
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 25 1/6	mm 650
cross	in. 7 1/2	mm 190
vertical	in. 13 3/4	mm 350
Spindle taper : metric	in. 1 3/4	mm 44
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 13 3/4	mm 350
18 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 65-1 800	r.t.m
16 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 3/8-38 5/8	mm. min 35-990
cross	in. min. 1-30 1/8	mm min 25-765
vertical	in. min. 1 3/5	mm min 12-380
Power required	H.P. 8.4	kW 6.2
Approx. net weight	lb. 4 400	kg. 2 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 5 500	kg. 2 500
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 247	m³ 7

Dimensions de table
Course de la table : longitudinale
transversale
verticale
Broche : cône métrique
Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
18 vitesses de broche
16 avances de table : longitudinales
transversales
verticales
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition



UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINE

FRAISEUSE UNIVERSELLE

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PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE ADDRESS: WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES: METALEX - WARSZAWA

UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINE

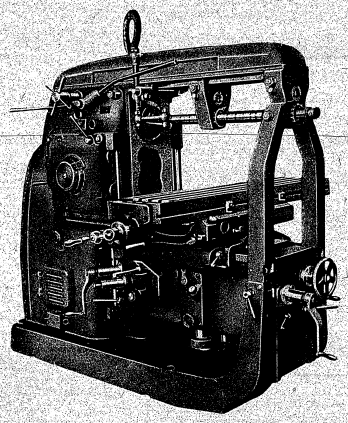
TYPE 2 FWA

FRAISEUSE UNIVERSELLE

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 53 / 8-12 / 4	mm / 350-310	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 27 5/8	mm 700	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 9 7/8	mm 350	transversale
vertical	in. 16 / 2	mm 420	verticale
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	2 pouces 3/4	Broche : cône ISA
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 16 / 2	mm 420	Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 20-1 500 / m		21 vitesses de broche
32 tables feeds : longitudinal	in. min. / 2-39 3/4	mm min 12-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3/8-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. / 4-19 7/8	mm min. 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 5	kW 3,7	Puissance du moteur
Approx. net weight	lb. 8 140	kg 3 700	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 9 460	kg 4 300	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft. 247	m³ 7	Volume approx. d'expédition

TYPE 3 FWA

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 63 / 5 3/8	mm / 600-390	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 32 / 4	mm 865	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 11 / 4	mm 300	transversale
vertical	in. 17 3/8	mm 440	verticale
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	2 pouces 3/4	Broche : cône ISA
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 17 3/4	mm 450	Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 18-1 300 / m		21 vitesses de broche
32 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. / 2-39 3/4	mm min 12-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3/8-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. / 4-19 7/8	mm min 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 7,5	kW 5,5	Puissance necessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 9 900	kg 4 500	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 11 700	kg 5 300	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft. 393	m³ 8	Volume approx. d'expédition



HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINE
FRAISEUSE HORIZONTALE

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METALEXPORT WARSZAWA
PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX WARSZAWA

HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINE

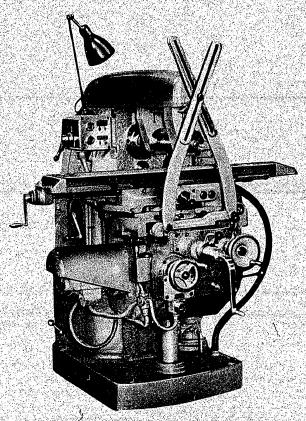
TYPE 2 FXA

FRAISEUSE HORIZONTALE

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 53 1/8 × 12 1/4	mm 1 350 × 310	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 27 5/8	mm 700	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 9 7/8	mm 250	transversale
vertical	in. 17 3/8	mm 440	verticale
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	3 pouces 3/4	Broche : Cône ISA
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 17 3/4	mm 450	Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 20 1 500	t/m	21 vitesses de broche
32 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 2-33 3/4	mm min 12-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3/8-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. 1 4-19 7/8	mm min 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 5	kW 3,7	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 7 920	kg 3 600	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 9 240	kg 4 200	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft 247	m³ 7	Volume approx. d'expédition

TYPE 4 FXA

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 78 3/4 × 16 1/8	mm 2 000 × 410	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 41 1/4	mm 1 065	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 14 1/4	mm 360	transversale
vertical	in. 18 1/8	mm 460	verticale
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	3 pouces 3/4	Broche : Cône ISA
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 18 1/2	mm 470	Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 16 1 307	t/m	21 vitesses de broche
32 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 2-13 3/4	mm min 12-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3 4-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. 1 4-19 7/8	mm min 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 10	kW 7,5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 10 550	kg 4 800	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 12 300	kg 5 600	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft 318	m³ 9	Volume approx. d'expédition



HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINE

TYPE FXB - 25

FRAISEUSE HORIZONTALE

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 44 1/8 × 10 1/4	mm 1 120 × 260	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 25 5/8	mm 650	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 7 1/2	mm 190	transversale
vertical	in. 15 3/4	mm 400	verticale
Max. distance between spindle centre and table	in. 15 3/4	mm 400	Distance max. entre centre de la broche et table
Spindle taper metric	in. 1 3/4	mm 44	Broche : cône métrique
16 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 65 1 800	t/m	16 vitesses de broche
16 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 3/8-38 5/8	mm min 35-980	16 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 1 30 1/8	mm min 25-765	transversales
vertical	in. min. 1 2-15	mm min 12-380	verticales
Power required	H.P. 8,4	kW 6,2	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 4 400	kg 2 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 5 500	kg 2 500	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft 247	m³ 7	Volume approx. d'expédition

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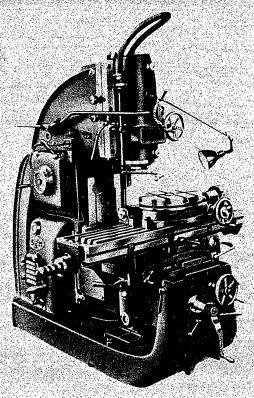
METALEXPORT WARSZAWA
PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS: WARSZAWA P.O. BOX 442 CABLES: METALEX WARSZAWA



VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE
FRAISEUSE VERTICALE

VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE — FRAISEUSE VERTICALE

TYPE 2 FYA

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 53 1/8 × 12 1/4	mm 1 350 × 310	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 27 5/8	mm 700	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 11	mm 280	transversale
vertical	in. 11 3/8	mm 290	verticale
Vertical travel of milling head	in. 6 1/8	mm 150	Course verticale de la tête de fraisage
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	2 pouces 3/4	Broche : cône ISA
Max. height of spindle nose over table	in. 13 3/4	mm 400	Hauteur max. du nez de broche au-dessus de la table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 20-1 800 : m		21 vitesses de broche
32 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 2-39 3/4	mm min 12-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3 8-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. 1 4-19 7/8	mm min 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 5.5	kW 4	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 8 800	kg 4 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 11 000	kg 5 000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 249	m³ 7	Volume approx. d'expédition

TYPE 4 FYA

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 78 3/4 × 16 1/8	mm 2 000 × 410	Dimensions de table
Table travel : longitudinal	in. 63 1/4	mm 1 065	Course de la table : longitudinale
cross	in. 15 3/4	mm 400	transversale
vertical	in. 14 1/4	mm 360	verticale
Vertical travel of milling head	in. 5 7/8	mm 150	Course verticale de la tête de fraisage
Spindle taper : ISA	in. 2 3/4	2 pouces 3/4	Broche : cône ISA
Max. height of spindle nose over table	in. 20 1/8	mm 510	Hauteur max. du nez de broche au-dessus de la table
21 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 18-1 300 : m		21 vitesses de broche
32 table feeds : longitudinal	in. min. 1 2-39 3/4	mm min 18-1 010	32 avances de table : longitudinales
cross	in. min. 3 8-29 3/4	mm min 9- 756	transversales
vertical	in. min. 1 4-19 7/8	mm min 6- 505	verticales
Power required	H.P. 10	kW 7.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 11 000	kg 5 000	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 13 700	kg 6 200	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 318	m³ 9	Volume approx. d'expédition

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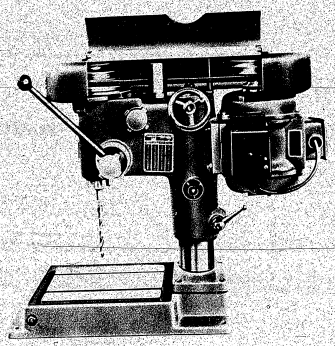
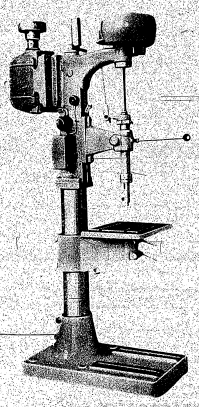
PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA, P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX WARSZAWA





BENCH DRILLING MACHINE

TYPE WS - 15

	British	Metric
Max. drilling dia. steel	in. 5 8	mm 15
Max. drilling depth	in. 3 1 2	mm 90
Vertical travel of drilling head	in. 7 1 8	mm 180
Table dimensions	in. 17 3 4 11 3 4	mm 450 300
4 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 450-3 000 r.m.	
Spindle taper	Morse Nr 2	
Power required	H.P. 0 68	kW 0.5
Approx. net weight	lb. 308	kg 140
Approx. gross weight	lb. 396	kg 180
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 23	m³ 0,65

PERCEUSE D'ÉTABLI

- Dia. max. de perçage, acier
- Profondeur max. de perçage
- Course verticale de la tête de perçage
- Dimensions de table
- 4 vitesses de broche
- Cône de broche
- Puissance nécessaire
- Poids net approx.
- Poids brut approx.
- Volume approx. d'expédition

TYPE WSA - 6

	British	Metric
Max. drilling dia. steel	in. 15 64	mm 6
Max. drilling depth	in. 2 3 4	mm 70
Vertical travel of drilling head	in. 12 5 8	mm 320
Table dimensions	in. 12 3 4 9 1 4	mm 325 235
12 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 750-10 000 r.m.	
Spindle taper	Morse Nr 1	
Power required	H.P. 0.5	kW 0,37
Approx. net weight	lb. 242	kg 110
Approx. gross weight	lb. 374	kg 170
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 21 3	m³ 0,6

- Dia. max. de perçage, acier
- Profondeur max. de perçage
- Course verticale de la tête de perçage
- Dimensions de table
- 12 vitesses de broche
- Cône de broche
- Puissance nécessaire
- Poids net approx.
- Poids brut approx.
- Volume approx. d'expédition

PILLAR DRILLING MACHINE (SIMPLIFIED MODEL)

TYPE WE - 20

	British	Metric
Max. drilling dia. : steel	in. 3 4	mm 20
cast iron	in. 1 1 16	mm 27
Max. drilling depth	in. 5 5 8	mm 143
Max. height of spindle nose over table	in. 23 1 4	mm 590
Height of spindle nose over baseplate : max.	in. 42 3 4	mm 1 085
min.	in. 31 7 8	mm 810
Table vertical travel	in. 21 1 4	mm 540
Table dimensions	in. 15 3 4 11 7 8	mm 400 300
Baseplate dimensions	in. 15 3 4 15	mm 400 380
6 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 184-1 424 r.m.	
Power required	H.P. 2.8	kW 2
Approx. net weight	lb. 990	kg 450
Approx. gross weight	lb. 1 650	kg 750
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 103	m³ 2,9

PERCEUSE A COLONNE (MACHINE SIMPLIFIÉE)

- Dia. max. de perçage : acier fonte
- Profondeur max. de perçage
- Hauteur max. du nez de broche au-dessus de la table
- Hauteur max. du nez de broche au-dessus de la plaque de base : max. min.
- Course verticale de la table
- Dimensions de table
- Dimensions de la plaque de base
- 6 vitesses de broche
- Puissance nécessaire
- Poids net approx.
- Poids brut approx.
- Volume approx. d'expédition

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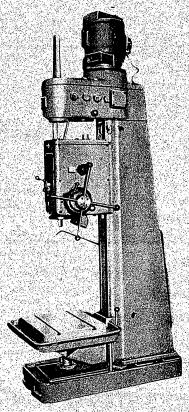
METALEXPORT WARSZAWA

PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX WARSZAWA



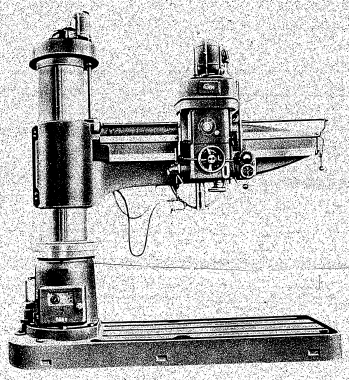
COLUMN DRILLING MACHINE

TYPE WKA - 40

PERCEUSE A COLONNE

	British	Metric
Max. drilling dia. : steel	in. 1 1/2	mm 40
cast iron	in. 2 1/8	mm 55
Max. drilling depth	in. 11	mm 280
Height of spindle nose over table :		
min.	in. 0-29 1/2	mm 0-750
Distance between spindle centre and column	in. 14	mm 355
Table dimensions	in. 24 3/4 x 19 5/8	mm 630-500
16 spindle speeds :	r.p.m. 25-1 250	r.m.
6 spindle feeds :	in. r. 0.00393-0.0354	mm r. 0,1-0,9
Spindle taper	Morse N° 5	
H.P. required	H.P. 7,5	kW 5,5
Approx. net weight	lb. 3 300	kg 1 500
Approx. gross weight	lb. 4 850	kg 2 200
Approx. shipping volume	cu. ft. 154	m³ 4,5

Dia. max. de perçage : acier	fonte
Profondeur max. de perçage	
Hauteur du nez de broche au-dessus de la table	
Distance entre axe de broche et colonne	
Dimensions de table	
16 vitesses de broche	
6 avances de broche	
Cône de broche	
Puissance nécessaire	
Poids net approx.	
Poids brut approx.	
Volume approx. d'expédition	



RADIAL DRILLING MACHINE

TYPE WR - 3.2

PERCEUSE RADIALE

	British	Metric
Max. drilling dia. : steel	in. 3 1/8	mm 80
cast iron	in. 4	mm 100
Max. drilling depth	in. 15.3 4	mm 400
Drilling spindle radius : max.	in. 137 1/2	mm 3 493
min.	in. 30 3 5	m'm 772
Height of spindle nose over baseplate : max.	in. 87 7 8	mm 2 230
min.	in. 33 5 8	mm 830
Vertical travel of the arm	in. 39 3 8	mm 1 000
Baseplate dimensions	in. 185 61 3 8	mm 4 700 1 560
36 spindle speeds	r.p.m. 19-1 320	r.m.
18 spindle feeds	in. r. 0.0050 0.125	mm r. 0,15-3,2
Spindle taper	Morse N° 5	
Power required	H.P. 13 6	kW 10
Approx. net weight	lb. 31 000	kg 14 100
Approx. gross weight	lb. 37 400	kg 17 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu ft. 1 030	m³ 33

Dia. max. de perçage : acier	fonte
Profondeur max. de perçage	
Rayon de la broche de perçage : max.	
min.	
Hauteur du nez de la broche au-dessus de la plaque de base : max.	
min.	
Course verticale du bras	
Dimensions de la plaque de base	
36 vitesses de broche	
18 avances de broche	
Cône de broche	
Puissance nécessaire	
Poids net approx.	
Poids brut approx.	
Volume approx. d'expédition	

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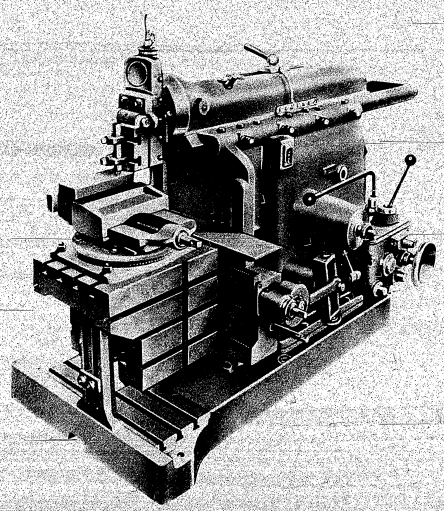


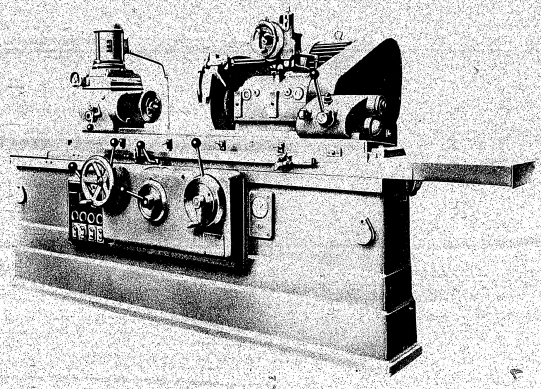
SHAPER

TYPE SP - 600

ÉTAU-LIMEUR

	British	Metric
Ram stroke : min.	in. 3 1/8	mm 80
max.	in. 24	mm 610
Table horizontal travel	in. 31 1/2	mm 800
Table vertical trave	in. 11 3/4	mm 350
Table dimensions	in. 28 5/8 19 3/4	mm 600 500
8 ram speeds	strokes/min. 9-102	coups/m
Power required	H.P. 7.5	kW 5.5
Approx. net weight	lb. 8 800	kg. 4 000
Approx. gross weight	lb. 11 000	kg. 5 000
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 212	m³ 6

Course du coulisseau : min.
max.
Course horizontale de la table
Course verticale de la table
Dimensions de table
8 vitesses de coulisseau
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition



CYLINDRICAL GRINDING MACHINE

TYPE SJW - 1 000

MACHINE A RECTIFIER LES PIÈCES CYLINDRIQUES

	British	Metric
Grinding dia.	in. 11 3/4	mm 300
Grinding length between centres	in. 39 3/8	mm 1 000
Max. weight of workpiece to be ground	lb. 440	kg 200
Grinding wheel (dia. and width)	in. 19 3/4 2	mm 500 60
Workpiece speeds, stepless adjustment		r.p.m. 16-180 r.m
Table feeds, stepless adjustment	in. min. 17 8-315	mm min 200-8 000
Power required	H.P. 13/6	kW 10
Approx. net weight	lb. 7 940	kg 3 600
Approx. gross weight	lb. 9 240	kg 4 200
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 350	m³ 10

Dia. de rectification
Longueur de rectification entre centres
Poids max. de la pièce à rectifier
Meule (dia. et largeur)
Vitesses de pièce, variation continue
Avances de table, variation continue
Puissance nécessaire
Poids net approx.
Poids brut approx.
Volume approx. d'expédition

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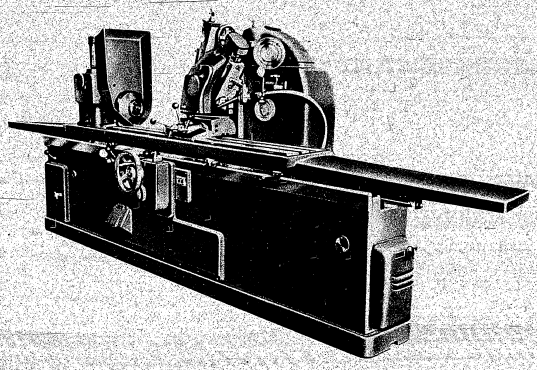
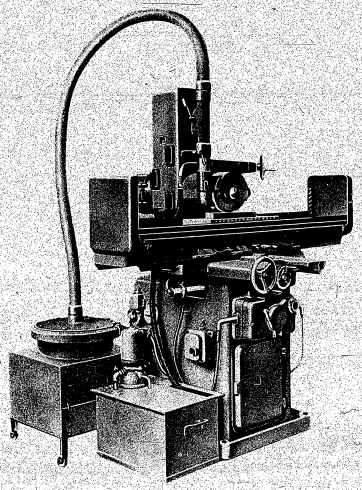
METALEXPORT WARSZAWA
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX - WARSZAWA



SPLINESHAFT GRINDING MACHINE — TYPE ZWA - 150 — RECTIFIEUSE POUR ARBRES CANNELÉS

	British	Metric	
Grinding dia.	in. 3 1/2	mm 90	Dia. de rectification
Max. distance between centres	in. 59 1/8	mm 1 500	Distance max. entre centres
Max. grinding length	in. 51 1/8	mm 1 300	Longueur max. de rectification
Table speeds	in. min 33 3 9 33 1 3	m mun 1 12	Vitesses de table
Power required	H.P. 6,8	kW 5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 11 220	kg 5 100	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 13 400	kg 6 100	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 520	m³ 14,7	Volume approx. d'expédition



HORIZONTAL SURFACE GRINDING MACHINE — TYPE SPH - 1 — MACHINE A RECTIFIER LES SURFACES HORIZONTALES

	British	Metric	
Grinding length	in. 23 5 8	mm 600	Longueur de rectification
Grinding width	in. 7 7 9	mm 200	Largeur de rectification
Table cross travel	in. 8 5 8	mm 220	Course transversale de la table
Max. heigth of spindle nose over table	in. 13 3 4	mm 350	Hauteur max. du nez de broche au-dessus de la table
Table cross feed	in 0.00233-0.0787 I	mm 0.06-2	Avance transversale de la table
Grinding wheel (dia. and width)	in. 7 7 1 3 1	mm 200 30	Meule (dia. et largeur)
Power required	H.P. 3	kW 2,2	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 2 780	kg 1 260	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 3 960	kg 1 800	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 183	m³ 5,2	Volume approx. d'expédition

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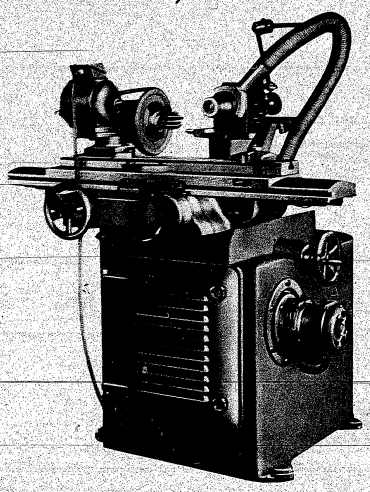
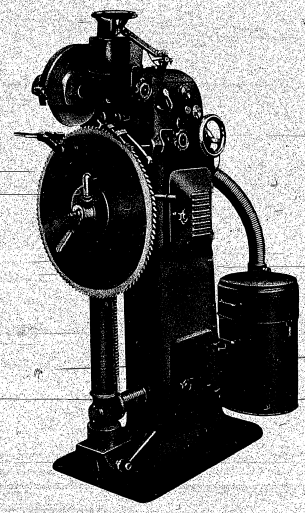


UNIVERSAL TOOL AND CUTTER GRINDING MACHINE

TYPE 1 - SAB

MACHINE UNIVERSELLE A AFFUTER LES OUTILS ET LES FRAISES

	British	Metric	
Table dimensions	in. 27 7/8 × 10 1/4	mm 910 × 134	**Dimensions de table**
Height of centres	in. 4 7/8	mm 125	**Hauteur de centres**
Max. distance between centres	in. 27	mm 640	**Distance max. entre centres**
Table longitudinal travel	in. 16 1/8	mm 410	**Course longitudinale de la table**
Vertical spindle travel	in. 7 1/2	mm 190	**Course verticale de la broche**
Grinding wheel (dia. and width)	in. 5 7/8 × 1 1/2	mm 150 × 12	**Meule (dia. et largeur)**
Grinding wheel spindle speeds	r.p.m.	3 850-5 780 r.m.	**Vitesses de la broche porte-meule**
Power required	H.P. 0.59	kW 0.5	**Puissance nécessaire**
Approx. net weight	lb. 2 420	kg 1 100	**Poids net approx.**
Approx. gross weight	lb. 3 740	kg 1 700	**Poids brut approx.**
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 135	m³ 3.8	**Volume approx. d'expédition**



CIRCULAR SAW SHARPENING MACHINE

TYPE OCR - 140

MACHINE A AFFUTER LES LAMES DE SCIES CIRCULAIRES

	British	Metric	
Saw blade dia.	in. 13 3/4-55 1/8	mm 350-1 400	**Dia. de la lame de scie**
Tooth pitch	in. 1 1/4-1 3/4	mm 5 - 45	**Pas de la denture**
Grinding wheel dia.	in. 11 7/8	mm 300	**Dia. de meule**
Head speeds : standard	strokes min. 30	coups/min	**Vitesses de la tête d'affûtage : normale**
high speed	strokes min. 60	coups/min	**grande vitesse**
Power required	H.P. 1	kW 0.8	**Puissance nécessaire**
Approx. net weight	lb. 1 210	kg 550	**Poids net approx.**
Approx. gross weight	lb. 1 650	kg 750	**Poids brut approx.**
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 95	m³ 2.7	**Volume approx. d'expédition**

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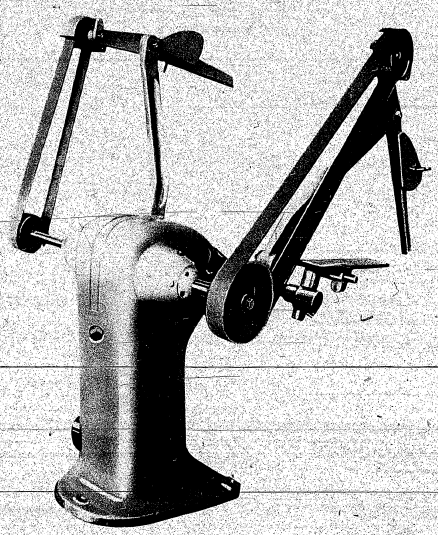
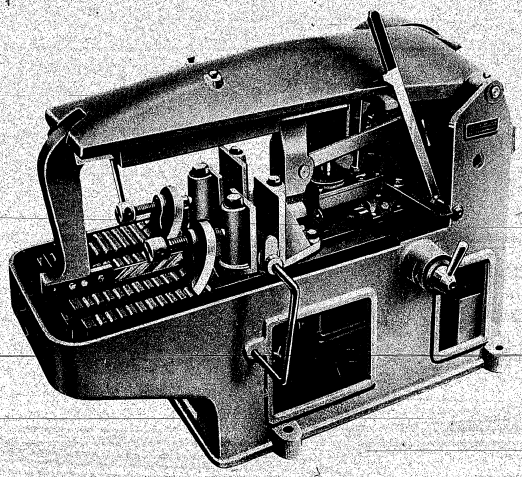
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX WARSZAWA





BELT GRINDING MACHINE — **TYPE ST - 1** — **RECTIFIEUSE A COURROIE**

	British	Metric	
Endless belt : length / width	in. 62.5 8.67 3.8 / in. 1 4.2	mm 1 590-2 220 / mm 5.50	Courroie sans fin : longueur / largeur
Spindle speeds	r.p.m. 1 400-2 800 r.m.		Vitesses de broche
Power required	H.P.	kW 0.5	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 451	kg 220	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 990	kg 450	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 35	m³ 1	Volume approx. d'expédition

HYDRAULIC HACKSAW — **TYPE PR - 300** — **SCIE A MÉTAUX HYDRAULIQUE**

	British	Metric	
Max. workpiece dia.	in. 11 7.8	mm 399	Dia. max. de la pièce
Number of double strokes per minute	60 and 80		Nombre de doubles courses par minute
Power required	H.P. 4.5	kW 1	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 1 450	kg 750	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 2 200	kg 1 000	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 88	m³ 2.5	Volume approx. d'expédition

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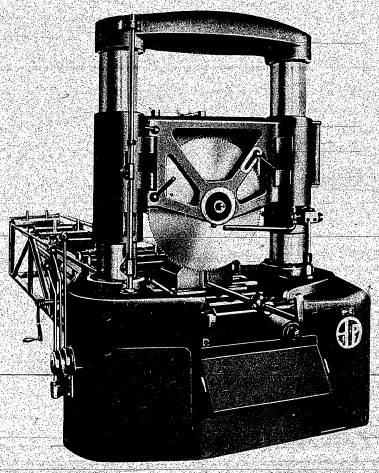
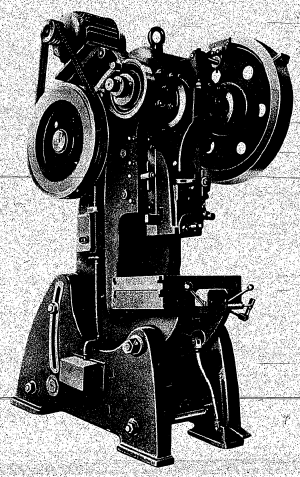


HYDRAULIC CIRCULAR SAW — TYPE CR - 71 — SCIE CIRCULAIRE HYDRAULIQUE

	British	Metric	
Saw blade dia.	in. 24-26-28	mm 610-660-710	Dia. de la lame de scie
Cutting capacity: round workpiece square workpiece double T workpiece	in. 7 7 8-8 7 8-9 7 8 in. 7 5 8-9 5 8-10 9 1 2	mm 200-225-250 mm 195-220-240	Capacité de coupe: pièce ronde pièce carrée pièce en double T
Cutting speeds	N- 20-30-40 in. min. 590-1 377-630-1 497 889-1 576	m min. 15-35 16-38 17-40	6 vitesses de coupe
Feeds, stepless adjustment: Rapid return feed	in. min. 0-19 3 4 in. min. 98 3 8	mm min. 0-500 mm min. 2 500	Avances, variations continue Avance pour retour rapide
Motor power	H.P. 13.2	kW 9	Puissance nécessaire
Approx. net weight	lb. 7 150	kg 3 250	Poids net approx.
Approx. gross weight	lb. 9 350	kg 4 300	Poids brut approx.
Approx. shipping volume	lb. 318	m³ 9	Volume approx. d'expédition



POWER INCLINABLE ECCENTRIC PRESS — TYPE PMP - 40 — PRESSE MÉCANIQUE INCLINABLE A EXCENTRIQUE

	British	Metric	
Max. pressure	lb. 88 000	kg 40 000	Pression max.
Max. surface of cut at tensile strength 40 kg/mm²	sq.in. 1.55	mm² 1 000	Cap. de cisaillement pour une resistance en traction de 40 kg/mm²
Throat at table level	in. 7 7 8	mm 200	Ecartement au niveau de la table
Table dimensions	in. 31 7 8 - 18 3 4	mm 630 - 400	Dimensions de la table
Distance between table plate and ram	in. 14	mm 355	Distance entre plateau de table et coulisseau
Stroke	in. 1,2-1 3 4	mm 12-120	Course
Number of strokes per minute	50		Nombre de coups par minute
Table hole	in. 11 - 9 1 4	mm 280 - 236	Ouverture de la table
Motor power	H.P. 5.4	kW 4	Puissance nécessaire
Weight of press (without motor)	lb. 6 200	kg. 2 800	Poids de la presse (sans moteur)
Max. angle of inclination			Angle d'inclination max.
Approx. shipping volume	cu.ft. 156	m³ 3.4	Volume approx. d'expédition

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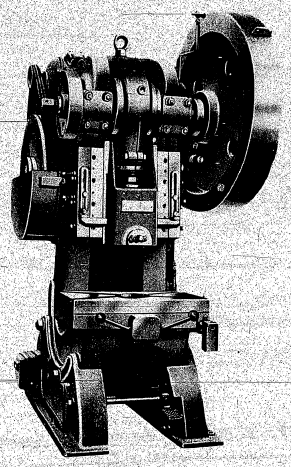
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO PANSTWOWE ADDRESS WARSZAWA P. O. BOX 442 CABLES METALEX WARSZAWA



POWER INCLINABLE ECCENTRIC PRESS

TYPE PMP - 63

PRESSE MÉCANIQUE INCLINABLE A EXCENTRIQUE

	British	Metric	
Max. pressure	[illegible] 139 509	kg 63 000	Pression max.
Max. surface of cut at tensile strength 40 kg/mm²	[illegible] 3.44	mm 1575	Cap. de cisaillement pour une résistance en traction de 40 kg/mm²
Throat at table level	in 9 7.8	mm 250	Écartement au niveau de la table
Table dimensions	in 11 1.2 19 3.4	mm 800 500	Dimensions de la table
Distance between table plate and ram	in 15 3.4	mm 425	Distance entre plateau de table et coulisseau
Stroke	in 3.4 4 3.4	mm 20-120	Course
Number of strokes per minute	50		Nombre de coups par minute
Table hole	in 12 3.8 11	mm 315 280	Ouverture de la table
Motor power	H.P. 6	kW 4.4	Puissance nécessaire
Weight of press (without motor)	[illegible]	kg 3 000	Poids de la presse (sans moteur)
Max. angle of inclination	[illegible]		Angle d'inclinaison max.
Approx. shipping volume	[illegible] 229	m³ 6.2	Volume approx. d'expédition

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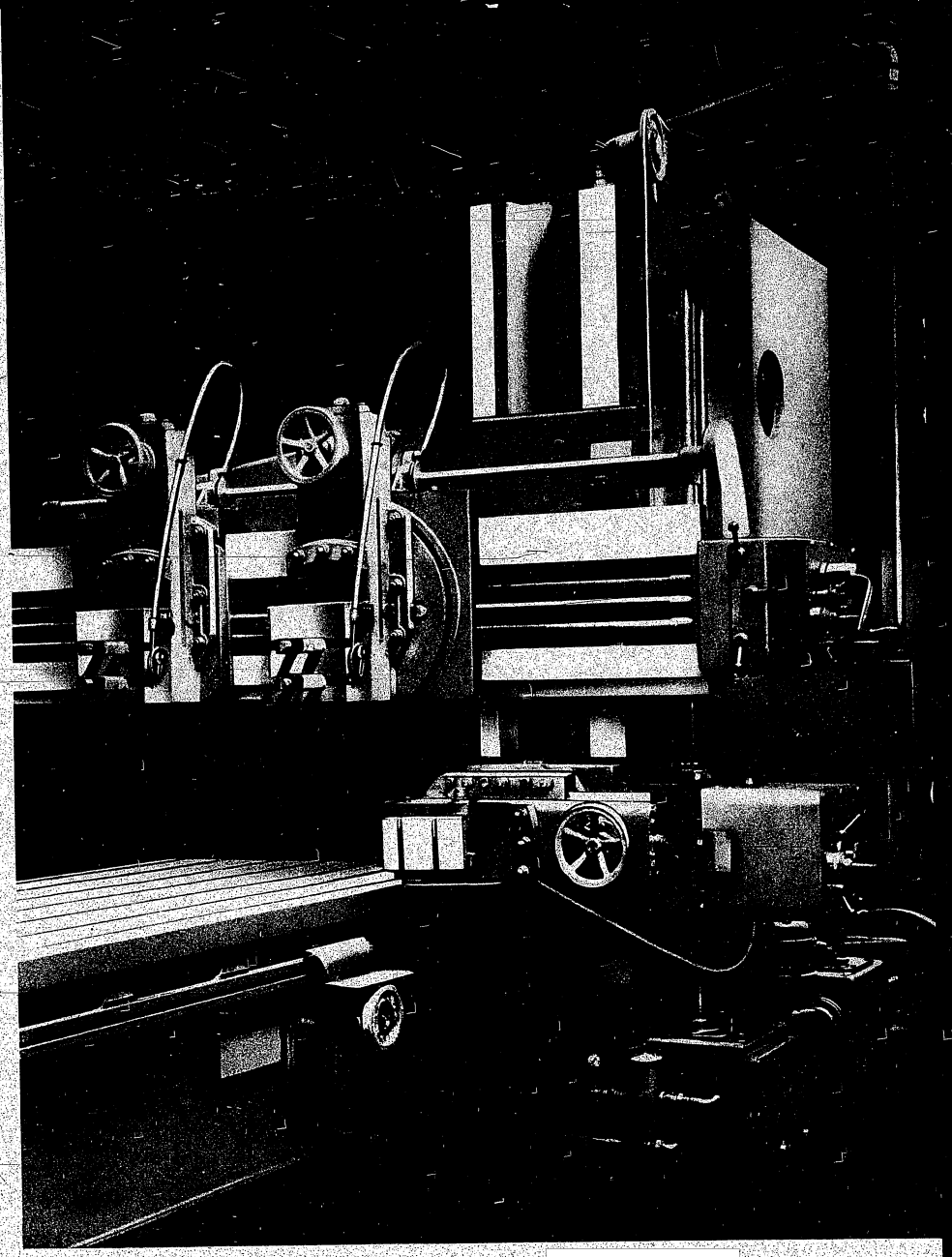

Produktion: VEB Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Aschersleben

Einständer-Hobelmaschinen

Modelle HE 1250 x 2500 – 12000 und HE 1700 x 3000 – 12000

Auf die Bauweise unserer Hobelmaschinen hat die Weiterentwicklung der Schnellschnittwerkzeuge und die damit verbundene Notwendigkeit, auch die Maschinen den verlangten höheren Anforderungen anzupassen, wesentlichen Einfluß genommen. Wir behandeln an dieser Stelle unsere Einständer-Hobelmaschinen ohne Berücksichtigung unserer Doppelständer-Modelle.

VERWALTUNG VOLKSEIGENER BETRIEBE WERKZEUGMASCHINEN UND WERKZEUGE

STAT

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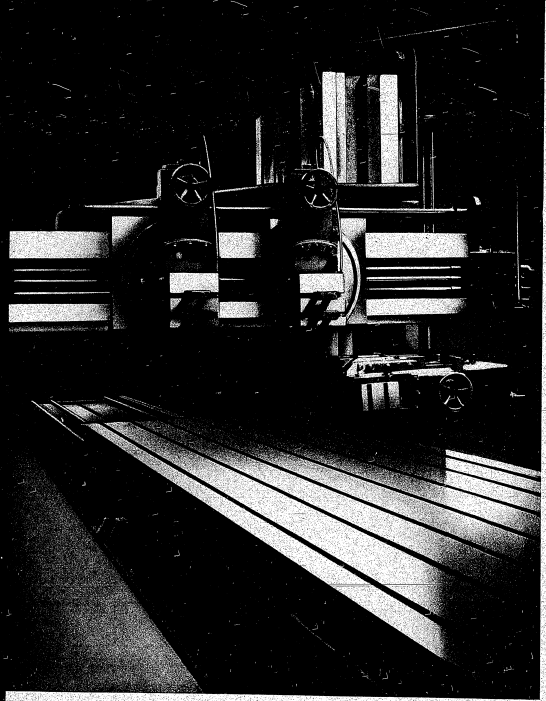
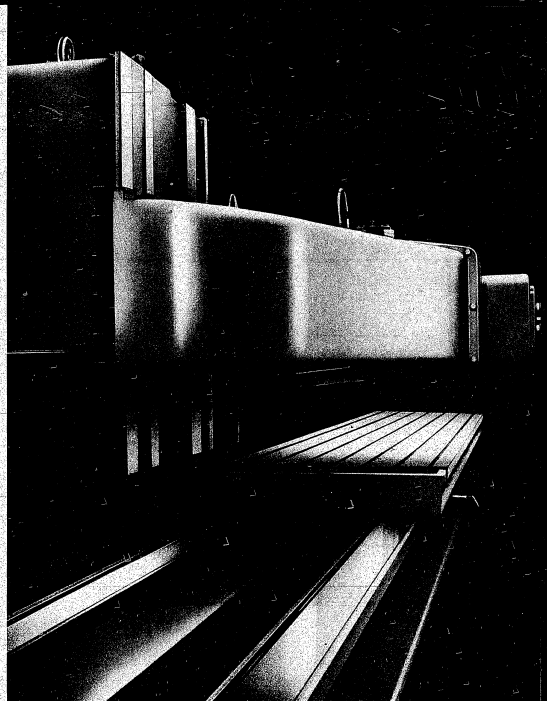


Maschine von der dem Bedienungsstand gegenüberliegenden Seite. Zur bequemen Bedienung sind Druckknöpfe am Bett zur Steuerung des Tisches vorgesehen.

Bei der Beschreibung der Bauteile beschränken wir uns auf sachliche Angaben und vermeiden es absichtlich, Vor- und Nachteile der verschiedenen Bauarten zu erörtern, da das Für und Wider so unterschiedlich ausgelegt werden kann. Die Einständer-Hobelmaschinen sind für die Bearbeitung sperriger Werkstücke, die über den Durchgangsbereich hinausgehen, unentbehrlich und behaupten dadurch ihren Platz neben der Doppelständerausführung.

Bett und Tisch

Das stark verrippte Bett ist mit einer Flach- und einer V-Gleitbahn, auf denen der Tisch mit dem zu bearbeitenden Werkstück hin- und hergleitet, versehen. Das Getriebe für die



Rückansicht gegen den Ausleger mit Ständer. Breite Prismaführung des Auslegers am Ständer mit Festklemmung, daher unbedingte Starrheit während des Hobelns bei größter Spanabnahme.

Tischbewegung ist mit einer Übersetzung von 1 : 17,6 in das Bett eingebaut. Der Tisch bewegt sich bei einer Umdrehung der Antriebswelle um 90 mm. Die Zahnräder und die Zahnstange am Tisch sind mit Schrägverzahnung von 8° bis 25° ausgeführt. Hierdurch wird eine fast geräuschlose und äußerst wirtschaftliche Kraftübertragung erreicht.

Der Ständer ist an der rechten Bettseite befestigt und ist durch seine Verrippung besonders stark und biegungsfest.

Der Tisch hat Längsnuten für die Werkstückbefestigung und ist als Hohlkörper stark verrippt. Bei geringstem Gewicht bietet der gewählte Querschnitt größte Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen Verspannung und Durchbiegen. Auch bei Belastung mit schweren Arbeitsstücken besteht keine Gefahr eines zu großen Flächendruckes.

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Der Querbalken

Der Querbalken ist senkrecht nach oben und unten verschiebbar am Ständer angebracht und trägt die Quersupporte, die auf ihm horizontal beweglich angeordnet sind. (Normalausführung 1. Quersupport, 2. Quersupport als Zusatzeinrichtung.) Der Querbalken ist an der Vorderseite und an der Bettseite des Ständers geführt und durch eine kastenförmige Abstützung äußerst biegungsfest ausgebildet. Er wird durch Klemmhebel an die Führungsbahnen des Ständers gepreßt, so daß jedes Verschieben beim Hobeln unmöglich ist. An der rechten Seite des Querbettes ist der Schaltkasten für den Antrieb der Querbettspindeln befestigt, die sowohl von Hand wie auch mechanisch betätigt werden können. Von der linken Seite des Querbettes aus können die Quersupporte gleichfalls mit Handkurbel verstellt werden.

Die Quersupporte

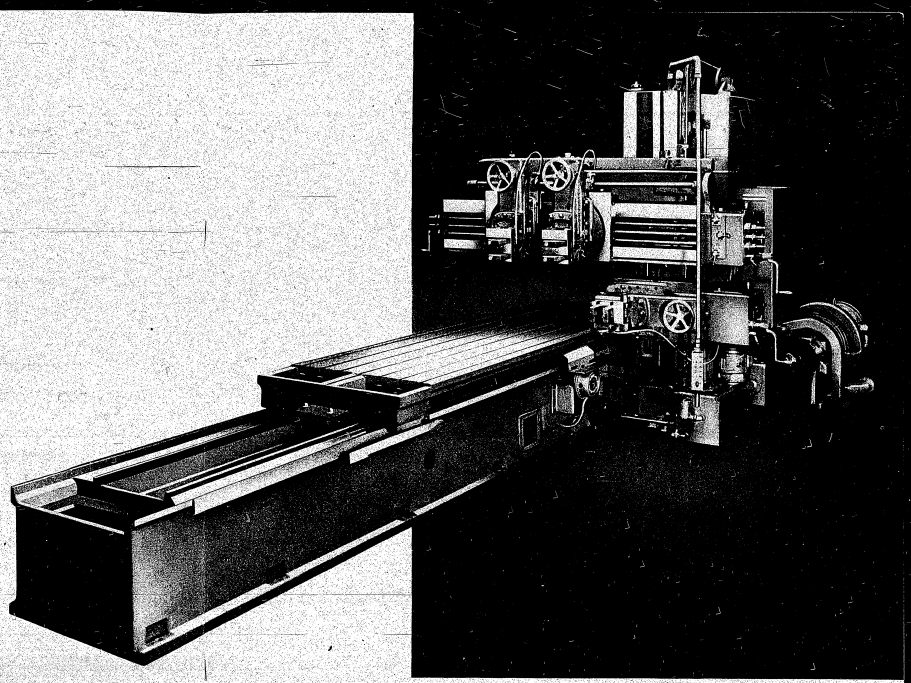
Die Supporte bestehen aus dem Schlitten, dem Drehteil, dem Schieber und Klappenhalter mit Klappe. Der Schlitten ist auf dem Querbalken horizontal verschiebbar angeordnet. Am Schlitten ist bis 45° nach rechts und links schwenkbar das Drehteil mit Schieber angeschraubt, der von Hand und selbsttätig senkrecht verstellbar ist. Auf dem Schieber und Klappenhalter sind Klappenhalter und Klappe gleichfalls schwenkbar angeordnet. Die Meißellüftung erfolgt selbsttätig.

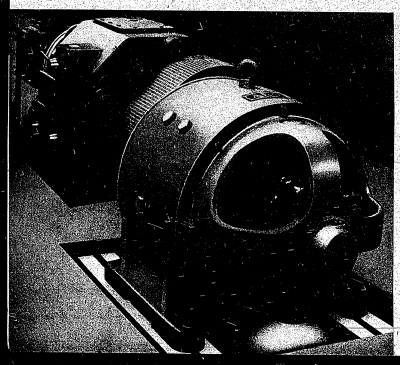
Der Seitensupport

Außer dem Quersupport am Querbalken können die Maschinen mit Seitensupport (als Zusatzeinrichtung) am Ständer mit vertikaler Bewegungsmöglichkeit ausgestattet werden. Der Oberteil des Seitensupportes ist horizontal von Hand und selbsttätig beweglich und bis 45° schwenkbar. Auch hier erfolgt die Meißelabhebung selbsttätig. Die Entlastung des Seitensupportes erfolgt durch ein Gegengewicht, das im Ständer untergebracht ist; das Seil hierzu läuft über am Ständer befestigte Rollen.

Die am Tisch befestigten verstellbaren Umsteuerknaggen betätigen über einen Hebel im Umsteuergehäuse den Anstoßsteuerschalter, der über entsprechende Schütze die Drehrichtungsumkehr der elektromagnetischen Kupplung im Räderkasten einleitet.

Die Vorschubbewegung der Supporte erfolgt über ein besonderes Vorschubgehäuse am Ständer durch 2 stehende Wellen zu den Schaltkästen am Support bzw. Querbett. Der Impuls zu der Vorschubbewegung gelangt durch die Tischknaggen, Schalthebel und Gestänge in das Vorschubgehäuse, wo durch einen Schaltmechanismus die Übertragung vom Schaltmotor aus auf die stehenden Wellen erfolgt. Die Schaltung der Supporte kann so erfolgen, daß sich diese voneinander, gegeneinander, miteinander und einzeln bewegen. Zum Einrichten der Supporte ist eine durch besondere Schalthebel betätigte Schnellverstellung vorgesehen. Der Vorschub ist stufenlos am Schaltkasten einstellbar.





Räderkasten mit eingebauter Magnetkupplung sowie elektrischer Bremse und Elektromotor für den Antrieb des Hobelmaschinentisches.

Wenn der Gleichstrom zur Magnetkupplung durch besondere Umstände ausfällt, wird zur Vermeidung von Unfällen die Tischbewegung durch eine elektrische Bremse sofort stillgesetzt.

Die Auf- und Abwärtsbewegung des Querbettes erfolgt mechanisch durch Einstellung der betreffenden Hebel am Schaltkasten nach Lösen der Festklemmung. Der Antrieb des Betträdergetriebes für die Tischbewegung ist von einem Drehstrommotor über einen besonderen Räderkasten und Winkelgetriebe vorgesehen. Der Räderkasten ist mit elektromagnetischer Zweiflächenkupplung für Vor- und Rücklauf ausgerüstet. Da hierfür Gleichstrom benötigt wird, ist ein besonderes Umformeraggregat erforderlich, falls im Betrieb kein Gleichstrom vorhanden ist.

Die Schmierung des Betträdergetriebes und der Führungsbahnen erfolgt durch eine gemeinsam im Vorschubgehäuse eingebaute Pumpe. Ehe das Öl durch diese Umlaufschmierung zu den Schmierstellen gelangt, wird es in einem Ölfilter gereinigt.

Eine besondere Pendeldruckknopftafel bringt eine wesentliche Erleichterung beim Einrichten mit sich.

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Die elektrische Ausrüstung

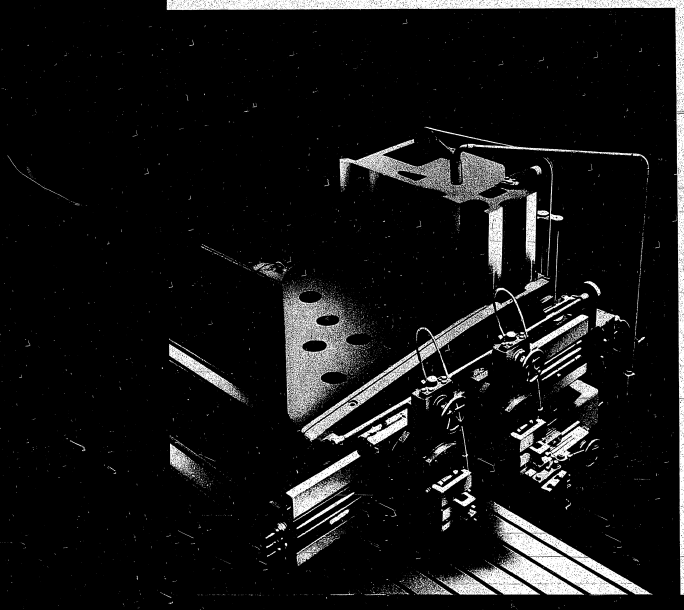
1 Antriebsmotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 30 kW, n = 960, für Bauart HE 1250 × 2500—12000
1 Antriebsmotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 40 kW, n = 960, für Bauart HE 1700 × 3000—12000
1 Schaltmotor Drehstrom, Form V 1, 2,5 kW, n = 1500
1 Lüftermotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 1,5 kW, n = 3000
1 Umformeraggregat Form B 3, 0,65 kW, 110 Volt, Gleichstrom
1 Sterndreieckschalter · 1 Anstoßsteuerschalter · 1 Pendeldruckknopftafel
1 Schaltschrank komplett mit Schützen und Sicherungen

Das Normalzubehör

1 Quersupport
1 Kupplungsräderkasten mit 9 Schnitt- und 3 Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten einschl. Zweiflächen-Magnetkupplung sowie Elektromagnet-Bremse
1 Fremdbelüftung mit Ventilator
2 Meßprismen zum Ausrichten der Bettbahnen
1 Betriebsanweisung mit Fundament- und Schaltplan

Zusatzeinrichtungen

Zweiter Quersupport
Seitensupport am Ständer mit zugehörigem Schaltkasten.



Hauptmaße — Modelle HE 1250×2500–12000

Hobelbreite	mm	1250
Hobelhöhe	mm	1000
Tischbreite	mm	1120
Hobellänge	mm	2500 bis 12000
Anzahl der Spannuten im Tisch	bis	7
Breite der Nute	mm	28
Höhe des Tisches über der Flachbahn	mm	240
Spankastenlänge	mm	280
Oberkante Tisch über Werkstattflur	mm	825
Bettbreite von Bahn zu Bahn-Mitte	mm	710
Breite der Tischbahnen (rechts V-, links Flachbahn)	mm	125
Gesamtlänge des Bettes	mm	2 × Hobellänge + 1320
Gesamthöhe der Maschine	mm	2675
Gesamtbreite der Maschine	mm	3275
Breite des Ständerprismas	mm	450
Senkrechter Vorschub der Quersupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Waagerechter Vorschub der Querbettsupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—20
Senkrechter Vorschub der Seitensupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Waagerechter Vorschub der Seitensupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Senkrechtbewegung der Quersupporte	mm	330
Waagerechtbewegung der Seitensupporte	mm	330
Schnellverstellung des Querbettsupportes waagerecht	m/min	4
Schnellverstellung des Querbettsupportes senkrecht	m/min	2
Schnellverstellung des Seitensupportes waagerecht	m/min	2
Schnellverstellung des Seitensupportes senkrecht	m/min	2
Auf- und Abbewegung des Querbettes	m/min	0,33
Schnittgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	8—10—12,5—16—20—25—31,4—40—50
Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	16—31,5—63
Durchzugkraft bei 16 m/min	kg	8000
Antriebsmotor	kW	30
Schaltmotor	kW	2,5
Lüftermotor	kW	1,5
Nettogewicht mit 1 Quersupport Hobellänge 2500 mm, ohne elektr. Teil	kg	14450
Mehrgewicht für erweiterte Hobellänge pro 500 mm	kg	1100
für zweiten Quersupport	kg	390
für einen Seitensupport am Ständer	kg	1035
für Umformeraggregat	kg	100
für Räderkasten	kg	2300
für elektr. Ausrüstung einschl. Antriebsmotor und Hilfsmotor	kg	650

Abb. Titelseite: Bedienungsseite. Am Querbalken sind zwei Horizontalsupporte und am Ständer ein Seitensupport mit selbsttätiger Stahlabhebung angeordnet.

Abb. links: Diese Aufsicht zeigt die kräftige Ausführung des Querbalkens (Ausleger) mit Kastenständer, die Gewähr bietet, daß auch bei stärkster Beanspruchung Vibrationen und Abfederungen nicht eintreten.

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Hauptmaße — Modelle HE 1700 × 3000 – 12000

Hobelbreite	mm	1700
Hobelhöhe	mm	1250
Tischbreite	mm	1400
Hobellänge	mm	3000 bis 12000
Anzahl der Spannuten im Tisch	bis	7
Breite der Nute	mm	32
Höhe des Tisches über der Flachbahn	mm	250
Spankastenlänge	mm	280
Oberkante Tisch über Werkstattflur	mm	825
Bettbreite von Bahn zu Bahn-Mitte	mm	900
Breite der Tischbahnen (rechts V-, links Flachbahn)	mm	160
Gesamtlänge des Bettes	mm	2 × Hobellänge + 1320
Gesamthöhe der Maschine	mm	3030
Gesamtbreite der Maschine	mm	3900
Breite des Ständerprismas	mm	530
Senkrechter Vorschub der Quersupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Waagerechter Vorschub der Querbettsupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—20
Senkrechter Vorschub der Seitensupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Waagerechter Vorschub der Seitensupporte stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10
Senkrechtbewegung der Quersupporte	mm	350
Waagerechtbewegung der Seitensupporte	mm	350
Schnellverstellung des Querbettsupportes waagerecht	m/min	4
Schnellverstellung des Querbettsupportes senkrecht	m/min	2
Schnellverstellung des Seitensupportes waagerecht	m/min	2
Schnellverstellung des Seitensupportes senkrecht	m/min	2
Auf- und Abbewegung des Querbettes	m/min	0,25
Schnittgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	8—10—12,5—16—20—25—31,4—40—50
Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	16—31,5—63
Durchzugkraft bei 16 m/min	kg	10000
Antriebsmotor	kW	40
Schaltmotor	kW	2,5
Lüftermotor	kW	1,5
Nettogewicht mit 1 Quersupport Hobellänge 3000 mm, ohne elektr. Teil	kg	19385
Mehrgewicht für erweiterte Hobellänge pro 500 mm	kg	1500
für zweiten Quersupport	kg	575
für einen Seitensupport am Ständer	kg	1300
für Umformeraggregat	kg	100
für Räderkasten	kg	2300
für elektr. Ausrüstung einschl. Antriebsmotor und Hilfsmotor	kg	650

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Foreign Trade with the German Democratic Republic

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with the
German Democratic Republic

Published by the

Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic

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For the duration of the fair the old Leipzig Town Hall will house the contact bureau of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade, meeting place for businessmen from abroad

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Preface

With the publication of this short survey of the economic development of the German Democratic Republic and her commercial relations with other countries the Chamber of Foreign Trade complies with the desire frequently expressed by numerous international businessmen for authentic information.

The recent changes in the international situation are a clear indication that in capitalist countries the tendency towards expansion of trade with the countries of the democratic world market ist steadily gaining ground. Such an international exchange of goods is not only an important factor designed to help ease world tension, it actually corresponds to the fundamental interests of the great mass of the working population and thereby reflects the policy pursued by the government of the German Democratic Republic.

The German Democratic Republic is prepared and in a position to establish and expand commercial relations with all countries regardless of their economic system and to conclude trade and payments agreements.

Relying on the high level of her industrial development and a large reservoir of highly-skilled workers and craftsmen the German Democratic Republic can supply machinery and equipment for all industries as well as finished products of excellent quality, at terms profitable to both parties, in return for an equal amount of goods from her trading partners. Strictly adhering to the principles of equal and mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of her partner, the German Democratic Republic is maintaining extensive commercial relations with many firms and business organisations in nearly all European countries and a large number of countries overseas. For many of them the German Democratic Republic has become both an important customer and supplier of typical export goods.

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Like no other international fair in the world the Leipzig Fair in particular is the ideal intermediary for East-West trade, and it is especially with regard to the latter that this booklet has been written. It is meant to be your adviser, friend and guide. It is our hope that the facts set out in this booklet will convince you that the sovereign German Democratic Republic offers you many possibilities for establishing new business contacts and for expanding and strengthening existing trade relations.

Dr. G. Lessing

President of the Chamber of Foreign Trade

The Economic Strength of the German Democratic Republic

Buying agents of the German Democratic Republic are welcome customers in trading centres all over the world. At the same time our industrial products with their high standard of technical perfection readily find an ever widening market abroad. This growing interest of foreign countries in opening up trade with the GDR is the natural outcome of the increasing economic strenght of our republic.

This is why more and more businessmen from all countries are coming to the GDR. They want to see with their own eyes the economic efficiency of the GDR and particularly to inform themselves of her export and import capacity.

The following survey is to serve merely as an outline of some of the more important aspects of our economy.

Aim of National Economy of the GDR

Normally every manufacturer and businessman in Western countries has to make advance calculations on any commercial or industrial venture. His profit account at the end of the year shows him whether he has planned successfully and whether he has really found the best market for his products both in his own country and abroad. Therefore we can fully understand why many businessmen who come to see us want to know more about the fundamental principles by which all economic activities in the GDR are guided. They know of course that ours is a planned economy and that the GDR has a five-year plan. But what, they ask, is the basis of such a planned economy, if it ist not the profit made by the *individual* factories at the end of the year which alone can show whether any particular plan has been good or not?

We proceed from the fact that the material and cultural requirements of our people are steadily growing. Every citizen, and with him the planning and guiding institutions of society, are at all times of the opinion: we ought to be *still* better off.

It is the purpose of our planned economy to satisfy by every available means the unceasing demands of the people — so characteristic of human nature — for an improvement of their material well-being. This is the reason why the GDR is continually expan-

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ding production. The various industrial ministries are exploiting every possibility offered by modern engineering with the object of steadily increasing quantity and quality of production. This the government of the GDR considers its supreme economic task. Its foremost *political* task, however, is to secure peace for this extensive economic programme of the German Democratic Republic, every point of which opens up new prospects for the future.

To develop all branches of our national economy on the basis of modern technical processes and to overcome, as far as possible, the disproportions resulting from the unnatural partitioning of the German economic entity and from the fact that the GDR is barred from markets and suppliers in West-Germany, this is indeed a highly important economic task. This problem can, of course, be solved only on the basis of an efficient heavy industry capable of providing the necessary machinery for the uninterrupted flow of industrial and agricultural production. In order to raise the standard of living it was not possible to begin with an extension of the production of consumer goods. Without neglecting these industries our five-year plan secured first of all the production of machinery, especially heavy machinery, of metallurgical and chemical products, of fuel and electric energy. The speed of our reconstruction was largely dependent on the solving of these principal problems.

Development of Industrial Production

The development of industrial production under the five-year plan which began in 1951 proves that we are following the right course.

Total Production of the Industry of the German Democratic Republic

	1950	100.0 %
	1951	122.4 %
	1952	141.2 %
	1953	159.0 %
according	1954	176.3 %
to plan	1955	191.1 %

What the increase of industrial production by 76 % in four years really means becomes clear from a comparison with pre-war

times. From 1929, the year of the last economic boom, till 1936, i. e. within seven years, the industrial production of the whole of Germany increased by only 4.5 %. From 1936 till 1938 the growth of 11.5 % was possible only as resultat of the enormous extent of fascist rearmament.

Owing to the systematic development of our economy three branches of industry the capacity of which was still rather small in the German Democratic Republic in 1950 have since grown to full stature. They are the metallurgical industry, heavy engineering, and shipbuilding. Since 1950 a number of important works were newly erected or reconstructed, such as the J. W. Stalin Iron Works on the Oder river, the Calbe Iron Works, and the steel rolling mills in Brandenburg, Hennigsdorf, Riesa, Gröditz, Döhlen, and the 'Maxhütte' in Unterwellenborn. Between 1950 and 1953 total production of the metallurgical industry has been doubled and expansion has continued during 1954.

Advice rendered by Soviet specialists in the past as well as at present, has often helped to improve production in the metallurgical industry and in many enterprises of the manufacturing industries.

This again has helped to facilitate the task of industry in the GDR to cobine the expansion of, for example, the metallurgical industry with an improvement in the quality of output and with a simultaneous reduction of production costs. Thus hearth area output of Siemens-Martin furnaces (in 24 hours operation) rose from 3.89 tons per sq. m. in 1951 to 5.3 tons in the third quarter of 1954. But there were other peak performances far surpassing the above figures; avarage output of one 60 ton Gröditz furnace, for instance, exceeded 6 tons per sq. m.

On the basis of this new heavy engineering industry it was now possible to take up once more the production of machines and equipment for the consumer goods industry as had in the past been the case in this part of Germany. In addition the range of well-known makes of our machine-building industry was extended by the inclusion of numerous new types and designs.

The past few years have seen a considerable expansion in the capacity of steel mills in the German Democratic Republic. New types of ferrous alloys have been developed in our research institutes and this country is now independent of the import of dynamo sheet iron.

The shipyards have gone over to series productions of luggers, trawlers, 4450 ton merchant vessels, passenger boats, river-going

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steamers, refrigerator ships and various other types of special-purpose boats. In addition a first 10 000 ton merchantman is now under construction.

A remarkable achievement from a technical and organisational point of view was the extension of 28 heavy engineering works which puts this country in a position to produce, beside a wide range of other items, turbine shafts, propeller shafts and stems for large ships, crankshafts for the bigger type of diesel engine, and heavy constructional parts to be used in machine building.

On the heavy machine tool sector the production of draw-spindle lathes with a turning length of up to 10 m and 50 ton net weight to handle workpieces up to 30 tons has been taken up. The 6.3 m vertical lathes with a net weight of 150 tons, deserve special mentioning.

In the field of machine tool engineering numerous new types and designs have been added to the programme and quality too has markedly improved. Automatic production lines have been introduced, for example at the production plant of the famous Horch motocar and at the motor cycle works at Zschopkau.

Saxony has always been the traditional centre of the textile machine industry and notable technical progress has been made in recent years. A case in point is a completely new type of textile printing machine from Zittau with output increase many times that of previous designs. In Karl-Marx-Stadt a chain-stitching machine has been brougth out which permits the adoption of new production methods in the manufacture of certain fabrics giving them not only various new characteristics, such as diagonal strength, but cutting down production costs at a very considerable rate. New rayon spinning machines have been designed which increase quantity and quality of output.

Numerous successes were recorded in the design and construction of rail-bound vehicles. A prominent example are the refrigerator cars built by Waggonbau Dessau in the form of closed units with centralised cooling and heating from a special truck. The value of this type of train is best brought out where long distances have to be negotiated.

Similar advances were made in road and water transport, as may be seen by a number of world records set up by sport boats in the 350 kg class and by racing cars in the 1.5—1 class. In Werdau heavy 6.5 ton diesel-drieven trucks have gone into large-scale series production and are today running to the satisfaction

This full-automatic production line for cylinder heads at the state-owned Horch motorcar factory in Zwickau testifies to the high technical level of industrial development in the German Democratic Republic. Every 2½ minutes one cylinder head comes off the line! Only 3 skilled operators are required for supervisory work.

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of owners in many countries abroad. The well-known IFA -F9 motorcar is being exported to 46 countries.

All these achievements have been made possible by the simultaneous expansion of electric power output, the modernisation of existing plant and the erection of new power stations. This is a factor of particular importance for the chemical industry, one of the major industries in the German Democratic Republic and a heavy consumer of electric power. Turbines and equipment too are coming from GDR electrical engineering firms.

Finally it should to be pointed out that it was the good cooperation between scientists and workers in the chemical industry which in 1953 led to an 8 % overfulfilment of the plan and a 57 % increase of the total chemical production as compared with 1950. On the basis of our own raw materials we succeeded in raising production of the important basic product, sulphuric acid, to more than 400 000 tons in 1953, an output far in excess of that which was laid down by the plan for that particular year. Sulphuric acid is today to a large extent produced from gypsum. As a result we can now expand the production of many articles for which sulphuric acid is an essential intermediate product: dyestuffs, textile fibres and plastics, vehicle tyres, liquid fuels, fertilizers, insecticides and others.

In the pharmaceutical industry production has been so much increased that already in 1952 our export of medicinal drugs exceeded imports. In 1953 the production of penicillin was increased by 2200 milliard units above the target set by the five-year plan.

For improving the supply of textiles to the population, the production of perlon, already expanded during the two preceding years, saw a further increase in 1954. Especially the development of wool-like chemical fibres is making headway.

Improvement of the Standard of Living

Apart from the rapid extension of heavy industry as the basis of our economy and as a decisive factor for the present development of our foreign trade the supply of articles for daily use has also been greatly expanded. Consumption of some vital foodstuffs and consumer goods has steadily increased.

From time to time this steady increase in consumption has been accompanied by considerable cuts in retail prices.

Between 1951 and 1954 the main categories of commodities were subject to a reduction in prices totalling 9.4 milliard German marks.

To a Western observer it might seem strange that in the GDR economic success is judged by the decline or "weakness" of prices, because in Western countries "stabilized" or rising prices are taken as an indication of a boom. The reduction of prices in the German Democratic Republic provides irrefutable evidence of the extent to which we succeeded in increasing the population's supply of consumer goods in spite of the extension of our heavy industry.

It goes without saying that a steady increase of the supply of consumer goods must either be attended by an adequate advance in wages, while prices remain stable, or by a reduction of prices at fixed wages. In the German Democratic Republic the rise in real income, as shown above, is mainly accomplished by way of price cuts.

Rising Wages

Nevertheless nominal wages were raised, too, in accordance with the five-year plan. By 1954 the average monthly earnings of a worker in the nationally owned industry rose by 30 % as compared with 1950. In industries where physically hard work is done, wages are especially high. The workers engaged in the mining industry, the metallurgical industry and the foundries, received average gross wages of 400 to 500 German marks. In the ore and potash mining industry *average* monthly earnings even exceeded 500 German marks. Moreover it must be remembered that the taxation of earned incomes is far lower than, for example, in Western Germany.

Additional Rise of Real Incomes

The amount of real income of the working population in the German Democratic Republic is not only determined by the level of prices and wages. In accordance with the principle of "Equal pay for equal work" women and young workers receive the same wages as men for the same job. In Western countries, women's and young worker's pay is about 30 to 40 % below that of their adult male fellow workers. In other words, the realization of the above principle involved a wage increase by approximately 50 % for women and young workers in the German Democratic Republic.

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Further privileges are the serving of unrationed cheap and good meals in factory canteens and the provision of extraordinarily favourable recreation facilities. In 1954 more than 770 000 workers and employees were allotted holiday places through the holiday service department of the trade unions at the exceptionally low rate of 30 German marks for 14 days accomodation. Fares for the holiday trip are reduced by 33⅓%.

Another feature characteristic of life in the German Democratic Republic, and which is bound to strike any visitor from the West, is the complete absence of unemployed. Indeed, with regard to manpower quite another problem exists, for it is precisely this factor actually available manpower which acts as a limit to the expansion of production — the aim of all our economic plans. This relative shortage on the labour market puts all specialists in an extremely favourable position, irrespective of whether they are engaged directly in industrial production or in some other scientific or cultural activities. Everywhere there is an urgent demand for specialists, and wages and salaries for this type of work are correspondingly high.

A great relief for working mothers is the fact that their children are taken care of during working hours. In 1950 there were 4155 crèches; the five-year plan foresees an increase to 39 500, but undoubtedly, this number will be considerably exceeded. Special centres for mother and child will be increased from 2296 to 2500. Ten new maternity clinics with 1000 beds and six children's hospitals with 1200 beds and adjacent policlinics will be erected in the large industrial centres by 1955. All these measures are in no small way responsible for the 40% decrease in infant mortality since 1948.

Many more successes in the field of health and social services have been achieved since 1950. Already at that time the death rate due to T. B. was below that of 1938. Under the five-year plan the number of hospitals, policlinics, and medical-care centres for tuberculosis will rise from 2336 to 2779.

The number of hospital beds will be 10 for every 1000 inhabitants and in industrial centres 11 by the end of the five-year plan. Even now every district has at least one policlinic. The number of work's policlinics and first-aid centres will increase from 2500 in 1950 to 4341 in 1955. At the beginning of 1954 the figure exceeded 3700 including 152 works' policlinics.

The success achieved by the industry of the German Democratic Republic testifies to the efficiency of our workers, technicians, scientists and engineers. It is to their advancement that the government of the German Democratic Republic devotes special attention. For education 860 million German marks have been set aside in the state budget. High school students are selected according to their ability. Almost 50% of them come from families of industrial workers and agricultural labourers or small farmers.

By the end of the second quarter 1954 there were 39 universities and colleges including a number of special institutes of university character. At that time the number of students, compared with the end of the second quarter 1953, had risen to 144%. With the beginning of the academic year 1953/54 a total of 74 000 students had enrolled for courses at universities and colleges, and of these 10 000 had taken up correspondence courses. 95% of all students receive monthly state grants ranging from 180 to 450 German marks. In 1954 the universities were in a position to take in an additional 2500 boarders and lecture room capacity was extended by a further 2570 places; six new training colleges for teachers were established.

Alone during 1954 new special schools were opened for electrical engineering, architecture, heavy engineering, agronomy, zoology, paper making and textiles, beside an institute dealing with public finance. 75% of all training centres for apprentices in the whole of Germany will be found on that third of her territory which is now the German Democratic Republic, and of the entire training personnel 28 000, i. e. 90%, are teaching in the GDR.

For the recreation of workers more than 13 000 sport centres, over 11 000 youth clubs and clubrooms and 450 youth hostels have been opened with government support. In 1954, 50 million German marks of the state budget of the German Democratic Republic were devoted to the promotion of sports. Numerous international victories won by our sportsmen furnish ample proof of the success of these measures. The best sportsmen of the German Democratic Republic have started on their career from the broad basis of a sports movement open to everybody.

The New Course in Policy

Preference had to be given to the expansion of heavy industry which was to provide the industry as a whole with the necessary technical basis in the shape of high-quality machine tools. This is

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a process of development which the GDR has in common with all people's democracies. It was only natural that the preference given to the production of capital goods, combined with a generous investment policy, should have resulted in a certain slowing-down of production of consumer goods. This policy with the emphasis on heavy industry was revised by the government of the GDR in the middle of 1953. In order to immediately improve the standard of living of the population our economic plans were altered and a certain proportion of the means of production originally designated for the requirements of the capital industries was diverted to factories engaged in the production of consumer goods. The government communiqué of June 11th 1953 inaugurated this new course in policy. From this date onward the production of commodities for mass consumption especially was expanded by drawing increasingly upon the resources of private industry and the handicrafts.

Planned Increase of Production According to National Economic Plan 1954 (1953 = 100 %)

Ready-made clothes	31 %
Fine mechanics and optics	30 %
Leather, shoes, and furs	23 %
Textile industry	21 %
Electrical industry	21 %
Handicrafts	20 %
Private industry	17 %
Total industry	13 %
Socialist industry	13 %
Machine engineering	13 %
Electric energy	13 %
Metallurgy	13 %
Mining	10 %
Building materials	10 %
Cellulose and paper	9 %
Wood-working	7 %
Chemistry	3 %

For the realisation of the new course in policy a vital part is to be played by the machine building industry. Due to the decreased demand for capital goods previously produced by these factories they are now able both to enlarge their exports and to adapt themselves to the production of consumer goods. To faci-

This excavator for road making by VEB Schwermaschinenbau „Karl Liebknecht" Magdeburg, with a 4 m working depth is a top product of the heavy engineering industry in the GDR

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litate and speed up the change-over to large-scale production of consumer goods these factories were granted special credits by the government.

New Course and Foreign Trade

The loan granted by the Soviet Union in August 1953 allowed the government of the GDR almost at once to embark on the policy of the new course. It permitted an increased import of foodstuffs which had not to be paid for by immediate exports. The cancellation of all reparation payments released further means for raising the standard of living. Another point to be borne in mind is that reparations had come to a large extent from Soviet-owned factories which were now handed over to the German authorities. Any deliveries from these factories to the Soviet Union, as far as they are still continued, have now the character of normal exports, which means that the German Democratic Republic receives payment in roubles which can be used to pay for imports from the Soviet Union. Part of the capacity of these Soviet-owned works, which have been handed over to the German Democratic Republic, is now free for export to other countries.

The domestic demand of the German Democratic Republic for heavy machinery has decreased too. Thus, part of the production capacity of our 28 heavy engineering works will be also available for export requirements.

To sum up, these then are the results of the new course in policy with regard to the export capacity of the GDR.

The decrease of investments for capital goods freed considerable capacities of the machine-building industry for export.

The handing over of the Soviet-owned factories by the Soviet Union puts part of the production of these excellently equipped and up-to-date engineering works at the disposal of our export business.

The renunciation of any kind of reparations by the Soviet Union generally increases the export capacity of the German Democratic Republic.

In order to improve the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods a considerable increase in imports has become necessary. To pay for these imports we must export. Possibilities for securing these exports exist, as we have seen, especially in the field of machine engineering.

To gauge the significance of this policy of the new course adopted by the government of the GDR it is necessary to examine it against the background of the international political situation. About the middle of 1953, when these changes took place in our republic, all countries of the democratic world market were altering their economic policy in a similar way. The reason behind this reversal was a considerable easing of political tension throughout the world which made itself felt at that time. Thanks to the consistent policy of peace followed by the USSR and the people's republics this relaxation has continued.

Convinced of the growing strenght of the forces of peace the countries of the democratic world market in Europe were able to expand continuously their production of consumer goods. Although it is first of all the consumer in these countries who benefits from this expansion a considerable proportion of this enlarged productive capacity for consumer goods will be allocated for export.

All these countries are foremost in a position to compensate an increased import by additional export of capital goods.

The German Democratic Republic has to protect herself against disturbances and blockading measures at least as long as the partitioning of Germany continues. The rapid development of heavy industry, however, has strengthened the economic foundations of the German Democratic Republic to such an extent as to make her economy virtually immune against such measures.

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Trade Policy of the German Democratic Republic

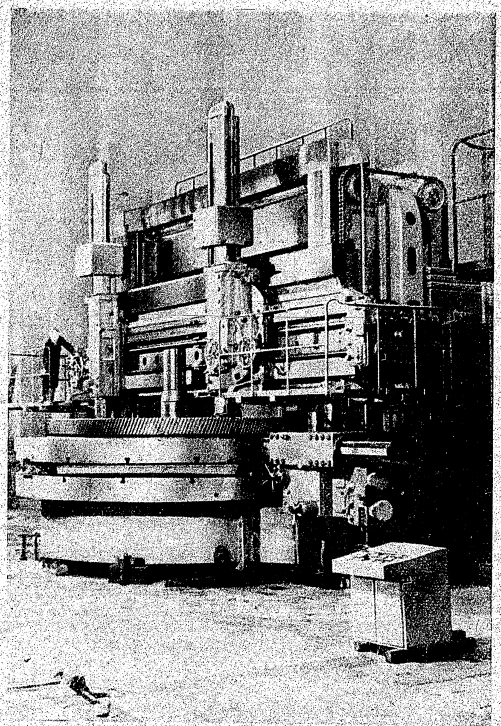
Aim — Increasing Imports

The foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, the volume of which had doubled between 1950 and 1953 and trebled by the end of 1954, is an integral part of the national economic plan. The target set by the new course, and this applies to the national economic plan as a whole, is of special significance with regard to volume and structure of foreign trade. In line with the overall economic plan which quite generally concentrates on raising the standard of living the foreign trade plan in particular aims at enlarging the assortment of foodstuffs, luxuries, and commodities for daily use by means of bigger imports. The 1954 increase in foreign trade turnover by 3 milliard roubles provides convincing evidence of the way in which this new policy is being carried into effect.

The assortment of imported consumer goods is to be both enlarged and supplemented by foodstuffs from tropical and other countries. It is to include more of those high-quality consumer goods, in which foreign countries have specialized, and it is planned to import these goods from socialist countries and also from capitalist states.

Explaining the policy of the new course, prime minister Otto Grotewohl emphasized that, apart from increasing the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods, we must also import more goods for mass consumption. He stated that our engineering industry would supply less machines for equipping our heavy industry and more machines for export. The additional imports of goods were to be paid for with these exports. Deputy prime minister Walter Ulbricht emphatically called for an extension of trade relations, also with capitalist countries.

These short comments very clearly underline the principles underlying the foreign trade policy of the GDR: aim and object of foreign trade of the GDR are determined by her import requirements.



The vertical turret lathe DKZ 6300 by VEB Grossdrehmaschinenbau "7th October" (formerly Deutsche Niles-Werke), Berlin-Weißensee, ranks among the very finest in the international field. It handles 50 ton workpieces of up to 6300 mm in diameter and 2500 mm in height

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GDR to develop her *own* machine industry to compensate for the loss of mechanical equipment previously imported from Western countries. The final result of the intense efforts directed towards the solution of these temporary difficulties was a considerable increase in the economic strength of the GDR.

In addition all other countries of the democratic world market want to purchase more consumer goods from the West; all of them offer, among other items, capital goods in return. In other words: these very countries are now in a position to offer Western countries just those products which were barred to them by the countries of the capitalist world market according to the American embargo policy. There can be no better example to illustrate the absurdity of such a policy.

Beginning of Crisis Eases Embargo

Another factor demonstrating to Western countries the absolute nonsense of this policy are symptoms of an approaching economic crisis in the United States. According to official statistics appearing in the 'Federal Reserve Bulletin' gross production as represented by the average annual index figures for 1955 and covering the first nine months up to the end of August 1954 had receded by 10 points, from 134 to 124, which corresponds to a shrinkage of 13.4%. In view of this development it is not surprising that even in the United States there is a growing tendency among industrialists and businessmen to come out openly against the policy of embargo and to demand that it be discontinued. It was Lamar Fleming, president of America's biggest cotton trust, who on the occasion of an Alabama cotton conference last year labelled as 'idiotic' the embargo measures directed against the socialist countries and called on the government to put an 'immediate stop to this stupidity'.

Similarly in his address to a New York conference William Herod, president of General Electric, expressed himelf in favour of a policy reversal in foreign trade dealings with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. Pointing to the development in Europe he drew attention to the fact that with the economic recess in the USA becoming more pronounced there was a growing volume of opinion not only in Great Britain but in all countries of Western Europe generally clamouring for an expansion of trade with the countries of Eastern Europe.

The chairman of the US council of the International Chamber of Commerce, Pearsons, stated: "We are of the opinion, and we must see to it that this view is given wide publicity, that world trade is not only a means to improve living conditions everywhere but that it is the broad road to peace. I am looking forward to the day when there will be a change in our policy concerning East-West trade. It is my conviction that by restoring the traditional markets or even opening up new ones which are limited only by the volume of goods that men need, we can prevent wars more effectively than by putting up any number of trade barriers."

Thus it must be regarded a significant success in the fight for the restoration of unfettered world trade between all countries, without discrimination or restriction, when in August 1954, mainly on British initiative and with US consent, the embargo list had to be cut down from 400 positions to 250.

Alarmed by the increasing sign of economic crisis in capitalist countries competition in the capitalist world market is growing fiercer every day. The GDR also exports machines and other high-quality industrial products, but her foreign trade policy has nothing in common with this fight for markets. The GDR is meeting the interests of her foreign partners by buying their goods and their surplus production for our country. Naturally they will realise that they can enjoy this advantage only if they are prepared to purchase from the GDR machinery and other commodities in return.

Trade on the Basis of Equal Rights with all Countries — Aim of the GDR

It is this consistent pursuit of her foreign trade policy which enables the German Democratic Republic to offer such "hard" goods. The existence of the two economic systems in the world need not at all exclude an intensive commercial and cultural intercourse between them. The government of the German Democratic Republic spares no effort to promote trade relations on such a basis. As far back as 1949 prime minister Otto Grotewohl declared:

"Our government is willing to establish friendly and peaceful relations with all countries which are willing to live in peace and friendship with Germany and which respect our national interests."

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"The government of the German Democratic Republic regards as one of its foremost duties the strengthening of commercial relations with all states willing to carry on trade on the basis of equal rights."

This foreign trade policy has been consistently pursued. In April 1952, a delegation of the German Democratic Republic participated at the *International Economic Conference* in Moscow. There it was stated that the turnover of goods between the countries of the two world markets could be doubled or even trebled if this offer the democratic world market were accepted by the Western countries.

At the *Conference of Trade Experts of the European Countries*, held in Geneva in April 1953, the countries of the democratic world market offered to supply "embargo" goods in order to expand East-West trade. This offer was also supported by the German Democratic Republic. Thus, the states of Western Europe, contending with difficulties of the "dollar gap", were given the opportunity of practically saving foreign exchange to the amount of 3000 million dollars.

The German Democratic Republic was also represented with a delegation at the meeting of the *European Economic Commission in Geneva in March 1954* where a resolution moved by the Soviet Union and Great Britain met with unanimous approval. The resulution suggested that measures should be taken to remove obstacles impeding the normal development of trade between East and West, that long-term and multi-lateral trade and payments agreements should be concluded, and that contacts between trade representatives of both world markets should be facilitated especially in matters concerning fairs and exhibitions. This proves that the trade policy of the countries of the democratic world market, which is also pursued by the German Democratic Republic, has met with response by the leading trading nations of the West. The passing of this resolution can be considered as proof that states of different economic systems can peacefully cooperate.

Advocating this policy, which is the policy of the GDR and all countries of the democratic world market, Professor *Gunnar Myrdal*, Secretary General of the European Economic Commission, said:

"Now there is new hope that the industrial products and raw materials of the West will again find the way to their traditional markets in the East, thus contributing to increased consumption and to raising the standard of living of these peoples. By selling their products the countries of the East can at the same time help the West to improve its economic stability. This will not only facilitate commercial progress in Europe but also contribute towards recovery of world economy."

The German Democratic Republic was also represented at the Geneva Conference of Trade Experts of European Countries in April 1954. The head of the delegation, secretary of state W. Hüttenrauch, emphasised the preparedness of the German Democratic Republic to buy import goods to the value of 250 million dollars to improve the standard of living of our population. A trade agreement was suggested to Italy. To the French delegation it was proposed that the existing agreement be extended by 10 million dollars for 1954 and that a long-term agreement with annually increasing volume be concluded for a period covering three years. Similar offers were submitted to the representatives of Finland and Denmark.

For the first time, after an interim period of five years, the UN European Economic Commission arranged for a meeting of the Committee for the Development of Trade to be held at Geneva in October 1954 to which a government delegation of the German Democratic Republic was invited. The agenda included among other items questions which dealt with the removal of obstacles hampering East-West trade, the conclusion of long-term and comprehensive trade and payments agreements, ways and means of how to facilitate business contacts between European countries and how to improve economic cooperation, the problem of trade fairs and exhibitions, and a number of other important aspects of international trade. Discussed was also the possibility of increasing trade between Europe on the one hand and the Near and Far Eastern countries and Latin-America on the other.

Our delegation repeated their Geneva proposal from spring 1954 made on the occasion of the Conference of Trade Experts concerning the conclusion of long-term agreements with France, Finland, and Denmark, and stated that the government of the German Democratic Republic was ready to conclude such agreements with all European states. The delegates representing the GDR took this opportunity to explain in the plenary sessions the fundamental principles governing the trade policy of this country, and on the basis of these principles trade talks were conducted with their opposite numbers from France, Great Britain, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Iceland, Turkey, and the Nether-

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lands. The head of the French delegation was handed the proposal for a long-term agreement for the years 1955 to 1957 in the form of specified lists of goods for exchange.

This conference achieved positive results which will enable interested governments to adopt all measures deemed necessary for the removal of existing obstacles and thus to extend and normalise trade relations.

GDR delegations also attended at meetings called by various other subcommittees of the UN European Economic Commission to discuss problems of agriculture, coal, inland waterways transport, and forestry.

These facts provide convincing evidence of the extent to which the German Democratic Republic is being acknowledged as a factor of international significance.

Favourable Prospects for Trade with Economically Underdeveloped Countries

The commercial policy of the German Democratic Republic outlined in this article is of vital importance to *economically underdeveloped countries.* All these countries are contending with difficulties in selling their predominantly agricultural and mineral production because the industrial states of the West, headed by the USA, are forced by the crisis to sell at home. The German Democratic Republic, however, is particularly interested in buying such raw materials and goods as cotton, minerals, rubber, fruits, spices, and the like.

... on the Basis of Mutual Respect for Sovereign Rights

On the other hand our readiness to pay for such deliveries with high quality machines will enable these countries to develop their own national economy on the broadest possible basis. The machine building industry of the GDR is in a position to satisfy the urgent demand of these countries for small machinery, implements and tools needed to equip their light industrie, small-scale domestic manufacture and handicrafts. Moreover the machine-building industry of the GDR can supply these countries with complete industrial plant for the building-up of a heavy industry of their own, e. g. cement factories of all sizes, textile mills, plant for every branch of the chemical industry, bicycle factories, wireless works — these for the time being only as assembly shops — as well as every type of equipment for use in the metal-working industry.

There is yet another reason why the machine-building industry of the German Democratic Republic is of major importance for the development of these countries: our exports actually represent payments for import goods which we wish to receive from those countries, and the same principle applies even in cases where a customer might be compelled to ask for long-term credits. Consequently there is no need for any of those countries to incur one-sided credit liabilities as so often happens when dealing with the type of salesman who only wants to sell without buying anything in return.

Whether it is the question of delivery of entire industrial plants or of single machines, whether designs are supplied or technical consultation furnished, the GDR will under no circumstances whatever pursue a policy aimed at economic domination of other countries. The economic and cultural relations already existing between such countries and the German Democratic Republic are a striking example of how the principle of mutual respect for the sovereign rights of the other partner on the basis of mutual benefit works in practice.

The German Democratic Republic is anxious to strengthen trade relations with economically underdeveloped countries. Trade agreements and commodity exchange agreements respectively have been concluded with Egypt and the Lebanon, India and Indonesia as well as with the Argentine and Uruguay. A trade delegation representing the German Democratic Republic has its permanent seat in Cairo. GDR delegations were also sent to other Latin American countries and the Far East to examine the possibilities of direct trade with these countries. It is one of their objects, in the interest of both parties, to eliminate intermediaries and instead to foster the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs directly in the countries of origin.

Major GDR Exports

For years the German Democratic Republic has maintained an extensive export trade in heavy machinery, with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies being the principle recipients. More than one hundred heavy gantry derrick type cranes and rotary tower cranes were sent to building sites in the Soviet Union and others to the Polish People's Republic and China.

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Twentyone of the 52 m 6 ton derrick type cranes, for example, were delivered within six months. Increasing subsequent orders for heavy industrial plant made by such world-famous works as S. M. Kirow Leipzig (formerly Unruh & Liebig), Dimitroff-Werk Magdeburg (formerly Otto Gruson), Bleichert Leipzig and Thaelmannwerk Magdeburg (formerly Krupp-Gruson) testify to the superior quality of these products. Products such as gears, the quality of which is determined exclusively by the experience and skill of workers and engineers, have found permanent customers in Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and Western Germany among others.

Electrical engineering may be termed a traditional branch of industry in the German Democratic Republic. It exports to practically all countries. Our radio sets are dispatched to all corners of the globe, our electric stoves will be found in the Mediterranean countries as well as in the extreme north. The Turkish housewife uses our electric iron, the Norwegian cyclist our electric bicycle lighting set, Italian steel mills work with our graphite electrodes, our incandescent lamps illuminate homes in Switzerland; our products will be encountered all over the world! They enable us to buy goods from these countries, thus helping to improve our standard of living. Automatic telephone exchanges from the German Democratic Republic were installed in all the major cities of China; forty international firms submitted tenders for electric meters to be supplied to Pakistan, but those made in the German Democratic Republic were accepted.

Another much coveted export item of the German Democratic Republic is potash. The world's largest potash deposits are located in the German Democratic Republic. Production is steadily rising. Two thirds of the output are allocated for export to countries all over the world because potash fertilizers from the GDR are suitable for every type of soil, climate and agricultural plant.

Numerous people abroad use office machines made in the German Democratic Republic. It is a fact that typewriters and calculating machines bearing the trade-marks Continental, Ideal, Mercedes, Erika, Astra and Rheinmetall enjoy world-wide reputation.

Indeed, our export programme includes many products of world repute. Thus the manufacturers and creators of "Meissner Porzellan" are constantly at work trying to keep pace with the heavy demand for Dresden china, particularly by the USA. "Jena Glass" stands for top quality household and technical glass-ware. It goes

without saying that such singular export commodities of the GDR represent a class of their own compared with the general run of goods which may be grouped together under the term of "mass articles of export," comprising a lengthy list of such items as ceramics used for industrial purposes, for the insulation of electrical circuits or as consumer goods, also synthetic fibres such as perlon, vistra and cuprammonium silk, textiles for clothing and technical use, musical instruments and a wide range of high-quality measuring equipment and optical instruments of every description.

Finally attention is drawn to the printing machines which are being exported to 67 countries including the USA which buys such machines as the four-page transverse cutter in the German Democratic Republic. At the Paris Exhibition 1954, Mr. Martin A. Ross, of the Acme Litho Plate Craining & Co. New York, said:

"The German Democratic Republic exhibition here is undoubtedly the best I have seen."

Mr. *K. Stone* from Sidney stated:

"The hit of the Paris show is Polygraph Export,"

and Mr. *Möller Martinitz* of Ecuador wrote us that this show convinced him of the leading position occupied by the printing industry of the German Democratic Republic.

Our foreign trade agencies will be glad to furnish information on their comprehensive delivery programmes. Their addresses will be found on page 48.

Apart from the supply of machinery and entire industrial plants we are in a position to send specialists and skilled craftsmen abroad, if desired. They will act as technical advisers to their foreign colleagues and assist them with the erection of factory plant and instruct them in the use of new equipment. If necessary foreign specialists and skilled workers may also be trained in the factories of the German Democratic Republic.

Forms of Foreign Trade

The German Democratic Republic regards the establishment of firm and direct trade relations with all countries as the best means of carrying out her economic programme. The exchange of trade representatives with Finland which has proved to be of advantage to both countries, and the appointment of permanent representatives in Egypt and India are important steps in this direction.

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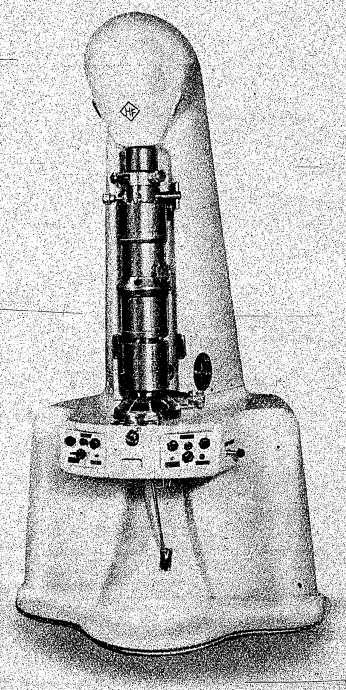
Trade with France, Greece, Turkey, and Uruguay is based on agreements between banking institutes on both sides. Commercial relations between the German Democratic Republic on the one hand and Indonesia, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, and Austria on the other are greatly facilitated by agreements arranged between the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic and its counterparts. In the case of some countries like the Argentine, Belgium, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden contracts were signed with semi-official foreign trade organisations or associations representing industrial or business interests. There has also been the practice of concluding individual barter deals with businessmen from many countries. However, with the progressive normalisation of trade relations between the German Democratic Republic and Western countries this type of commercial exchange is gradually losing its former importance. This diversity of forms shows that even in the absence of regular trade treaties there are still many ways open to foreign businessmen wishing to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the foreign trade agencies of the German Democratic Republic. However in the interest of normal and steadily growing international business relations which will benefit both parties, the logical thing to do would be to eliminate any intermediaries whose services only tend to raise prices unnecessarily, and instead to conclude a comprehensive trade treaty. The government of the German Democratic Republic desires to conclude such agreements with all countries willing to do business on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for sovereign rights and independence.



The new electron microscope H. F. 2748 by VEB Werk für Fernmeldewesen, Berlin-Oberschöneweide, permits electronic magnification up to 1 : 50 000 with a resolving power of 4 / 100 000 mm

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and Far East such as India, Indonesia, and Pakistan and with the chambers of commerce in Latin American countries.

The Chamber of Foreign Trade attaches great importance to its work with the Committees for the Promotion of World Trade which were set up in many countries as a result of the World Economic Conference. This applies above all to the committes in France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, India, Brazil, and the Argentine. A considerable number of valuable contacts were made with African committees and with others representing countries in the Near and Far East. The number of chambers of commerce and committees maintaining regular contact with the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the GDR has to date risen far above one hundred. The transaction of many a large business deal has been due to close collaboration with these committees. On the invitation of the Chamber of Foreign Trade delegations from Egypt, Iran, the Argentine, Finland, Denmark, and Austria have visited this country. On the other hand delegations sponsored by the Chamber of Foreign Trade were sent among others to the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy with the object of furthering and strengthening commercial relations with these countries.

The Chamber is an important instrument for overcoming frequently arising difficulties with capitalist countries which, as foreign businessmen have had cause to regret, are due to the absence of official trade relations. Beside the above mentioned agreements signed by the Chamber and its counterparts in Indonesia, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, and Austria valuable assistance was given to extensive barter deals between the DIA agency Kompensation and foreign trade organisations in the Argentine, Belgium, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The fact that branch offices of the Chamber of Foreign Trade have been opened, for example, in Austria, Greece, Belgium, Burma and Indonesia shows to what extent the Chamber has succeeded in deepening and strengthening relations with these countries. Businessmen in those countries welcome the establishment of such branch offices which they regard as a valuable help in their commercial dealings with the German Democratic Republic.

Representatives — Trade Procedure

The assistance of the Chamber in appointing competent representatives of our foreign trade agencies abroad is of great

practical importance for the development of foreign trade between the German Democratic Republic and capitalist countries, and many suggestions and queries on the part of our foreign business friends, who were naturally not familiar with the structure of our foreign trade organisations, were satisfactorily dealt with. This is in line with the general policy pursued by the Chamber of Foreign Trade which regards it as one of its major duties to keep its foreign trade partners at all times fully informed on all aspects of commercial procedure.

Fairs and Exhibitions

However the Chamber's activity is by no means limited to its work in connection with the Leipzig Fair, with such facilities as the contact bureau, or to assistance in commercial transactions between foreign businessmen and trade agencies of the German Democratic Republic. The Chamber is responsible for preparing and organising all fairs and exhibitions of the German Democratic Republic outside her own territory.

The Industrial Exhibition of the German Democratic Republic in Peking, and later in Shanghai, was, up to 1953, both the largest of its kind and the first one ever to be held in a country as distant as China. The exhibition included nearly 9000 different items and it took 80 German specialists to organise this show in the country which is one of the most important trading partners of the German Democratic Republic.

More than 700 000 people visited the exhibition in Peking, more than 800 000 saw it in Shanghai.

A quarter of a million visitors, among them 50 000 engineers, physicians, and scientists, attented the *Industrial Exhibition of the German Democratic Republic in Cairo*, organized by the Chamber. The exhibition which was opened by the president of Egypt, was described by Egyptian papers as "the biggest and most sensational exhibition ever held in the land of the Nile" and "La Gazetta d'Orient," Alexandria, made the following comment:

"There is no doubt that with this exhibition a new economic power has appeared in Egypt — the German Democratic Republic."

In the same way as the Cairo exhibition was visited by representatives from all countries in the Near East, the *German Industrial Exhibition in Helsinki* was — according to "Svenska Dagbladet" of "extreme interest to all Scandinavian countries."

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The participation of the German Democratic Republic in the Stockholm *St. Erik's Fair* attracted similar attention. "Expressen," the evening paper of the Swedish People's Party singled out from the great range of exhibits the "calculating steel brain," a new type of automatic book-keeping machine, and labelled our text-books for instructional purposes "outstanding." "Svenska Dagbladet," organ of the Swedish heavy engineering industry, published detailed comments on the export possibilities of the German Democratic Republic and especially on the new conveyors which are being used in the potash export to Sweden.

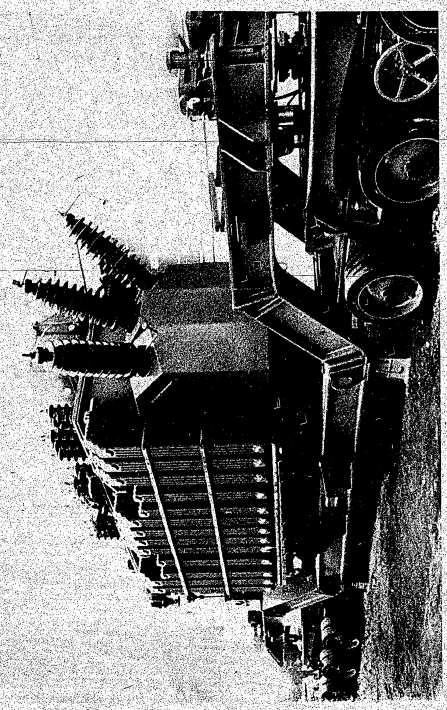
One of the biggest foreign exhibitions of the German Democratic Republic in 1954 was the *Moscow Exhibition* "Democratic Germany." On an area of 7786 sq.m. it showed a cross-section of German industry with particular reference to the social and cultural achievements of the German Democratic Republic.

The Chamber of Foreign Trade also arranged displays at numerous other fairs. At the *32nd Milan International Fair* which, apart from Italian businessmen, was attended by many visitors from other countries, the turnover of the German Democratic Republic multiplied as compared with the preceding year. Many textile machines, musical instruments, and other export goods were on show. Equally successful for the German Democratic Republic was the *Lyons Fair* to which a government delegation representing the German Democratic Republic at Geneva was invited.

The Paris press commented extensively on the participation of the German foreign trade organisations at the *43. Paris International Fair*, because the German Democratik Republic had not only come to sell her products but was also anxious to buy French foodsuffs and luxuries, textiles, medicinal drugs, shoes and other consumer goods.

The foreign trade agencies of the German Democratic Republic were also represented at the *4e Salon International des Techniques Papetières et Graphiques* in Paris, at the International Fair in Liège, where instruments and equipment for the mining and metallurgical industries and machines for the building trade and for power plants in particular were shown, at the *Vienna Spring Fair*, at the *International Copenhagen Fair*, and at the *Export and Sample Fair Dornbirn* (Austria).

Commenting on our display at the *62nd Royal Fair of the Netherlands* in Utrecht the West German "Industriekurier"



Travelling three-phase oil-cooled variable voltage transformer by VEB Transformatoren- und Röntgenwerk, Dresden

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stated that the collective display oft the GDR might "impress the visitor as being even more important than the show representing the industries of Western Germany."

Notwithstanding many difficulties created by West German authorities our industry was finally able to show its products successfully at the *Fotokino-Cologne* and at the *Cologne Spring Fair, at the Frankfurt Spring Fair* and the *German Toys Exhibition* at Nuremberg. Firms represented at any of these exhibitions report a favourable development of their exports, e.g. Julius Blüthner of Leipzig, makers of upright and grand pianos, exhibiting at Milano, Helsinki, Moscow, and Düsseldorf, increased their exports considerably. The VEB Bohrmaschinenfabrik, Saalfeld, which was represented at Helsinki, Cairo, and Utrecht, was able in 1954 to sell 43 % of their production in foreign markets, i. e. twice the amount of the preceding year.

At a special exhibition in Sofia in July specimen of our electrotechnical equiment and fine mechanical and optical instruments were displayed, and at the Budapest Agricultural Show there was an impressive assortment of farming machinery from the German Democratic Republic to be seen. They included straw and fodder breakers, motor cultivators, magnetic seed cleaning machines, combined threshing and deep soil fertilizer drills, pollinating equipment, tractor ploughs up to the largest type of caterpillar tractor. Apart from these there was a wide range of all types of farming implements giving an excellent illustration of the present state of farm mechanisation and the export capacity of the German Democratic Republic in this particular sector.

On the occasion of Tenth General Meeting of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union in Rome in September 1954 the Italian National Research Council organised an exhibition at which DIA participated with a selection of high quality products of the fine mechanical and optical industry.

Some of the major export industries represented by DIA took part in the 19th International Fair in Thessaloniki. Beside well-known Zeiss products visitors to the exhibition were introduced to the products of our printing industry, tobacco and sewing machines, farming machinery and implements, perlon fabrics and miscellaneous items.

The pavilion of the German Democratic Republic at the International Fair in Jakarta aroused considerable interest. The display, which was well received, ranged from all kind of engineering products, motorised vehicles, conveyor plant, mining and chemicals to glass, ceramics and books. Speaking at a special function in the GDR pavilion Mr. Tobing, minister of information in the Indonesian government, paid tribute to the excellent quality and judicious selection of the goods on show.

DIA Feinmechanik—Optik and DIA Elektrotechnik were represented at the "Salon Nautique International" in Paris in October 1954 with nautical radio and telephone equipment, armatures and fittings for use in the shipbuilding industry. The outstanding quality of the exhibits received official recognition in the form of a medal awarded by the organisers of the Salon.

During the current year DIA will take part in the international trade fairs to be held at Brussels, Buenos Aires, Izmir, Milano, New Delhi, Paris, Plowdiw, Poznan, Stockholm, Thessaloniki and Vienna.

In addition it is intended to arrange for DIA displays at a number of specialised shows abroad.

Export Magazines

"German Export," official organ of the Chamber of Foreign Trade, has proved a very useful medium for the promotion of international trade with the German Democratic Republic.

It provides businessmen all over the world with up-to-date information on business opportunities offered by this country. The monthly is published in German, Russian, English, French, and Spanish.

The Enquiry Department of this magazine is at the disposal of all foreign readers trying to establish business connections with the German Democratic Republic. Numerous letters from many countries testify to the success of this service. The address of the editors is "Berlin W 8, Französische Straße 53—55."

Whereas "German Export" reports exclusively on export goods of the German Democratic Republic, "Leipziger Messe," a publication of the Leipzig Fair Office, offers German and foreign exhibitors from Eastern and Western countries advertising facilities. It too is published in several languages, in German, Russian, Chinese, English, French and Spanish.

Both journals are of interest to foreign businessmen anxious to obtain reliable and first-hand information on the export capacity of the German Democratic Republic.

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Development of International Trade and the Leipzig Fair

The success of the 1954 Autumn Fair is irrefutable evidence of Leipzig's rise to the biggest international and only genuine all-German trade fair of national importance.

This event provided the opportunity for strengthening the commercial ties which unite the German Democratic Republic with numerous countries, and many new contacts were made between the two world markets. Leipzig has become one of the most important intermediaries in West-East trade and has demonstrated once again the tremendous possibilities inherent in peaceful commercial exchange between these two different social and economic systems.

The 1954 figures which by far exceed the results of the preceding year not only with regard to the number of exhibitors, buyers and visitors attending the fair, but also with regard to actual and provisional contracts, emphasize the importance that attaches to this unique international trading centre. Its position in the national and international field was especially underlined by the presence of numerous government representatives, parliamentarians and other public figures prominent in the capitalist business world, not to mention the official government delegations from the countries of the democratic world market.

Whereas at the 1953 Leipzig Fair 578 exhibitors from 25 different countries were counted, these figures rose last year to 977 and 36 respectively. Visitors too arrived in much larger numbers than previously, totalling in 1954 670 000 and representing 56 countries in all parts of the world.

Total turnover figures of the German Democratic Republic in foreign and inter-German trade at the last fair amounted to more than 2.4 milliard roubles, which corresponds to a 109 % improvement on 1953. Export contracts were signed to the value of about 1.9 milliard roubles against 909 million roubles in 1953, i. e. an increase of 108 %. This figure is made up of roughly 1.3 milliard roubles coming from countries of the democratic world market (1953 — 577 million roubles), 370 million roubles from Western countries (1953 — 205 million roubles) and 200 clearing units from West Germany (1953 — 106 clearing units).

Import figures rose during the same period from 255 million roubles to 545 million roubles, i. e. an increase of 114 %, of which 156 million roubles were taken up by the countries of the democratic world market (1953 — 32 million roubles), 186 million roubles by Western countries (1953 — 112 million roubles) and 169 million clearing units by Western Germany (1953 — 93 million clearing units). Very substantial business deals were moreover transacted between exhibiting firms and businessmen from Werstern Germany and abroad.

The large majority of exhibitors, induced by the very satisfactory results of the 1954 Leipzig Fair, have already booked space for the 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair, which is going to be held again for the first time after a lapse of several years. Extensive bookings have further been received from various well-known firms from abroad which were not represented last year. It was the importance of Leipzig as an international trading centre of the first order, a result of the growing economic strength of the German Democratic Republic combined with a vigorous revival in the field of West-East trade, which prompted the government of the German Democratic Republic to return to the traditional practice of two fairs annualy. This decission will, no doubt, also be welcomed by many interested parties from abroad who have come to regard the occasion of the Leipzig Fair as a welcome opportunity for the establishment of trade negotiations.

All necessary arrangements have been made to ensure a successful 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Increasing Interest in West-East Trade.

The 1954 Leipzig Fair has shown that there is a steadily growing body of opinion in trade and industry determined to resist the US embargo policy and to advocate unrestricted exchange of goods between East and West.

Since last year's fair every month has confirmed anew that in almost every Western country the demand for bigger trade with the democratic world market has become more and more urgent. The dissatisfaction felt by large sections of the business world with the US-directed policy of the cold war is today not infrequently shared by many governments, as parliamentary debates in some countries have revealed.

The explanation of such parliamentary debates, memoranda or statements is of course a very simple one. From year to year the democratic countries are gaining in importance as a potential

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market for goods produced in Western countries. So it is only natural that every sensible businessman will ask himself why he should not take advantage of this chance to improve his economic position.

With the symptoms of an approaching economic crisis in the USA becoming more obvious, more and more Western businessmen are confronted by the same dilemma. It is generally recognised that the decrease in US output will not remain without adverse effects on other Western countries which to a greater or lesser degree depend on the USA.

The reason for this tendency must be seen in the difficulties which Western countries are experiencing in trying to find an outlet for their exports. As a result the prospect of profitable West-East trade is assuming ever greater importance in all Western countries and the interest in the Leipzig Fair is growing in proportion, as may be seen by the steadily mounting demand for exhibition space.

That the possibility of East-West trade expansion has indeed a very concrete basis, has even been confirmed by the UN European Economic Commission which estimated that the turnover between the two world markets could at least be trebled, on the export side from 478 to 1450 million dollars and on the import side from 574 to 2000 million dollars. Since this estimate comprises merely European countries, it should be obvious that it touches only the fringe of the vast reserves offered by East-West trade. In a statement by the Economic Commission set up by the Stockholm Conference for the lessening of international tension in June 1954 a more realistic figure is given and the committe considers as feasible an annual increase somewhere in the region of between 3 and 5 milliard dollars and even more.

Leipzig — Show-window of Two Worlds

The countries of the democratic world market are doing everything in their power to facilitate contact with the Western world market. Spokesmen of the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the other people's republics, and the German Democratic Republic have stated on innumerable occasions that they are willing to maintain trade relations with all countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit. Thus visitors from Western countries coming to Leipzig may draw from this fact the assurance that under the circumstances they will see the most comprehensive display of goods which the countries of the democratic world market have to offer. The 1954 Leipzig Fair provided convincing evidence that Western exhibitors are increasingly willing to supply the democratic countries with products they really need. Thus Leipzig is more and more becoming the centre of an imposing show which unites the best industrial and agricultural products from countries of the two social and economic systems. As the conviction is gaining ground among Western businessmen who know from personal experience that it is not the Eastern countries which refuse to trade with the Western world, the protest against the unnatural trade barriers erected by the embargo policy of the USA will grow in strength.

During the months following last year's Leipzig Fair East-West trade negotiations have continued on an even broader basis. The series of trips by British buisnessmen to the Soviet Union and China are a clear indication that there is a growing tendency in Britain to defend, even in the face of the US embargo policy, her foreign interests which can profit only by a return to normal international trade. In view of the fact that during a period of 12 months, up to August 1954, the British government was asked to issue export licences covering firm orders to the value of £ 40 million, not counting numerous provisional contracts, it is small wonder that British exporters are placing high hopes on the extension and normalisation of commercial intercourse with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

It was the former president of the Board of Trade, Harold Wilson, who not so long ago made himself the spokesman of this growing body of opinion when he protested against the blackmailing practices of USA officials in Hongkong. "It is high time, he said, to put a stop to the discriminating measures of the USA." "These Americans, he continued, will employ any weapon in the arsenal of economic warfare, if it is a question of attacking British firms which have a stake in the China trade". The practice of spying on British businessmen was, however, only one aspect of the matter, and it must not be forgotten that the US embargo policy affected Anglo-Chinese trade as a whole and had virtually brought it to a standstill.

Leipzig — Focal Point of West-East Trade

The above outline showing the development of the commercial and political situation in the world underlines the tremendous

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international importance of the Leipzig Fair as focal point of West-East trade. To form an unbiassed opinion on the great economic strides made by the German Democratic Republic and the Socialist countries it is probably more sensible to rely not so much on information gleaned from all sorts of statistics and economics reports, but rather to rely on facts as presented by exhibiting firms from the state and private sector, the number of visitors from West Germany and abroad and the increasing turnover of West-East trade at the Fair.

The Western business world is to an ever growing extent recognising these facts and it regards Leipzig as the ideal central trading place for entering into negotiations with the countries of the democratic world market. After all, the Leipzig Fair still is the one fair in the world where Western businessmen will find a really comprehensive display of export goods not only from the German Democratic Republic, but from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the other people's democracies, and where they themselves will be able to demostrate to these countries their own economic efficiency.

These are hard facts which are no longer disputed in the West. Writing in the "New York Herald Tribune" on Sept. 29th 1954 the well-known American journalist Gaston Coblentz predicted that "the coming years will see a tremendous upsurge in East-West trade."

This view finds its confirmation in an article entitled "East-West Trade Magnet" and appearing in the Basle "National-zeitung" of Nov. 2nd 1954 which maintains that "the Leipzig Fair which was held some weeks ago contains the seeds for an unheard-of development in East-West business activity."

In a detailed "Times" report of Sept. 6th 1954 appraising the part played by the Leipzig Fair as an intermediary between East and West and the proposal made by prime minister Otto Grotewohl for the conclusion of multilateral trade pacts uniting all European states the writer sums up as follows "There can be no doubt . . . the Leipzig Fair has recaptured its former position as one of the most important trade shows in the world . . . throughout the accent lies on East-West trade."

The problem of East-West trade was also the subject of an article in the "Financial Times" of Sept. 20th 1954 which contains among others this passage: "The main reason, however, why businessmen from West Germany consider a visit to Leipzig imperative, is the fact that this fair is practically the only trading centre in the world where East and West may meet and where contact can be made with all the trading agencies of the Soviet bloc and China."

The growing realisation, on the part of the Western business world, of the importance of West-East trade and of the part played by the Leipzig Fair as an intermediary also finds its reflection in the heavy bookings for exhibition space by Western industries.

Information on Trade Procedure

The following short information supplied by the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic is intended to familiarize foreign and West German trade partners with the foreign trade agencies of the German Democratic Republic and technical procedure to be observed with regard to commercial transactions. The state-owned enterprises for German Home and Foreign Trade (VEH-DIA) will do everything possible to meet any special requirements of their foreign customers.

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Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic

MINISTERIUM FÜR AUSSENHANDEL UND INNERDEUTSCHEN HANDEL (Ministry of Foreign and Inter-German Trade), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 26—30, Telephone: 22 03 21, Cables: WINDROSE, Teleprinter: Berlin 1139, Visitors: Wednesday 13—18, Friday 9—13.

KAMMER FÜR AUSSENHANDEL DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK (Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic), Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 40, Telephone: 22 46 84, Cables: INTERKAMMER, Visitors: Monday to Friday 9 to 12, 14—16.30, Saturday 9—10.

DIA BERGBAU, Berlin W 8, Jägerstraße 55, Telephone: 20 02 01, Cables: DIAMINE, Teleprinter: Berlin 1317, Visitors: Monday to Friday 8—14.

Rock and brine salts, sodium sulphate, clays and kaolins, arenaceous quartz, Portland cement, technical and medical plasters, chalk, roofing felt, tiles, roof and wall slate, centrifugal action moulded concrete pressure pipes, asbestos cement building plates and pipes, millstones, paving stones, graphite crucibles, refractory products, chamotte products of all kinds, tamping material, moulding sands, ground shale, slate chippings, glass for building purposes

DIA CHEMIE, Berlin C 2, Schicklerstraße 7, Telephone: 51 03 21, Cables: DIACHEM, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151

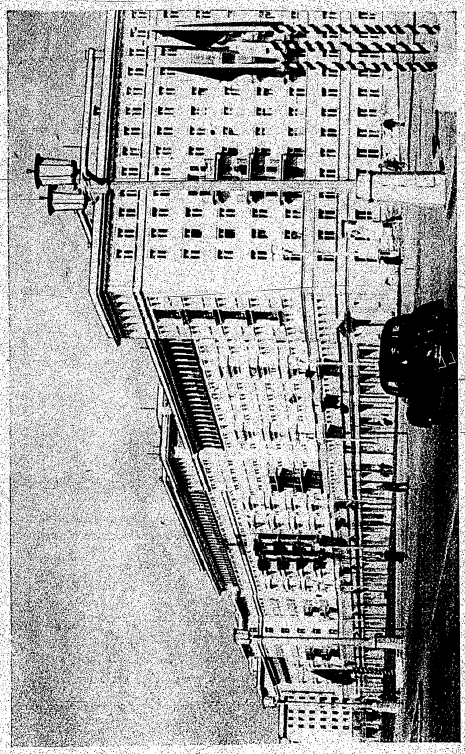
Mineral oil products (solid and liquid), organic and inorganic chemicals, pharmaceuticals — finished and semi-finished, laboratory and pure chemicals, terpene-free oils, scents, aromatics and essences, plant protectives and insecticides, photo material, chemical-technical special products, varnishes, paints, caoutchouc/asbestos products, plastics

DIA CHEMIEAUSRÜSTUNGEN, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstraße 61, Telephone: 22 02 71, Cables: CHEMOTECHNA, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151, Visitors: Tuesday and Friday 8—14, Wednesday 11—17.

Plants and equipment for chemistry, foodstuffs and allied industries, pumps, compressors, electric fans, refrigerators, airconditioning plants and industry fittings, chemotechnical porcelain, chemically acidproof stoneware

DIA ELEKTROTECHNIK, Berlin C 2, Liebknechtstraße 14, Telephone: 51 72 83—85, Cables: DIAELEKTRO, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151, Visitors: Tuesday and Friday 8—14, Wednesday 11—17.

Electric motors, generators, transformers, high tension condensers, electric stoves, cables and leads, all installation material, high and



These modern houses in the Berlin Stalin-Allee are inhabited by workers who built them and by others whose effort has helped to make this magnificent street a shining example of modern architecture and living conditions

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low tension porcelain, lamps, incandescent lamps, electric measuring and testing equipment, broadcast receiver and transmitter valves, textured valves, switch gear, electromagnets, relays, rectifiers, electric equipment for railways, vehicles and ships

DIA FEINMECHANIK, OPTIK, Berlin C 2, Schicklerstraße 7, Telephone: 51 03 22, Cables: DIAPRECIS, Teleprinter: Berlin 1332. Visitors: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9—14

Optical instruments, ophtalmological instruments, microscopes, binoculars, refractors, planetariums, geodetic instruments, cameras and cine apparatuses, lenses, projectors and reproduction apparatuses

Measuring and testing gear, temperature, frequency, pressure and flow meters, regulators, hydrological and meteorological instruments, clocks and watches, drawing sets, material testing devices, laboratory instruments

Electro-medical apparatuses, X-ray apparatuses and accessories, physician's and dentist's instruments, appliances for examination and therapy, products of jaw prosthetics and orthopedic mechanics, outfits for operating theatres

Typewriters, calculating machines, bookkeeping machines, cash registers, paper destroyers

DIA GLAS, KERAMIK, Berlin N 113, Stolpische Straße 37, Telephone: 44 01 91, Cables: DIAKERAMIK. Visitors: Monday to Friday 9 to 13, Saturday 9—11

Crystal glass, art glass, household glassware, container glass, window glass, thermometry, JENA glass, ornamental china, household and hotel porcelain, household crockery and stoneware, ornamental ceramics, dental porcelain (artificial teeth), sanitary stoneware, building ceramics

DIA HOLZ UND PAPIER, Berlin W 8, Mauerstraße 77, Telephone: 22 53 01, Cables: DIAHOLZPAPIER. Visitors: Monday to Friday 8—14

Pit props, log and sawn wood, parquetry and building material, barrels and boxes, paper, cardboard, pasteboard, cardboard of any kind, transfer pictures, labels, sealing stamps, banderoles, diagram, millimetre and logarithm paper, hollerith cards

DIA INVEST-EXPORT, Berlin W 8, Brunnenstraße 188—190, Telephone: 42 55 06, Cables: DIAINVESTA, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151

Design and erect complete plants for all industrial branches

DIA KOMPENSATION, Berlin W 8, Französische Straße 24, Telephone: 22 02 51, Cables: DIACOMERZ. Visitors: Monday to Friday 9—12

Initiating, concluding, and realizing of compensation agreements

DIA KULTURWAREN, Berlin C 2, Schicklerstraße 7, Telephone: 51 03 21, Cables: DIAKULTUR, Teleprinter: Berlin 1332. Visitors: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9—14

Toys, Christmas-tree ornaments, musical instruments, grand and upright pianos, educational appliances, office appliances, sporting goods, artificial flowers, costume jewellery and fancy goods, umbrellas, brushes, brooms, furniture and woodware, applied art products

DIA METALL, Berlin-Pankow, Goerschstraße 45—46, Telephone: 48 01 31, Cables: DIAERZ. Visitors: Monday to Saturday 9—13, Monday to Friday 14—16

Import of all kinds of metal. Dressing of customer-supplied raw ore

DIA MASCHINENEXPORT, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstraße 61, Telephone: 22 02 71, Cables, DIAMASCH, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151. Visitors: Tuesday and Friday 8—14, Wednesday 11—17

Heavy machinery, boilers, turbines, complete plants and equipment for metallurgy, foundry equipment, steel constructions, conveyors. All kinds of textile machinery, machines for hat manufacturing, sewing machines for household and industry, needles, stop rods and spare parts. Shoe and leatherworking machinery

DIA MASCHINENIMPORT, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstraße 61, Telephone: 22 02 71, Cables: DIAIMPORMA. Visitors: Tuesday and Friday 8—14, Wednesday 11—17

Import of products of heavy machine engineering, electrical engineering, precision mechanics and optics, of machine tools, transport equipment, tools and hardware

DIA NAHRUNG, Berlin C 2, Schicklerstraße 7, Telephone: 51 03 21, Cables: DIANAHRUNG, Teleprinter: Berlin 1152. Visitors: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9—14

Spirits, beer, wine yeast, vinegar essence, baking powder, long-keeping bakery products, "Dresdner Stollen", starch, dextrin, seed and table potatoes, fodder, poppy capsules, tree nursery products, flower and vegetable seed, peat bed plants, breeding cattle, pigs, sheep, rabbits, pedigree and working dogs, precious fur-animals, pedigree fowl, singing birds, aquarium fish

DIA TEXTIL, Berlin W 8, Behrenstrasse 46, Telephone: 22 02 51, Cables: DIATEX, Teleprinter: Berlin 1340. Visitors: Monday to Friday 9—14, Saturday 9—12

Fabrics for overcoats, men's and ladies' suits and dresses, linings, cotton terry ware, curtains, tulles, laces, fashion accessories, upholstery and decoration fabrics, carpets, couch spreads, gobelin pictures, sleeping blankets, scrubbing cloths, fishing nets, ribbons, braids, trimmings, tissues for technical purposes (PeCe), weaving felts,

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stockings, underwear and outerwear for ladies, men, and children, leather, woven and knit gloves, leatherette, oilcloth, igelit products, lincrusta wall hangings, miner's caps

Furriery of German, Soviet and Chinese origin

Import of cotton, cotton waste, hemp, hemp hard, flax, jute, wool, wool textile shreds, animal hair, hides, raw skins, finished textile goods, shoes, leather goods

Working up of customer supplied textile raw materials and skins

DIA WERKZEUGMASCHINEN UND METALLWAREN, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstraße 61, Telephone: 22 02 71, Cables: DIAWERKZEUG, Teleprinter: Berlin 1190. Visitors: No fixed hours

Lathes, drilling and milling machines, grinding, lapping, and honing machines, gear cutting machines, bending machines, and other machine tools. Tools for wood and metal-working, electro welding and soldering tools, pneumatic tools, chucking tools, hand tools, iron and metal ware, household and kitchen utensils, ovens, stoves, cooking ranges, all kinds of weighing machines, hunting guns, fire extinguishers

DIA TRANSPORTMASCHINEN, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstrasse 61, Telephone: 22 02 71, Cables: DIATRANS, Teleprinter: Berlin 1151. Visitors: Tuesday and Friday 8—14, Wednesday 11—17

Transport equipment, cranes, lifting devices, vehicles for road and rail, shipbuilding, wood-working machinery, agricultural machinery, machinery for building and road construction, equipment for the glass industry

DWV DEUTSCHE WAREN-VERTRIEBS-GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H., KOHLE- UND DUENGEMITTEL-EXPORT, Berlin W 8, Friedrichstraße 61, Telephone: 20 06 01, Cables: IMPEXTRANS, Teleprinter: Berlin 1310. Visitors: Monday to Friday 9—13

Brown coal briquettes, potash and nitrogenous fertilizers

DWV DEUTSCHE WAREN-VERTRIEBS-GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H., POLYGRAPH-EXPORT, Berlin W 8, Friedrichstrasse 62, Telephone: 20 06 01, Cables: IMPEXTRANS, Teleprinter: Berlin 1310. Visitors: Monday to Friday 9—13

Letterpress printing, offset, and copperplate printing machines, bookbinding machines, paper-making machines, special machines for paper-working, reproduction plants, stereotype plants, types for letterpress printing, matrices for composing machines, numbering machines and matrices

DEUTSCHER BUCH-EXPORT UND -IMPORT GMBH, Leipzig C 1, Leninstrasse 16, Telephone: 3 45 81, Cables: DEBEGE

Books, newspapers, and periodicals, art prints, reproductions of old painters, card games, modelling cardboards, post and congratulatory cards, music publications, stamps and other polygraphic products

All kinds of printing-orders are carried out

DEFA, FILMUEBERNAHME- UND AUSSENHANDELSBETRIEB, Berlin W 8, Jaegerstrasse 29, Telephone: 20 04 01, Cables: DEFAFILM Berlin

Export and import of features and popular scientific films

DEUTRANS, INTERNATIONALE SPEDITION, Berlin N 54, Brunnenstrasse 188-190, Telephone: 42 58 06

Transacts all forwarding business of export, import and transit-traffic

DEUTFRACHT, DEUTSCHES KONTOR FUER SEEFRACHTEN, Berlin W 8, Charlottenstrasse 60, Telephone: 20 19 31, 20 19 36, Cables: DEUTFRACHT Berlin, Teleprinter: Berlin 1330

All kinds of sea-transports from and to all continents

SCHOSTAVAG SCHWARZMEER UND OSTSEE, ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS - AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Berlin C 2, Inselstrasse 1b, Telephone: 67 25 57, 67 39 27, Cables: SCHOSTAVAG Berlin

Shipping and Storing Insurances of all kinds of Export/Import Commodities as well as Transit Goods to and from all parts of the globe in any currency. — Forwarding Insurances

DEUTSCHE SEEREEDEREI, Rostock, Warnowufer Ecke Eschenstrasse, Telephone: 4028/40 29, Cables: SEEREEDEREI Rostock

GERMAN EXPORT, Berlin W 8, Französische Strasse 53/55, Telephone: 22 53 71, Cables: Wirtschaftsexport, Teleprinter: Berlin 1448

Publication of the Chamber of Foreign Trade the German Democratic Republic. A monthly published in German, Russian, English, French, and Spanish

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Foreign trade business is being transacted by the above-mentioned agencies. Manufacturing firms too may transact business deals. All parties such as DIA agencies and manufacturing firms engaged in foreign trade conclude export contracts with foreign businessmen wishing to buy goods which have been manufactured in the German Democratic Republic. As a rule these contracts are preceded by the usual offer or enquiry on the part of the customer. Such offers contain, apart from a detailed description of the commodity in question, (if necessary also technical data), price, terms of delivery, incidental expenses such as freight, packing and insurance, terms of payment, etc. All special requirements and conditions stipulated by the customer become part of the export order. At the same time the buyer receives the general terms of payment of the state-owned trading agencies "Deutscher Innen- und Außenhandel" (VEH-DIA). Terms of sale are drawn up in accordance with international usage and terms such as 'fob' or 'cif' are interpreted within the meaning of 'Incoterms'.

Every export contract receives a number and represents a valid commercial document which entitles the buyer to obtain the official export permit and at the same time gives him the assurance that the goods he has ordered will be delivered punctually and in the exact quality and quantity stated in the contract.

During the time of the Fair export contracts may be concluded on the spot with the state-owned trading agencies "Deutscher Innen- und Außenhandel" (VEH-DIA). The necessary arrangements have been made to deal efficiently with every kind of commercial transaction.

As far as imports into the German Democratic Republic are concerned only the various DIA agencies are entitled to act on behalf of the GDR. Here again the common commercial practice of international trade is fully observed. Naturally the German Democratic Republic will give preference to imports from those countries which are buyers of her own export goods.

Proposals for barter deals should be submitted to "VEH-DIA Kompensation."

"VEH-DIA" agencies subscribe to the usual international terms of sale and purchase. By accepting identical terms for both sales and purchases effected in one and the same country, commercial negotiations and the actual carrying out of contracts will be greatly facilitated.

Although letters of credit still play an important part in international trade and are preferred by "VEH-DIA," especially in overseas transactions, delivery can also be made on the basis of "cash against documents." In this case the buyer's reputation as a businessman and experience from previous transactions with him will be the deciding factors. The value of the object too will be taken into consideration. Under special circumstances goods may be shipped C. O. D. In the case of smaller deals, and to save valuable time, payment by cheque or transfer is recommended.

These terms of payment, although mainly applying to export goods offered by "VEH-DIA" are equally applicable in all cases where DIA agencies act as buyers.

The question of the particular currency in which payment is to be made will be decided by mutual agreement with the Deutsche Notenbank acting on behalf of the German Democratic Republic.

The "VEH-DIA" terms of delivery will be found set out in detail on the back of the export contract which the customer receives.

Some time ago the government of the German Democratic Republic has passed a number of decrees designed to grant greater facilities for the transaction of foreign business. Under these regulations the procedure in the case of exporting smaller lots within the limits of an export covering-licence has been simplified and freed from all former encumbrances. In addition various measures facilitating the conclusion of contracts with DIA representatives abroad, foreign travel, and the granting of special export bonusses will have a marked stimulating effect on international trade.

The Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic duly authenticates all certificates of origin and similar documents accompanying export goods leaving this country and generally assists in the execution of business.

For the purpose of settling any differences arising from business contracts a court of arbitration under the direction of the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic has been set up.

The Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic will always be at the disposal of foreign customers and gladly supply on request all relevant information concerning technical procedure and generally assist with the transaction of foreign business.

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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00040R000200170005-5

Contents

page

Preface 5

The Economic Strength of the German Democratic Republic

Aim of National Economy of the GDR 7
Development of Industrial Production 8
Improvement of the Standard of Living 12
Rising Wages 13
Additional Rise of Real Incomes 13
The New Course in Policy 15
New Course and Foreign Trade 18

Trade Policy of the German Democratic Republic

Aim — Increasing Imports 20
More Imports of Consumer Goods through Additional Export of Machines 23
GDR proves Absurdity of Embargo Policy 23
Beginning of Crisis Eases Embargo 24
Trade on the Basis of Equal Rights with all countries-Aim of the GDR 25
Favourable Prospects for Trade with Economically Underdeveloped Countries 28
... on the Basis of Mutual Respect for Sovereign Rights 28
Major GDR Exports 29
Forms of Foreign Trade 31

Chamber of Foreign Trade

Establishment of Trade Relations 35
Representatives — Trade Procedure 36
Fairs and Exhibitions 37
Export Magazines 41

Development of International Trade and the Leipzig Fair

Increasing Interest in West-East Trade 43
Leipzig — Show-window of Two Worlds 44
Leipzig — Focal Point of West-East Trade 45

Appendix

Information on Trade Procedure 47

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00040R000200170005-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00040R000200170005-5

ATOM ENERGIE

Sonnenkraft

AUF ERDEN

DEUTSCHER FRIEDENSRAT BERLIN W 8

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Weshalb die amerikanischen Besatzungssoldaten keine Fische mehr essen

„Achtung! Alle Angehörigen der amerikanischen Besatzungsmacht in Japan werden hierdurch gewarnt, Fisch zu essen oder überhaupt mit Fisch in Berührung zu kommen. Achtung! Alle Angehörigen der amerikanischen Besatzungsmacht werden hierdurch gewarnt . . "

Der diensttuende Mitarbeiter des Abhördienstes der japanischen Rundfunkstation schüttelt den Kopf bei dieser Meldung des amerikanischen Soldatensenders: Die Angehörigen der Besatzungsmacht werden in ihrer Sprache, über ihren Sender, über ihre Empfangsgeräte in ihren Klubs, in ihren Kommandostellen dringend gewarnt, Fische zu essen oder nur mit ihnen in Berührung zu kommen?

Auf dem Fischmarkt in Tokio werden täglich 280 000 Pfund Thunfisch verkauft, in ganz Japan eine Million Pfund. Das japanische Volk lebt von Fisch. In Tokio allein gibt es 2500 Imbiß-Stuben, die Suschi verkaufen: ein Gericht aus Reis, grünem Rettich und Streifen von rohem Thunfisch. Wenn der Umsatz in diesem billigen Nationalgericht gering gewesen sein sollte, haben diese 2500 Schnell-Imbißläden heute 250 000 Suschi-Portionen verkauft!

Die Angehörigen der amerikanischen Besatzungsmacht werden gewarnt, Fisch zu essen oder zu berühren. Mindestens 2500 japanische Garköche haben Suschi zubereitet, mindestens 250 000 Japaner haben Suschi gegessen — nur in Tokio. Millionen Japaner haben Fische angefaßt, haben sie transportiert, verkauft, eingekauft, nach Hause getragen, zubereitet, gegessen . . . die Angehörigen der Besatzungsmacht aber werden in ihrer Sprache gewarnt . . .

Der Mitarbeiter des Abhördienstes springt auf und stürzt zur Sendeleitung. Kurze Zeit später läuft über sechs japanische Sender die gleiche Warnung. Diesmal aber richtet sie sich an die japanische Bevölkerung, die täglich viele Pfund Fisch aller Sorten verzehrt:

„Achtung! Wir warnen die Bevölkerung, Fisch zu essen . . ."

In Tokio schließen 2500 Suschi-Küchen. Von dem Fischmarkt im Stadtteil Tsukiji sind die Käufer verschwunden. Die Fischhändler wagen es nicht, die eigene Ware anzufassen. Mit röhrenartigen Geräten springen japanische Beamte von Stand zu Stand und untersuchen die Fische. Polizei in Uniform und Zivil prüft die Papiere der Händler, vorsichtig Abstand von den Fischen haltend. Am Rande des Fischmarktes werden drei Meter tiefe Gruben ausgehoben, und immer neue Sendungen beschlagnahmter Fische werden in sie hineingeschüttet. Die seltsamen Geräte, die fast wie die Aufnahmegeräte der Rundfunkreporter aussehen, haben sie als radioaktiv verseucht gekennzeichnet. Japan hat den zweifelhaften Vorzug, über einen großen Bestand dieser Geigerzähler,

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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00040R000200170005-5

Meßgeräte für die Ermittlung der Radioaktivität, zu verfügen, denn die Nachwirkungen der Atombomben von Hiroschima und Nagasaki sind noch immer nicht vergessen.

Auf dem Fischmarkt Tsukiji in Tokio werden riesige Mengen radioaktiver Thunfische in Gruben geschüttet und mit Erde bedeckt, doch ein erheblicher Teil der verseuchten Fische ist schon in die Hände der Verbraucher gelangt.

Am nächsten Tage ließen die Fischhändler einen Wagen mit Fischen durch Tokio fahren, die der Geigerzähler als unschädlich passieren ließ. Ein großes Schild am Wagen trug die Aufschrift: „Diese Fische sind ungefährlich!" Die Händler wollten die Bevölkerung ermutigen, die überprüften Fische zu kaufen, aber sie bewirkten das Gegenteil. Die Zurückhaltung wurde zur Panik.

Das Unheil war längst geschehen. Die Ladung des Fischkutters „Fukurio Maru 5", der am 14. März 1954 in Yaizu eingelaufen war, war schon in den Handel gegangen, bevor der Beschlagnahmebefehl eintraf. In Tokio waren, als die Untersuchung einsetzte, 160 000 Pfund Thunfisch verkauft worden, unter denen sich ein erheblicher Teil der Ladung der „Fukurio Maru 5" befunden haben mußte. Andere Teile der Ladung waren nach Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya und Tofu gegangen. Selbst in Sapporo, auf der Insel Hokkaido, also weit im Norden Japans, wurden 14 Thunfische ermittelt, die aus dieser Ladung stammten.

Inzwischen fanden sich in den Krankenhäusern, nach der Besatzung des Fischkutters, schon die ersten Kranken ein, die nach dem Genuß von Fisch an Leibschmerzen, Übelkeit und Durchfall zu leiden hatten. Währenddessen liefen täglich neue Fischerboote ein, deren Besatzungen und Ladungen ebenfalls radioaktiv verseucht waren.

Wochen und Monate nach jenem verhängnisvollen 14. März stellt das Landwirtschaftliche Forschungsinstitut in Chiba radioaktive Milch bei Kühen fest, selbst in den Häuten australischen Viehs, das eben erst über den Pazifik geliefert worden war, wurden radioaktive Spuren festgestellt. Ende Juli 1954 gelangte auf dem Fischmarkt von Tokio ein Thunfisch zum Verkauf, der bei nochmaliger Prüfung 6 010 Anschläge auf der Fischhaut und 18 542 auf der Flosse zeigte. Das war der stärkste Befall, den man seit dem 14. März an Fischen ermittelt hatte. Über das Befinden der fünf am schwersten betroffenen Patienten von der Besatzung der „Fukurio Maru 5" gaben die Ärzte der Universitätsklinik in Tokio folgenden Bericht:

I. Leukocyten (weiße Blutkörperchen)

Normalziffer: 6 000 — 8 000

	28. März	Anfang April	Mitte April
Patient S.	2 100	800	3 600
„ M.	2 000	1 300	2 300
„ T.	1 900	1 000	2 100
„ K.	5 300	2 800	1 900
„ R.	4 000	1 500	1 900

II. Blutplättchen

Normalziffer: 150 000 — 250 000

	28. März
Patient S.	19 000
„ M.	28 000
„ T.	25 000
„ K.	43 000
„ R.	39 000

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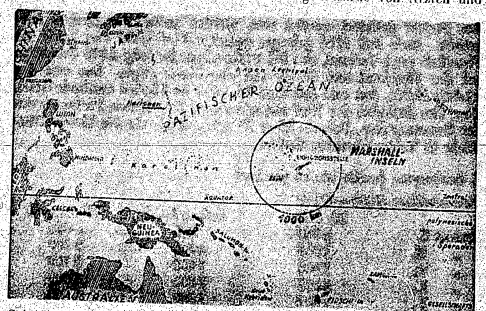
III. Zellen des Knochenmarks

Normalziffer: 100 000 — 200 000

	28. März	Anfang April	Mitte April
Patient S.	51 000	23 000	12 000
M.	67 000	21 000	10 500
T.	19 000	12 000	12 000
K.		9 000	9 000
R.		16 000	7 800

Vertreter der amerikanischen Atombombenkommission verlangten zunächst, daß die Patienten der „Fukurio Maru" dem amerikanischen Untersuchungsinstitut in Hiroschima übergeben würden. Es ist bekannt, daß dieses Institut nicht die Heilung, sondern das „Studium" der radioaktiven Auswirkungen beabsichtigte. Nachdem dieses Verlangen von japanischer Seite abgelehnt worden war, forderten die amerikanischen Spezialisten, die Patienten einer mindestens dreistündigen Untersuchung unterziehen zu können. Auch dieses Verlangen wurde von Ärzten und



Seit November 1952 wurden im Gebiet der Marshall-Inseln amerikanische Wasserstoffbomben zur Explosion gebracht. Diese Inseln, zeitweise einmal deutsches Kolonialgebiet, wurden nach dem ersten Weltkrieg zu japanischem Mandatsgebiet, nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg zu amerikanischem Treuhandgebiet erklärt. Nach Artikel 76 der UN-Satzung soll Hauptziel der treuhänderischen Verwaltung sein: Förderung des Weltfriedens und der internationalen Sicherheit, des wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und erzieherischen Fortschritts der Bewohner dieser Gebiete, ihre schrittweise Entwicklung zur Selbstregierung oder Unabhängigkeit, wie es den besonderen Verhältnissen der Bewohner und ihren frei geäußerten Wünschen entspricht.

Patienten abgelehnt. Unter dem Vorwand eines Besuches erlangten die amerikanischen Spezialisten am 8. April auf eine halbe Stunde Zutritt zu den Patienten und mißbrauchten diese Genehmigung zu einer Untersuchung.

Der Vorsitzende der amerikanischen Atomenergie-Kommission, Lewis L. Strauss, bezeichnete die Ergebnisse der Versuche mit der Wasserstoffbombe im Pazifik, die der Anlaß zu den geschilderten Vorgängen waren, in seinem Bericht als „überraschend günstig". Dr. Eisenbarth, der auf Anordnung der Kommission nach Japan kam, erklärte, daß die Amerikaner an den Fischen, die sie im Sperrgebiet der Versuche fangen ließen, keine Radioaktivität festgestellt hätten. Der USA-Botschafter Harrison behauptete seinerseits, der Zustand der japanischen Patienten sei nicht ernst.

Frau Nischiwaki, Mitglied der Christlichen Friedensgesellschaft in Japan und Gattin eines Professors in Osaka, schrieb dagegen an Frau Ellinor Roosevelt, die Witwe des verstorbenen USA-Präsidenten, folgenden Brief:

„Ich habe mit eigenen Augen gesehen, welche entsetzliche Angst die Mütter befallen hat, deren Kinder von den radioaktiven Fischen gegessen haben. Ich habe auch die Fischer gesehen, die mit der todbringenden Asche in Berührung gekommen waren, ich habe die Wunden gesehen, von denen ihr Körper bedeckt ist ... Sie müssen auf alle Versuche mit Atomwaffen verzichten, die direkt oder indirekt Menschenleben vernichten, denn diese Versuche verletzen die elementarsten Grundsätze der Moral."

Inzwischen ist der japanische Fischer Aikichi Kuboyama am 23. September 1954 seinen schweren radioaktiven Verbrennungen erlegen. Er ist das erste Todesopfer der amerikanischen Wasserstoffbomben; aber auch der Zustand der übrigen erkrankten Fischer ist hoffnungslos.

Lebensdauer des Kohlenstoffs 14: Fünftausend Jahre

Am 26. Februar 1950 führten vier Atomwissenschaftler in der Programmsendung „Am Runden Tisch", die regelmäßig von der Universität Chicago gesendet wird, ein Gespräch, das als ihre Antwort auf den Beschluß der USA-Regierung gemeint war, die Produktion der Wasserstoffbombe aufzunehmen. Diese Gespräche erhielten von gewissen Kreisen, die sich gestört fühlten, die Bezeichnung „Sendung der Verzweiflung". Damit wollten sie die Teilnehmer dieses Gesprächs verächtlich machen, aber sie deckten stattdessen den tiefen inneren Widerspruch auf, in dem sich die amerikanischen Physiker und Atomwissenschaftler seit langem befinden und der sie in immer stärkerem Maße veranlaßt, sich von der Politik der USA-Regierung abzuwenden.

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An der „Sendung der Verzweiflung" nahmen die amerikanischen Wissenschaftler Hans Bethe, Harrison Brown, Frederic Seitz und Leo Szilard teil. Prof. Dr. Hans Bethe war bis 1933 an der Universität Tübingen tätig. Der sogenannte Bethe-Zyklus besagt, daß sich durch Beschießung von Kohlenstoff und Stickstoff mit Wasserstoff eine Kette von exothermischen Kernreaktionen einleiten läßt, die sich selbst aufrechterhalten können und erlauben, die Größe des auftretenden Energieflusses zu ermitteln. Als er an der „Sendung der Verzweiflung" teilnahm, stand er noch unter dem Eindruck der öffentlichen Stellungnahme Einsteins zu den Plänen der USA-Regierung, die Wasserstoffbombe herzustellen. Sie war am 15. Februar 1950 in der „New York Times" erschienen und besagte:

„Die Vergiftung der Atmosphäre durch Radioaktivität und weiterhin die Zerstörung jeglichen Lebens auf der Erde ist nunmehr technisch möglich. Alles scheint sich in diesem dunklen Ablauf der Ereignisse zu verketten. Es hat den Anschein, als ob man unvermeidlich in die Fußtapfen seines Vorgängers treten muß. Und am Ende dieses Weges zeichnet sich immer deutlicher das Gespenst der vollkommenen Vernichtung ab . . . In den USA bedingte diese Politik eine ungeheure Zusammenballung der Finanzmacht in den Händen der Militärs, die Militarisierung der Jugend, die strenge Überwachung der Staatsbürger auf ihre Treue zum Staat und die Benutzung von Einschüchterungsmethoden durch eine Polizei, die bei den Bürgern, insbesondere bei den Funktionären und bei Menschen mit einer unabhängigen politischen Meinung, täglich argwöhnischer wird."

Damals schon hatte Bethe die Ansicht Einsteins geteilt und ihm im „Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" vom März 1950 beigepflichtet.

„Können wir", schrieb Bethe, „die wir immer auf die Moral und den Anstand unter den Nationen gepocht haben, diese Waffe der totalen Vernichtung der Welt einführen? Meiner Ansicht nach verlieren wir in einem solchen Krieg mehr als unser nacktes Leben, denn wir verlieren gleichzeitig auch unsere Freiheit und unsere menschlichen Werte . . . Unsere Methoden werden mit denen eines Dschingis Khan verglichen werden . . ." Und im gleichen Monat vereinigen sich zwölf der namhaftesten amerikanischen Atomwissenschaftler, darunter Bethe und Seitz, zu einem öffentlichen Protest: „Wir glauben nicht, daß irgendeine Nation berechtigt ist, eine solche Waffe zu benutzen, selbst wenn das Ziel gut ist . . ." („Bulletin of Atomic Scientists", März 1950).

Was aber im September und November 1949, als Truman zugab, daß die Sowjetunion das „Geheimnis" der Atombombe besitze, und als die Konstruktion einer amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombe angekündigt wurde,

noch eine leere Drohung war, verwandelte sich trotz der Proteste der Wissenschaftler in furchtbare und gewissenlose Absicht. Die „Sendung der Verzweiflung" war eine tapfere, wenn auch vergebliche Flucht in die breiteste Öffentlichkeit. Als D. Lilienthal, der bis zum Jahre 1949 die Atomenergie-Kommission geleitet hatte, die Abhaltung dieser Sendung kritisierte, weil sie „dazu angetan sei, ein Gefühl der Ohnmacht und Verzweiflung zu verbreiten", begründete Leo Szilard, einer der vier Teilnehmer, diesen Schritt mit der folgenden Rechtfertigung: „Wenn wir uns heute dazu entschließen, das Schweigen zu brechen, so geschieht das, weil weder der Präsident, noch die Atomenergie-Kommission dem amerikanischen Volk die ganze Tragweite des Beschlusses, Wasserstoffbomben herzustellen, weder die Bedeutung der Wasserstoffbomben, noch den Preis für die unumgänglichen Abwehrmaßnahmen klargemacht haben."

Das war in der Tat das zentrale Problem dieses Gespräches am Runden Tisch, wie es Mr. Harrison Brown nach den ersten Gesprächswendungen und zusammenfassend am Schluß dieses Gespräches formulierte, das eine traurige Berühmtheit erlangte, die durch die Ereignisse von 1954 noch gesteigert wird. Beschränken wir uns hier auf jenen Abschnitt des Gespräches, der inzwischen furchtbare Aktualität erlangt hat:

Brown. — Bisher haben wir das Ganze nur aus dem Gesichtswinkel der Zerstörung durch die Strahlung und die Sprengwirkung betrachtet. In der Presse erschienen aber von Zeit zu Zeit Artikel, die sich auf einen anderen Vernichtungsfaktor beziehen, nämlich auf die Radioaktivität. Wie stehen Sie zu dieser besonderen Gefahr?

Bethe. — Sie haben völlig recht, wenn Sie die Gefahr der Radioaktivität unterstreichen. Bei der Explosion einer Wasserstoffbombe werden Neutronen in großer Anzahl frei. Diese Neutronen breiten sich in der Atmosphäre aus und bilden dort den radioaktiven Kohlenstoff 14, den alle Gelehrten kennen. Dieses Kohlenstoffisotop besitzt eine Lebensdauer von fünftausend Jahren. Wenn man also mehrere H-Bomben zur Explosion bringen würde, bliebe die Atmosphäre fünftausend Jahre lang von diesem Kohlenstoff 14 vergiftet. Es ist sehr gut möglich, daß bei einer entsprechenden Zahl von Wasserstoffbomben sämtliches Leben auf der Erde vollständig erstirbt.

Szilard. — Ja, das stimmt, Bethe. Aber daran dachte ich nicht — dem dazu gehört eben die erwähnte große Anzahl von Bomben.

Ich dachte an etwas anderes: Nicht nur der Kohlenstoff wird radioaktiv. Die meisten Elemente, die sich in der Natur finden, werden durch die Aufnahme von Neutronen radioaktiv. Man braucht also nur ein Element zu wählen, das sich besonders eignet, und es so zu behandeln, daß es alle Neutronen aufnimmt. Das wäre die größte Gefahr. Ich habe es ausgerechnet: Nehmen wir an, wir stellten ein radioaktives

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Element her, das erst nach fünf Jahren zerfällt, und streuen es einfach in die Luft. In den nächsten Jahren wird es sich allmählich ausbreiten und die ganze Erde mit Staub bedecken. Ich habe mich gefragt, wieviel Neutronen oder welche Menge schweren Wasserstoffs man zur Explosion bringen muß, um die gesamte Bevölkerung der Erde zu töten. Ich kam zu dem Resultat, daß fünfzig Tonnen Neutronen — das entspricht ungefähr fünfhundert Tonnen schweren Wasserstoffs — genügen würden, um die ganze Welt menschenleer zu machen.

Brown. — Sie wollen damit sagen, Szilard, daß die gesamte Menschheit zum Aussterben verurteilt ist, wenn man fünfhundert Tonnen schweren Wasserstoffs zur Explosion bringt und damit die Möglichkeit schafft, daß die freiwerdenden Neutronen von einem anderen Element absorbiert werden, das dadurch radioaktiv wird.

Szilard. — Wenn es sich dabei um ein radioaktives Element von langer Lebensdauer handelt, das sich im Laufe von Jahren allmählich ausbreitet und als eine Staubschicht die Oberfläche der Erde bedeckt — dann ja . . . . . .

Schon im Februar 1950 veröffentlichte die britische konservative Zeitung „Daily Mail" eine vergleichende Karte über die Wirkung einer Atom- und einer Wasserstoffbombe, die auf das Zentrum Londons fallen würden. (Kleines Viereck: Gefahrenzone einer Atombombe — großes Viereck: Gefahrenzone einer Wasserstoffbombe.)

Brown. — Wir sind also übereinstimmend der Meinung, daß die Zerstörungen, die eine Wasserstoffbombe in der Welt verursachen würde, unsere Vorstellungskraft übersteigen. Ganze Städte, wie New York, Chikago und London, würden durch die Explosion hinweggefegt werden. Überdies aber — und das ist das eigentlich Wichtige — könnte eine so große Radioaktivität verursacht und verbreitet werden, daß alles Leben auf der Erde erstirbt. —

Der Alptraum eines Albrecht Dürer: das große Wasser

Eine der empfindlichsten Plagen, von denen der Pharao nach dem Bericht der Bibel (2. Mose, Kap. 10. V. 21-23) heimgesucht wurde, war die dreitägige völlige Finsternis, die über sein Land hereinbrach und die uns

heute noch veranlaßt, von „ägyptischer Finsternis" zu sprechen, wenn es irgendwo besonders dunkel ist. Prof. Dr. Eberhard Techow, München, hat es in einer Veröffentlichung vom Jahre 1950 wahrscheinlich gemacht, daß dieses Ereignis, das bis dahin keine annehmbare naturwissenschaftliche Erklärung gefunden hatte, auf den wahrscheinlich stärksten vulkanischen Ausbruch der letzten viertausend Jahre, die Santorinkatastrophe im Ägäischen Meer zurückzuführen sei. Der Ausbruch ereignete sich etwa im Jahre 1430 v. d. Z.; ein großer Teil der bewohnten Insel flog dabei in die Luft. Qualm und Aschenmassen müssen während dieser Katastrophe ein sehr weites Gebiet in Mitleidenschaft gezogen haben. Im Jahre 1883 erfolgte der Vulkanausbruch auf der Insel Krakatau im Sunda-Archipel. Beim Ausbruch dieses Vulkans wurden viele Kubikmeter Gestein in Höher emporgeschleudert, welche die der höchsten Gebirge weit übertrafen; und die Luftdruckwelle wurde in den meteorologischen Stationen der ganzen Welt in Form einer geringen Luftdrucksteigerung registriert. An Hand dieser Aufzeichnungen konnte man feststellen, daß die Druckwelle in der Atmosphäre dreimal um den Erdball gewandert ist. Es ist allgemein bekannt, daß die Staubwolken von Krakatau jahrelang nicht nur von empfindlichen Instrumenten gemessen, sondern von den Menschen ringsum auf der Erde gesichtet und an vielen Stellen später als feiner Niederschlag auf dem Boden auch mit den Händen gegriffen werden konnten.

Durch die Explosion einer Wasserstoffbombe werden Kräfte ausgelöst, die der entfesselten Gewalt des ärgsten vulkanischen Ausbruchs zumindest nahekommen, sie aber wahrscheinlich weit übertreffen. Deshalb wird die Explosion einer Wasserstoffbombe niemals ein lokales Ereignis bleiben können. Dazu tritt aber noch ein anderer Umstand. Obwohl die Vulkanausbrüche gewisse chemische und physikalische Vorgänge und Veränderungen auf der Erdoberfläche und in der sie umhüllenden Atmosphäre verursachen, beruht ihre erdweite Auswirkung im wesentlichen nur in der Pulverisierung und Zerstreuung von Gesteinsmassen. Die Wasserstoffbombe dagegen ruft Wirkungen hervor — oder kann sie zumindest hervorrufen —, die den Zustand der Erdoberfläche und der sie umgebenden Lufthülle verändern können. Obwohl diese Veränderungen ihrem Wesen nach wissenschaftlich voraussehbar sind, läßt sich ihr Ausmaß und ihre Richtung nur ganz allgemein im vorhinein bestimmen. Auf dieser Einsicht beruhte auch die vollauf berechtigte Besorgnis der maßgeblichsten amerikanischen Kernphysiker und Atomwissenschaftler, die sich gegen die Herstellung und die Anwendung von Wasserstoffbomben wandten.

Albrecht Dürer hatte einmal einen bedrückenden Alptraum, über den er selber berichtet:

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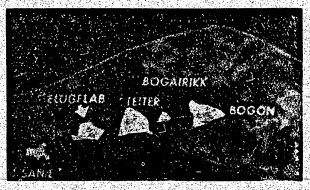
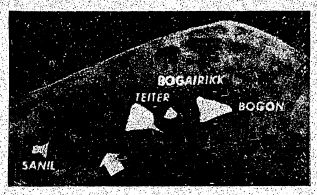
„Im Johr nach dem Pfingstag zwischen dem Mittwoch und Pfintztag in der Nacht im Schlaf hab ich dies Gesicht geschen, wie viel großer Wasser van Himmel fielen. Und das erst traf das Erdrich ungefähe 4 Meilen van mir mit einer solchen Grausamkeit mit einem übergroßem Rauschen und Zersprützen und ertränket das ganz Land. In solchem erschrak ich so gar schwerlich, daß ich doran erwachet, eh dann die anderen Wasser fielen. Und die Wasser, die do fielen, die warn fast groß. Und der fiel etliche weit, etliche näher. Aber do das erst Wasser, das das Erdrich traf, schier herbeikam, do fiel es mit einer solchen Geschwindigkeit, Wind und Brausen, daß ich also erschrak, do ich erwacht, daß mir all mein Leichnam zttret und lang nit recht zu mir selbs kam . . . Got wende alle Ding zum besten."



Die Insel Elugelab (Pfeilspitze) vor der ersten Explosion einer amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombe im November 1952.

Am 30. Juli 1954 berichtete die „Hannoversche Allgemeine" über Untersuchungen, die das Meteorologische Institut in Greenwich über die Beeinflussung des Wetters durch Versuche mit Wasserstoffbomben angestellt hat. Nach der Meldung dieses Blattes hat sich ergeben, daß „die Niederschläge aus atomarem Wasserstoff, die uns heute noch zu schaffen machen, auch für die Überschwemmungen mitverantwortlich sind". Dieses Untersuchungsergebnis kam nicht überraschend.



Die Stelle, an der Elugelab lag, nach der Explosion der amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombe. Der Treuhänder, die USA-Regierung, muß Elugelab aus der Reihe der Marshall-Inseln streichen, denn an ihrer Stelle hat die Wasserstoffbombe ein riesiges Loch gerissen, in das die Wasser des Pazifiks einströmten.

Die Insel Elugelab, auf der im November 1952 die erste amerikanische Wasserstoffbombe zur Explosion gebracht wurde, teilt das Schicksal der Mittelmeerinsel Santorin vor 3424 Jahren. Wenige Sekunden nach der Explosion gähnt dort, wo sich die 800 Meter lange und 400 Meter breite Insel Elugelab befand, ein 55 Meter tiefer und 1600 Meter breiter Krater, in den die Wasser des Pazifiks stürzen. Zwei Minuten später steigt eine birnenförmige Feuerwolke von fünfeinhalb Kilometern Durchmesser, deren Hitze der Sonnenglut gleichkommt, in die Stratosphäre empor. Schon nach wenigen Augenblicken hat sie eine Höhe von dreizehn Kilometern erreicht. Die Wolke beginnt sich zu verteilen, während sie unaufhaltsam weiter steigt. Sie erreicht schließlich eine Höhe von vierzig Kilometern und einen Durchmesser von hundertfünfzig Kilometern. Ihre obere Grenze liegt damit etwa zwanzig Kilometer, also um das Doppelte höher als die Staubwolke des Krakatau, die zwei Jahre lang in einer Höhe von zwanzig Kilometern um den Erdball kreiste.

Ein Feuerball erhebt sich über der Stelle, auf der sich eben noch die Insel Elugelab befand. Die erste amerikanische Wasserstoffbombe ist gerade explodiert.

Diese Angaben werden der Darstellung der „Bundesluftschutzverwaltung" der USA entnommen, die kürzlich die Filmaufnahmen von diesem Versuch freigegeben hat. Dabei muß berücksichtigt werden, daß die erste amerikanische Wasserstoffbombe auf dem Erdboden detonierte, was ihre Wirkung örtlich begrenzte. Außerdem war die Bombe schwächer als die zweite, die am 1. März 1954 zur Explosion gebracht wurde und nicht nur die Thunfische, sondern auch die 23 Mann starke Besatzung der „Fukurio Maru" und zahlreicher anderer Fischerboote radioaktiv verseuchte.

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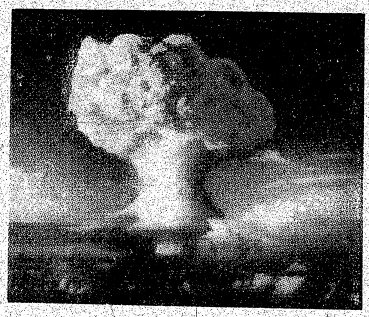
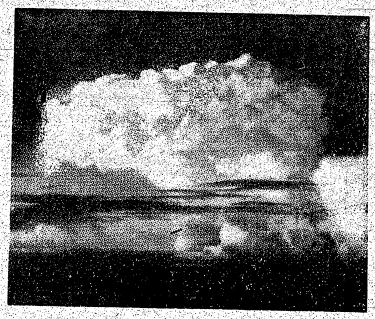


Zwei Minuten nach der Explosion der Wasserstoffbombe steigt eine birnenförmige Feuerwolke von fünfeinhalb Kilometern Durchmesser hoch, deren Hitze der Sonnenglut entspricht. Die Aufnahmen wurden aus einer Entfernung von etwa 80 Kilometern gemacht.



Nach einigen weiteren Minuten hat der Feuerpilz eine Höhe von 13 Kilometern erreicht; in einer Höhe von 15 Kilometern beginnt die Wolke, sich zu verteilen. Sie erreicht schließlich eine Höhe von 40 und einen Durchmesser von 150 Kilometern. Die untere Grenze der sogenannten Stratosphäre liegt in dieser Breite bei etwa 15 Kilometern Höhe.

Aber die Vergiftung der Fische und die Vergiftung der Fischer durch den direkten Befall mit Atomasche waren nicht die einzigen Fernwirkungen des zweiten amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombenversuchs. Schon Mitte März, als die „Fukurio Maru", radioaktiv verseucht, ihren Heimathafen Yaizu erreicht hatte, stellten japanische Wissenschaftler eine überdurchschnittliche Radioaktivität der Niederschläge fest, die stärker als sonst in dieser Jahreszeit fielen. Der Eintritt der sommerlichen Jahreszeit verzögerte sich in Japan, noch der Juli blieb ungewöhnlich kalt. Wie der Korrespondent des britischen „Manchester Guardian" in Tokio, Hessel Tiltman, im August meldete, haben die japanischen Wissenschaftler, an ihrer Spitze Dr. Hidetaka Arakawa vom Wetterforschungsinstitut in Tokio, einwandfrei festgestellt, daß die anormalen Niederschläge und die außergewöhnlich geringen Temperaturen auf den japanischen Inseln auf die Wasserstoffbombenexplosion vom 1. März 1954 zurückzuführen sind. Noch am 16. Mai ging über dem Gebiet von Kagoschima auf der Insel Kyuschu ein starker Regen nieder, dessen Radioaktivität um ein Vielfaches größer war als bei allen bisherigen Regenfällen — etwa sieben Wochen nach der Explosion! Die japanischen Behörden mußten der Bevölkerung empfehlen, kein Regenwasser als Trinkwasser zu benutzen; aber das Regenwasser schadet nicht nur, wenn es getrunken wird.

So geschah es in Japan, das zwar weit von dem Schauplatz der Explosion, aber schließlich doch am Rande des Pazifischen Ozeans liegt. Über Kontrolluntersuchungen in Deutschland berichtet die „Frankfurter Rundschau" am 27. März 1954:

„Auf den Königstuhl, 566 Meter hoch, fahren regelmäßig die Physiker Professor Dr. Otto Haxel und sein Mitarbeiter Gerhard Schumann, aber nicht wegen der berühmten Aussicht. Beide Wissenschaftler untersuchen die Radioaktivität der Luft, und was sie dabei festgestellt haben, wird in den Räumen des 2. Physikalischen Institutes der Universität Heidelberg in der Albert-Überle-Straße lebhaft erörtert. Haxel und Schumann haben ermittelt, daß sich wenige Tage nach Atombombenexplosionen in den Vereinigten Staaten im pazifischen Raum . . . die Luft über der Universitätsstadt am Neckar verändert hat. Zu den Zerfallsprodukten aus Radium und Thorium, deren Vorhandensein nichts Außergewöhnliches darstellt und von normalen Naturvorgängen herrührt, haben sich radioaktive Spaltprodukte aus Uran und Plutonium gesellt. ‚Das kann gefährlich werden!' ließ sich sofort der Heidelberger Krebsforscher Prof. Dr. K. H. Bauer vernehmen. Auch aus der breiten Öffentlichkeit kamen Stimmen der Befürchtung."

Wenige Tage nach den Feststellungen des geophysikalischen Instituts in Heidelberg über die erheblich gesteigerte Radioaktivität des Staubes in der Luft, ergeben Messungen im Wasser der Regenpfützen mitten in der Stadt Paris eine Radioaktivität, die um ein Mehrfaches die polizei-

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lich erlaubte Radioaktivität der Abwässer der amerikanischen Atommeiler übersteigt. Versuche in Zürich ergeben sieben Wochen nach den Heidelberger Untersuchungen ganz ähnliche Resultate.

Inzwischen haben in Europa nach gänzlich ungewöhnlichen Regenfällen die Hochwasserkatastrophen eingesetzt. „Im ersten Halbjahr 1954 hat sich nach Messungen von 112 meteorologischen Stationen in aller Herren Ländern die Weltregenmenge im Vergleich zum Vorjahre nahezu verdoppelt", schreibt die „Hannoversche Allgemeine", in dem oben schon erwähnten Bericht und fährt fort: „Das hat die Greenwicher Meteorologen bewogen, Wetterballons mit Geigergeräten aufsteigen zu lassen, die klären sollten, ob und inwieweit radioaktive Felder Einfluß auf das ungewöhnliche Wetter hatten. Das Ergebnis: Von der Gesamtluftfeuchtigkeit wiesen 52 Prozent an den Meßtagen am 20., 25. und 30. Juni verstärkte Radioaktivität auf. ‚Damit ist erwiesen', erklärte Dr. Shurkul vom Greenwicher Institut, ‚daß außerordentliche Kräfte auf die Wetterbildung Einfluß genommen haben'."

Auf allen Karten über die Wirkung der Wasserstoffbombe sind die nicht berechenbaren Auswirkungen unberücksichtigt. Die amerikanische Bombe, die am 1. März 1954 auf den Marshall-Inseln explodierte, rief bekanntlich weitgehende Wetterstörungen auf der ganzen Erde hervor. Fische, andere Tiere, Pflanzen und Menschen wurden auf Tausende von Kilometern radioaktiv verseucht.

Am 3. August 1954 berichtete die italienische Zeitung „Avanti" aus Regensburg, daß eine Gruppe amerikanischer Fachleute im süddeutschen

Überschwemmungsgebiet eingetroffen sei, um den Grad des Einflusses der Wasserstoffexplosionen im Pazifik auf das Unwetter in Europa festzustellen. Während sich westdeutsche Wissenschaftler anfänglich stark zurückgehalten hatten, mußten auch sie sich inzwischen der Ansicht ihrer Kollegen in Greenwich und Tokio anschließen und zugeben, daß sie „in den Überschwemmungsgebieten radioaktive Partikel feststellten, die sich in riesigen Mengen in den höchsten Schichten der Atmosphäre konzentrieren und starke Wetterumschläge in verschiedenen Gegenden der Erde hervorrufen".

Die Druckerschwärze war kaum getrocknet, als die ersten Meldungen über riesige Überschwemmungen in Indien, Iran und China einliefen, während die USA gleichzeitig von einer ungewöhnlichen Hitzewelle heimgesucht wurden, wie sie in den betroffenen Gebieten seit achtzehn Jahren nicht vorgekommen ist.

Unterrichtete Kreise des USA-Kongresses erklärten am 2. April 1954, nachdem die Auswirkungen des verbrecherischen Experimentes vom 1. März schon weitgehend übersehbar waren, ein neuer Versuch mit einer sehr viel stärkeren Wasserstoffbombe sei für Ende April vorgesehen. Erst unter dem stärksten Druck der Weltöffentlichkeit sahen sich die amerikanischen Militärbehörden genötigt, den geplanten Versuch zu — vertagen, jedoch nicht etwa grundsätzlich aufzugeben.

Paradies der Menschheit oder Hölle der Verdammten?

Am 6. März 1946 jährte sich zum fünfzigsten Male der Tag, an dem der französische Physiker Henri Becquerel der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Paris die berühmte Abhandlung vorlegte, in der er über die Entdeckung der Radioaktivität berichtete. Anläßlich dieses Jahrestages fand — verspätet durch die Nachwirkungen des Krieges — am 29. 10. 1946 im Pariser Nationalmuseum eine Erinnerungsfeier statt, auf der Jean Becquerel, der Sohn des großen Wissenschaftlers, der Geophysiker Legrand, Joliot-Curie und de Broglie sprachen.

„Es ist unmöglich", führte der Fürst de Broglie in seinem Vortrag aus, der 1948 auch in deutscher Übersetzung erschienen ist („Die Umschau", Mainz, Jg. III, Heft 4), „von den Folgen der Entdeckung der Radioaktivität zu sprechen, ohne wenigstens die neuen Phänomene zu erwähnen, die unter dem Namen ‚Atomzertrümmerung' der Kernchemie gestattet haben, aus dem atomaren Stadium in den Bereich der wägbaren Massen zu gelangen und die Atomenergie praktisch nutzbar zu gestalten. Diese Entdeckung stellt sich als die natürliche Folge jener Reihe von Forschungsarbeiten heraus, deren erste das Rutherfordsche Experiment aus dem Jahre 1919 war, und wird ohne jeden Zweifel dazu führen, daß die Radioaktivität nicht nur die Laboratoriumsphysik, sondern auch die

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Bedingungen des menschlichen Lebens auf der ganzen Welt umgestalten wird."

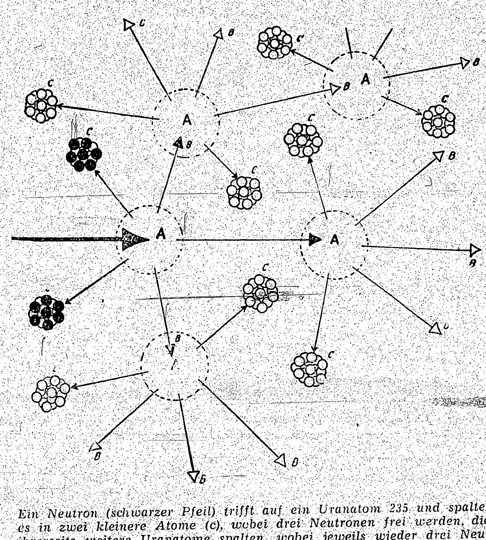
Als letzter Redner sprach Frédéric Joliot-Curie, der Becquerels Entdeckung der natürlichen Radioaktivität durch die Entdeckung der künstlichen, vom Menschen bewußt herbeigeführten Radioaktivität erweitert und fortgeführt hat. „Als die Menschen lernten, das Feuer ihren Zwecken dienstbar zu machen", so sagte er, „begann ein neuer Abschnitt in der Geschichte der menschlichen Zivilisation. Jetzt beginnen die Menschen, sich der Energie in ihrer Urform zu bedienen: der Energie, die in den Atomen selber ihren Sitz hat. **Vielleicht wird dadurch in kurzer Zeit eine ebenso große Umwälzung in der menschlichen Gesellschaft herbeigeführt werden, wie die Nutzbarmachung des Feuers sie verursacht hat.** Unseren Nachkommen werden wir vielleicht einmal als ebenso primitiv erscheinen wie uns heute die Wilden, die noch nicht das Feuer zu verwenden wußten."

Joliot-Curie nahm mit diesen Worten den Gedankengang wieder auf, den er in seiner Rede anläßlich der Verleihung des Nobelpreises an Irène und Frédéric Joliot-Curie im Jahre 1935 entwickelt hatte:

„Wenn wir in die Vergangenheit zurückschauen und einen Blick auf den immer schnelleren Vorstoß ununterbrochenen wissenschaftlichen Fortschritts zurückwerfen, können wir mit Recht schließen, daß die Forscher, die es gelernt haben, Elemente nach ihrem Willen zu spalten und herzustellen, es in Zukunft erreichen werden, solche Umwandlungen bestimmter Stoffe explosiver Art zu verwirklichen, die chemischen Kettenreaktionen gleichkommen werden. Wenn es gelingt, diese Umwandlungen zu realisieren, so kann man annehmen, daß damit eine riesige Energiemenge freigelegt wird, die verwertet werden kann."

Als er diese Voraussicht aussprach, stand er selber und mit ihm die gesamte Kernphysik an der Schwelle der entscheidenden Erkenntnisse. Die sowjetischen Physiker G. N. Flerow und K. A. Petrshak in Kiew, die 1924 — den Wegen Rutherfords folgend — Lithium umgewandelt hatten, ermittelten, daß die Atomkerne des Urans sich auch spontan, ohne jegliche äußere Einwirkung spalten; allerdings geht diese natürliche Spaltung sehr selten vor sich, so daß Uran durch solche Spaltung erst nach Millionen Milliarden Jahren zerfallen kann. Diese Entdeckung der sowjetischen Atomforscher bildete eine entscheidende Voraussetzung für die Ermöglichung der Kettenreaktion. Otto Hahn und seine Mitarbeiter Straßmann und Lisa Meitner in Deutschland, die Joliot-Curies und ihre Mitarbeiter Halban und Kowarski in Frankreich bauten auf dieser Erkenntnis weiter, nachdem sie — entgegen ihren ersten Erwartungen — beim Beschuß des Urans durch Neutronen nicht den Aufbau neuer, schwererer Elemente, sondern die Aufspaltung des Urankerns in zwei etwa gleich große Stücke erzielt hatten. Ein Jahr später gelang

Joliot-Curie der Nachweis, daß bei dieser Spaltung durch jeden Treffer drei neue, zusätzliche Neutronen aus dem Kerngefüge des Urans herausgesprengt wurden, **die ihrerseits wieder weitere Uranatome spalteten. Der Prozeß nimmt Kettencharakter an.** Die ausgestoßenen Neutronen



Ein Neutron (schwarzer Pfeil) trifft auf ein Uranatom 235 und spaltet es in zwei kleinere Atome (c), wobei drei Neutronen frei werden, die ihrerseits weitere Uranatome spalten, wobei jeweils wieder drei Neutronen frei werden — das Beispiel einer lawinenartig anschwellenden Kettenreaktion.

können die Nachbarkerne des Urans weiterspalten. Nachdem die Kernteilung einmal begonnen hat, setzt sie sich selbständig fort und wächst in geometrischer Reihe wie in jenem orientalischen Märchen, in dem der Erfinder des Schachspiels verlangte, daß man ihm ein Weizenkorn auf das erste Feld des Schachbretts legen sollte, zwei auf das nächste, vier

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auf das dritte, acht auf das vierte und so fort, wobei schließlich die gesamte Ernte des Landes nicht ausgereicht hätte, um das ganze Schachbrett mit den erforderlichen Körnern zu bedecken.

Die Kettenreaktion der Uranspaltung eröffnete zum erstenmal die praktische Möglichkeit einer energetischen Ausnutzung der Kernreaktionen. Im gleichen Jahr, in dem die Forschergruppe Joliot-Curie zu diesem bedeutungsvollen Ergebnis gelangte, begann der zweite Weltkrieg mit dem Überfall Hitlers auf Polen, das der Welt Marie Sklodovska-Curie und Irène Joliot-Curie gegeben hat, jene beiden Frauen, die an der wissenschaftlichen Wende der Kernphysik einen so entscheidenden Anteil hatten. Als ein Jahr später das damalige Frankreich zusammenbruch, hatte die Gruppe Joliot-Curie schon den nächsten Schritt auf ihrem Wege getan. Sie hatte die sogenannte „kritische Masse" des Urans bestimmt, die zur Auslösung einer Kettenreaktion mindestens erforderlich ist.

In einem Interview, das er dem „Prawda"-Korrespondenten J. Shukow im April 1951 im Collège de France gewährte, erinnerte sich Joliot-Curie dieses Tages, an dem die große Entdeckung der Kettenreaktion gelang. Nicht ohne Erschütterung kann man die Sätze lesen, mit denen er die Empfindungen schildert, die ihn und seine Mitarbeiter beseelten:

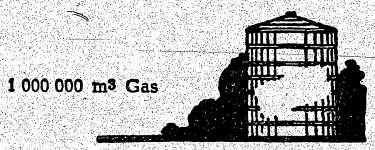
„Vor 12 Jahren, wissen Sie, im Jahre 1939, saßen wir drei an diesem selben Tisch, ich und meine Mitarbeiter Halban und Kowarski. Wir hatten soeben die Lösung einer großen Aufgabe der Wissenschaft gefunden, die Kettenreaktion der Atomspaltung. Und wir dachten: welche Anwendung wird dieser Entdeckung zuteil werden, welche Folgen wird sie der Menschheit bringen? Und was müssen wir jetzt selbst tun? Vorwärtsgehen oder in Erwartung verharren, bis die Bedingungen und Voraussetzungen gegeben sind, die die Möglichkeit eines Mißbrauchs dieser wichtigen Entdeckung ausschließen?

. . . Der Tag, an dem wir in unserem Laboratorium die Kettenreaktion entdeckten, war im Grunde kein sehr froher Tag. Wir waren alle ziemlich bedrückt. Schließlich sprudelte es förmlich aus einem meiner Mitarbeiter heraus: Das kann eine Katastrophe werden! Denn sofort hatten wir begriffen, welche fürchterlichen Verheerungen die Atomkraft als Kriegswaffe anrichten kann. Wir beschlossen: Man muß die Forschungen fortsetzen. Man muß sie fortsetzen, denn die Hände in den Schoß legen — das wäre Kleinmut, würde Unglauben an die Kräfte des Volkes bedeuten.

Die Pflicht des Wissenschaftlers mahnte: Man muß den Kampf fortsetzen und der Natur ihre Geheimnisse entreißen, deren Beherrschung der Menschheit in Zukunft zum Wohl dienen kann. Aber es ist gleichzeitig unsere Pflicht, zu beschließen: daß wir im gesellschaftlichen Leben

hervortreten müssen, um zusammen mit dem Volke die friedliche, nur die friedliche Anwendung unserer Entdeckung zu sichern.

Das war im Jahre 1939. Trotz allem, was sich inzwischen an Verhängnisvollem ereignet hat, bin ich der festen Meinung, daß in der Wissenschaft schließlich das Gute das Böse besiegt. Aber wir werden weiterhin zwischen Hoffnung und Angst hin- und hergerissen werden, solange es möglich bleibt, die Wissenschaft zu kriegerischen Zwecken zu mißbrauchen . . .



Ein Atomkraftwerk erzeugt mit 14cm³ Uran die gleiche Energiemenge, die in anderen Werken mit 470 m³ Erdöl, 800 m³ Kohle oder 1 Million m³ Gas erzeugt werden.

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Ich bin dagegen, daß man um äußerlicher Sensation willen der Öffentlichkeit immer phantastischere Geschichten erzählt. Warum sollten wir uns heute mit Projekten zur Einrichtung einer ‚Raumschiffahrt' beschäftigen, wenn es so viele herrliche Möglichkeiten zur Anwendung der Atomkraft auf unserer Erde gibt? Denken Sie doch einmal daran, daß ein Kilo Uranium eine dreimillionenmal größere Energiekapazität besitzt als ein Kilo Kohle! Ein einziger Waggon Uranium genügt, um drei Millionen Waggons Kohle für Wärme- und Energieerzeugung zu ersetzen! Außerdem ist das Volumen von Uranium dreißigmillionenmal kleiner als das der Kohle . . .

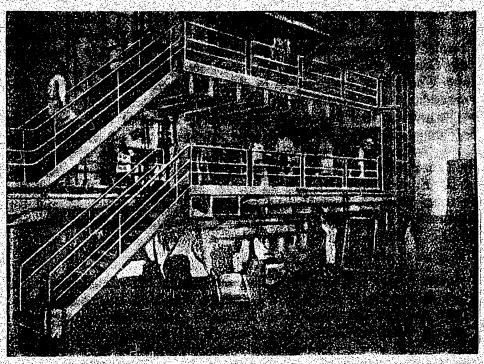
Nehmen wir als Beispiel für die Möglichkeit einer segensreichen Anwendung der Atomenergie die Sahara. Es gibt dort reichlich Grundwasser, wie die Oasen zeigen. Einige Atomenergiezentralen würden genügen, das Grundwasser der Sahara in die Höhe zu pumpen und Bewässerungsanlagen großen Stils zu errichten. Es ist nicht einmal nötig, über tiefe Schichten fruchtbarer Erde zu verfügen, um die Sahara in guten Kulturboden zu verwandeln; die neuen Energiezentralen würden auch erlauben, große Mengen von hervorragendem Kunstdünger zu erzeugen. In kurzer Zeit könnte man die Wüsten der ganzen Welt in fruchtbares Land verwandeln.

Schon heute könnte man, bevor noch die Petroleum- und Kohlenvorräte der Erde zu versiegen drohen, die Sonnenenergie nutzbar machen. Man könnte durch die Sonnenenergie synthetisch ein Molekül entwickeln, das dem Blattgrün der Pflanzen verwandt wäre, wobei man von den Kohleabfallprodukten ausginge. Man könnte auf diese Weise viele Materialien, zum Beispiel Holz, sehr viel schneller wachsen lassen, als die Natur es tut.

Wir vergeuden heute, trotz all diesen Erkenntnissen und Möglichkeiten, ungeheure Mengen von Energie. Die Kosten eines einzigen Weltkriegsmonats würden ausreichen, die gesamte Sahara zu bewässern und hundert Millionen Menschen ein auskömmliches Dasein zu verschaffen. Aber statt Atomzentralen für eine Friedenswirtschaft zu errichten, speichern die Westmächte das Plutonium, um es in Atomwaffen zu verwandeln. . .

Unser Zeitalter hat Möglichkeiten, von denen vergangene Epochen nicht einmal zu träumen wagten. Wir müssen die Menschen aufrütteln, mit all ihren Kräften dafür zu kämpfen, daß diese ununterbrochen wachsenden Möglichkeiten endlich in die Wirklichkeit umgesetzt werden. Die Atomkraft wird das sein, was wir Menschen aus ihr machen: unbarmherziger Vernichter alles menschlichen, tierischen und pflanzlichen Lebens, oder aber mächtiger Faktor einer ungeahnten Menschenentwicklung und Menschenglückes!"

Wie der Ministerrat der UdSSR am 30. Juni 1954 bekanntgab, wurde am 27. Juni 1954 das erste mit Atomenergie betriebene Kraftwerk in Betrieb genommen. Dieses erste Kraftwerk solcher Art besitzt eine Kapazität von 5000 Kilowatt. Sowjetische Wissenschaftler sind damit beschäftigt, Atomkraftwerke mit Kapazitäten von 50000 bis 100000 Kilowatt zu konstruieren.



Außenansicht eines Uran-Graphit-Reaktors (Urankessels).

„Seltsame Furcht vor friedlichen Absichten führt zu Niederlagen"

Schon Ende 1949 hatte der Moskauer Rundfunk angekündigt, daß „in naher Zukunft" Kraftwerke auf Atomenergiebasis billigen Strom für die Sowjetunion liefern würden. Diese Nachricht ließ Joseph E. Loftus, Professor der Wirtschaftswissenschaften an der Universität Washington, nicht schlafen. Das Ergebnis seiner schlaflosen Nächte erschien am 6. Januar 1950 gedruckt in der Zeitschrift „The Reporter". Zu seiner eigenen und der Leser Beruhigung stellt der Professor den Wirtschaftswissenschaften zunächst fest, daß „die Russen immer übertreiben".

Es wird also keinen billigen Strom in der Sowjetunion geben, und damit wäre Professor Loftus eine große Sorge los. Aber es soll Menschen

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geben, die nicht an Gott glauben und dennoch beten für den Fall, daß sie sich geirrt haben sollten und Gott doch existiert. „Trotzdem", schreibt deshalb der amerikanische Wissenschaftler aufgeregt, „kann in diesem Falle an dem, was sie sagen, ein Körnchen Wahrheit sein". Und wenn es nur ein Atomkernchen ist.

„Stellen Sie sich einen Augenblick vor", fordert er daher den schlotternden Leser auf, „welche Rückwirkung es in unserem Lande und im Ausland haben würde, wenn eines schönen Tages im Jahre 195 . . . die ‚Prawda' etwa folgenden Bericht veröffentlichen würde: ‚In Gegenwart einer Gruppe von Beobachtern der Vereinten Nationen hat die UdSSR diese Woche zum ersten Male in der Weltgeschichte eine Anlage zur Verwendung der Atomenergie zu friedlichen Zwecken in den Aluminiumwerken von Bogoslawsk vorgeführt. Vertreter der ungarischen Regierung, die bei dem Besuch zugegen waren, haben die Verhandlungen aufgenommen, um durch sowjetische Ingenieure 196 . . . eine ähnliche Fabrik im Vertes-Gebirge, in der Nähe der Bauxitvorkommen im Bezirk von Gánt errichten zu lassen. Man nimmt an, daß auch die Vertreter anderer europäischer Länder, die an starkem Mangel an Brennstoffen und elektrischer Energie leiden, in nächster Zukunft ähnliche Versuche machen werden'."

Professor Loftus ließ vorsichtshalber die genaue Jahresbezeichnung für dieses erschreckende Ereignis frei, gestand aber nach langen Abschweifungen ein, daß die Sowjetunion mit „sehr großer Anstrengung gegen Ende der fünfziger Jahre mindestens ein Atomenergiewerk in natürlicher Größe" erbauen könnte. Den genauen Termin — 1954 — konnte Professor Loftus inzwischen der Tagespresse entnehmen. Er führte dann weiter aus, daß der „Ausschuß für Atomenergie beim USA-Kongreß . . . von dem langsamen Fortschritt in der Ausnutzung der Atomenergie für friedliche Zwecke und in der Atomenergieforschung seit Kriegsende enttäuscht ist". Er ist ferner der Ansicht, daß das „Projekt eines Werkes zur Erzeugung von Atomenergie nicht vor Januar 1953 in Angriff genommen und beim gegenwärtigen Tempo nicht vor 1955 fertiggestellt werden könnte. Kurz . . . selbst im besten Falle hat Amerika keine Hoffnung, die Atomenergie praktisch vor 1957 zu besitzen. . . Um schneller vorwärts zu kommen, müßte man ein bedeutendes Risiko eingehen. Zunächst wäre es notwendig, erhebliche Summen zu investieren . . . Dann müßte man gewisse Mengen Plutonium aus den für die Atombombenherstellung bestimmten Beständen freigeben und Arbeitskräfte bereitstellen sowie die notwendigen Organisationen schaffen . . . Dieses Risiko kann nur übernommen werden, wenn die Nation es ausdrücklich wünscht, und das wird nur dann der

Fall sein, wenn man erkennt, daß die Atomenergie als Werkzeug der inneren und äußeren Wirtschaftspolitik ebenso große Bedeutung besitzt wie gegenwärtig als Werkzeug der Strategie."

Die Ansichten, die Loftus in seinem Aufsatz äußerte, waren und sind keineswegs private Meinungsäußerungen eines einzelnen Gelehrten. Lawrence R. Hafstad, Direktor für die Entwicklung von Reaktoren in der Atomenergie-Kommission der USA, erklärte ungefähr zur gleichen Zeit: „Wir müssen es uns zweimal, vielleicht sogar dreimal überlegen, ehe wir zulassen, daß zufällig Materialien aus den vorhandenen Beständen, sei es selbst für andere eventuelle militärische Zwecke abgezweigt werden. Ebenso folgt daraus, daß die Energie für den Zivilverbrauch eine Taube auf dem Dach bleiben wird, falls . . . keine reichlichere Belieferung mit spaltbaren Stoffen gewährleistet werden kann."

In den UN-Versammlungen am Ende des Jahres 1950 nahm sich der sowjetische Chefdelegierte Wyschinski alle amerikanischen Stimmen vor, die auf die erste Ankündigung über die Anwendung der Atomenergie in der Sowjetunion zu friedlichen Zwecken reagiert hatten. Im Politischen Ausschuß der UN-Vollversammlung führte er am 23. Oktober 1950 unter anderem aus: „Ich darf es nicht versäumen, die Worte eines Atomforschers der USA anzuführen, der erklärt hat: ‚Die Zukunft wird nicht dem Land gehören, das mehr Atom- und Wasserstoffbomben herstellt als andere Länder. Die Zukunft wird dem Lande gehören, das als erstes die Atomenergie dem friedlichen Fortschritt seines Landes nutzbar macht. Ich meine, daß das Sowjetvolk dies bereits tut. Wenn die USA sich nicht bemühen, das gleiche zu erreichen, wird das politische Ansehen unseres Landes auf den Nullpunkt sinken!'."

In der Vollversammlung der UN am 12. 12. 1950 setzte Wyschinski dieser vernünftigen Auffassung eines amerikanischen Atomforschers die gegenteiligen Meinungen anderer amerikanischer Kreise entgegen. Er zitierte u. a. die „New York Post", die kurz zuvor erklärt hatte, „vom Standpunkt des Weißen Hauses und des Staatsdepartements steht der Regelung der Atomfrage noch ein anderes Hindernis im Wege: Die Absicht der Sowjetunion, ein Netz von Atomkraftwerken für friedliche Zwecke zu bauen. Die Russen haben also die Absicht, das Zeitalter des Dampfes und der Elektrizität zu überspringen und den Westen gleich zu überflügeln." Und John Hightower, der diplomatische Alleswisser der „Associated Press", hatte — wie Wyschinski in Erinnerung brachte — behauptet, „ein ernster Atomkonflikt zwischen der Sowjetunion und dem Westen reift im Schoß der künftigen Möglichkeiten heran. Man ist der

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festen Auffassung, daß die Russen die Atomenergie als Sprungbrett zur Einholung der industriellen Entwicklung des Westens ansehen".

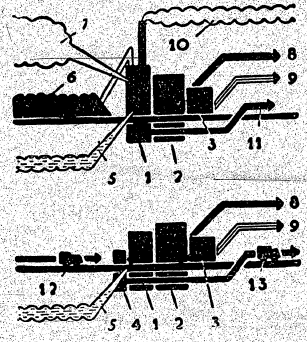
Die „New York Post" und die „Associated Press" verhüllen nach der Gewohnheit der amerikanischen Presse das Eingeständnis der großen Fortschritte der Sowjetunion bei der Entwicklung der Atomenergie für friedliche Zwecke mit der angeblichen technischen Rückständigkeit der Sowjetunion, die auf diese Weise „aufgeholt" werden soll. Mit der feinen Ironie, die ihm eigen ist, rückte Wyschinski diese absichtlich falsche Darstellung in einem Nachsatz zurecht: „Die USA-Monopole fürchten also, daß die Entwicklung der Atomenergie für friedliche Zwecke in der UdSSR ein solches Tempo und Ausmaß erreicht, daß die Sowjetunion die Atomenergie als Sprungbrett benutzen könnte, um den Westen in seiner industriellen Entwicklung zu überholen.

Die Arbeiten, die jetzt in der Sowjetunion auf diesem Gebiet im Gange sind, bringen einen zu der Überzeugung, daß die Gewinnung von Wärme- und Elektroenergie auf der Grundlage von Atombrennstoff ohne Zweifel zweckmäßig und vielversprechend ist und die uneingeschränkte Möglichkeit bietet, viele, viele Länder der Welt auf dem Wege des Fortschritts energisch noch weiter voranzubringen."

Arthur Lehus! Er wird sich in diesem Augenblick nicht nur seines Aufsatzes vom Januar 1950, sondern auch der Rede erinnert haben, die Dean G. Acheson, der damalige Außenminister, am 22. April 1950 gehalten hatte, um das amerikanische Volk darüber aufzuklären, daß er zwei Gefahren sehe, die von der Sowjetunion drohen, einmal die eines „inneren Umsturzes", zum anderen aber die für ihn viel reelere, daß „die wirtschaftliche Leistung der USA von der Sowjetunion übertroffen" werde.

Als G. M. Malenkow im August 1953 mitteilte, daß die Sowjetunion im Besitz nicht nur der Atom-, sondern auch der Wasserstoffbombe sei, tröstete der amerikanische Atomkommissar Thomas Murray seine Getreuen — es sei zwar schlimm, daß die Sowjetunion die Wasserstoffbombe hätte; viel schlimmer aber wäre es, wenn sie ein Atomkraftwerk hätte.

Das „Unheil" ist geschehen. Sie hat es, und seit dem 17. Juli 1954 liefert es Strom für friedliche Zwecke. Wie hatte doch der amerikanische Atomforscher gesagt, den Wyschinski zitierte: „Die Zukunft wird dem Land gehören, das als erstes die Atomenergie dem friedlichen Fortschritt seines Landes nutzbar macht."



Schema eines modernen Wärmekraftwerkes (oben) und eines Atomkraftwerkes. Links sind die Erzeugnisse dargestellt, die für den Betrieb der Kraftwerke erforderlich sind, rechts dagegen die Erzeugnisse, die das Ergebnis der Arbeit der Kraftwerke sind:
1: Kesselhaus, 2: Turbinenhaus, 3: Nebengebäude, 4: Kernspaltungsanlage, 5: Wasser, 6: Kohle, 7: Luft, 8: Dampf (Wärme), 9: Strom, 10: Abgase, 11: Asche, 12: Kernbrennstoff, 13: wiedergewonnener Kernbrennstoff (Plutonium) und radioaktive Schlakke.

Wyschinski nannte damals keinen Namen, aber wahrscheinlich bezog sich dieses Zitat auf die Rede, die Philipp Morrison am 13. Februar 1950 in der Carnegie Hall in New York gehalten hat. Der namhafte Atomwissenschaftler, der im Jahre 1947 voller Naivität ausgeplaudert hatte, die Mitarbeiter des Laboratoriums Oak Ridge könnten etwa Ende 1948 einen Energie-Erzeuger mit Helium als Kühlungsmittel fertiggestellt haben, mit dem eine Turbine angetrieben werden könnte, und bis 1950 einen Hochleistungs-Kernenergie-Erzeuger in Betrieb haben, führte drei Jahre später, als der offene Widerstand zahlreicher Atomwissenschaftler gegen die Konstruktion der Wasserstoffbombe ausgesprochen war, u. a. öffentlich aus:

„Wir können uns ruhig mit der Sowjetunion auf dem Gebiet der Atomenergie messen und mit ihr in einen Wettbewerb treten. Die amerikanischen Wissenschaftler sind der Überzeugung, daß auch sie fähig sind, auf diesem Gebiet große Fortschritte zu machen. Doch sollte dieser Konkurrenzkampf nicht um die Herstellung der Wasserstoffbomben, sondern um die Anwendung der Atomenergie im großen Maßstab auf dem Gebiet der Beleuchtung und der Heizung für die Bevölkerung gehen. Das durchzuführen, ist nicht einfach. Dennoch ist dieses Problem ein wesentlich leichteres als die Herstellung der Wasserstoffbombe, und vor allem ist es viel verdienstvoller. Wenn wir es erreichen, den Unterschieden zwischen unseren Systemen ins Auge zu sehen, dann

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brauchen wir nicht zu befürchten, uns zu täuschen, wenn wir erklären, daß die Geschichte den Sieger bestimmen wird."

Die verantwortlichen Männer der USA sind diesem friedlichen Wettbewerb aus dem Wege gegangen, aber heute weiß alle Welt, daß sie ihn verloren hätten.

Der Stein der Weisen in der falschen Hand

Pierre Curie, der gemeinsam mit seiner Frau die natürliche Radioaktivität entdeckte, lebte ganz in seiner Wissenschaft. Er war ein „reiner Wissenschaftler", wie es auch heute Dr. Oppenheimer sein möchte, der in Los Alamos die ersten Atombomben konstruierte und heute der Ehre entgegensieht, als Angeklagter vor McCarthy zu stehen. „Im Grunde ist es nicht der Mühe wert", meinte Pierre Curie eines Tages — noch vor dem ersten Weltkrieg — „sich so sehr mit der sozialen Frage abzuquälen. Die Physiker werden diese Schwierigkeiten lösen, sie werden das Problem dadurch aus der Welt schaffen, daß es ihnen gelingen wird, genügend Reichtümer für alle hervorzubringen."

Der französische Physiker Jean Perrin, der mit Pierre Curies Tochter und seinem Schwiegersohn Frédéric Joliot-Curie, mit Halban und Kowarski an den Arbeiten beteiligt war, die zur Entdeckung der künstlichen Radioaktivität und der Möglichkeit gelenkter Kettenreaktionen führten, und der später im Exil starb, erstattete im Jahre 1938 vor dem Obersten Forschungsrat in Frankreich einen Bericht über den erreichten Stand der Forschung. „Unser Ziel besteht darin", so führte Perrin aus, „diese Forschung zu erleichtern und zu vervielfältigen, die das einzige Mittel für die Menschheit darstellt, über ihre alten Träume in den Bereichen der Macht und der Freiheit, der Kunst, Schönheit und Brüderlichkeit hinauszugelangen. Darin besteht unsere Hoffnung und unser Ideal. Das ist, im höchsten Sinne des Wortes, unsere Religion . . . Die Menschheit ist, seit kaum einer Generation, in eine neue Ära, in ein neues Zeitalter eingetreten . . . Der Mensch hat schon eine tiefe und wunderbare Änderung seiner Existenzbedingungen verwirklicht, die nunmehr in immer größerem Maße einer Entwicklung entzogen sind, die als unerbittliche Schicksalsfügung erschien . . . Das ist ein wunderbares Abenteuer, von dem wir bisher nur den Beginn gesehen haben . . . Die wissenschaftliche Forschung ist unsere einzige Hoffnung, um wirklich neue Existenzbedingungen zu schaffen, in denen das menschliche Leben für alle immer freier und glücklicher sein wird . . . Die wissenschaftliche Forschung wird auf immer schnellere Weise die Verwirklichung dieser freien und glücklichen Gemeinschaft, die wir ahnen und erwarten, beschleunigen: Das wird das Paradies sein; ein Paradies, das in die Zukunft gestellt werden

muß, statt es sich in der Vergangenheit vorzustellen, die elend war; ein Paradies, das nicht unbeweglich und erstarrt sein, sondern sich unbegrenzt in einem immer intensiveren Leben entwickeln wird."

Es ist offensichtlich, wie stark auch Perrin im Banne der Auffassung stand, daß die Wissenschaft durch sich allein ein Paradies schaffen könne. Dennoch hatte er schon längst das Glashaus des Laboratoriums durchbrochen, in dem noch Pierre Curie, voll der besten Absichten, die Lösung der großen gesellschaftlichen Fragen durch die Veränderung der Natur mit den Mitteln der Naturwissenschaft gewissermaßen überflüssig machen wollte. Perrin teilte die Ansicht Joliot-Curies, der gemeinsam mit ihm und den anderen Mitarbeitern ein Jahr später zu dem Schluß kam: „Man muß die Forschung fortsetzen, aber gleichzeitig aus dem Laboratorium heraustreten und am Kampf für die friedliche Anwendung der wissenschaftlichen Entdeckungen, am Kampf gegen den Imperialismus teilnehmen."

Die praktische Ausnutzung der Atomenergie, das war allen diesen Forschern vollauf bewußt, beruht auf der Schaffung neuer Naturvorgänge durch den Menschen. Naturvorgänge, die auf der Erde spontan nicht auftreten. Der Mensch braucht sich nicht mehr darauf zu beschränken, Naturvorgänge zu verwenden und auszunutzen, sondern schafft sie aus eigener Machtvollkommenheit. Zweifellos ist das etwas wesentlich Neues, etwas ganz Großes und Berauschendes. „Das Reibfeuer", schrieb Friedrich Engels, „gab den Menschen zum erstenmal die Herrschaft über eine Naturkraft und trennte ihn damit endgültig von der Natur." In dieser Einschätzung ist sich die Wissenschaft einig. Das „atomische Feuer" verleiht nicht nur die Herrschaft über neue und stärkere Naturkräfte, seine Beherrschung gibt den Menschen die Möglichkeit, Naturkräfte zu schaffen, die überhaupt nicht vorhanden waren, wenigstens nicht für ihn und auf dieser Erde. Die Beherrschung der Atomenergie verändert tatsächlich qualitativ die Stellung des Menschen in der ihn umgebenden Welt.

Der „Stein der Weisen" ist gefunden, und das Selbstbewußtsein der Wissenschaftler ist menschlich verständlich. Dieses berechtigte Selbstbewußtsein brachte auch Prof. Dr. Hevemann zum Ausdruck, als er schrieb: „Das Alter der Erde beträgt ungefähr 3 bis 4 Milliarden Jahre. Wir können damit rechnen, daß mindestens noch während 3 bis 4 Milliarden Jahren das Leben von Menschen, Tieren und Pflanzen auf der Erde möglich sein wird. Erst seit einer Milliarde Jahren gibt es Leben auf der Erde. Erst seit einigen Millionen Jahren gibt es die primitivsten Urvorfahren des Menschengeschlechts. Kaum 5000 Jahre geschriebener menschlicher Geschichte können wir überblicken. Vor uns liegt eine Epoche der menschlichen Geschichte, die nicht Tausende, nicht Hundert-

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tausende, sondern viele Millionen Jahre währen wird. Wir können also sagen: Der Mensch ist soeben erst auf der Erde erschienen, gerade erst ist er aus dem Dunkel der Tierwelt getreten.

Wir stehen heute mitten in einer entscheidenden Wende der menschlichen Entwicklung: Es endet die Vorgeschichte, und es beginnt die menschliche Geschichte."

Der Traum der Alchimisten hat sich verwirklicht. Der Stein der Weisen, den sie viele Jahrhunderte suchten, ist wirklich gefunden. Die Menschen können sich ein Paradies nach ihrem Willen schaffen.

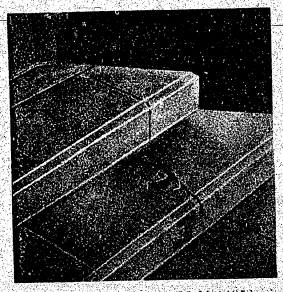
Diejenigen Wissenschaftler, die in dem Wahn lebten, den Menschen diesen Stein der Weisen verschafft und damit die Menschheit von Not und Elend erlöst zu haben, übersahen, daß es eben Menschen waren, denen sie die eben gewonnene Allmacht über die Natur in die Hände gaben.

Wer einmal die Literatur der alten Alchimisten eingesehen hat, wird sich erinnern, daß in diesen Büchern sehr sorgfältig und mit umständlicher Aufmerksamkeit zwischen zwei Sorten der Alchimie unterschieden wurde. Lange Zeit erschien dem modernen Menschen diese peinliche Unterscheidung überflüssig und ein wenig komisch, da der „Stein der Weisen" noch gar nicht gefunden war und, wie er wußte, mit den Mitteln der Alchimie auch niemals gefunden werden konnte. Aber die Alchimisten waren mit gänzlich unzulänglichen Mitteln auf einem richtigen Wege. Und wie sie wissenschaftlich die Väter der modernen Chemie und Physik waren, so ahnten sie und nahmen sie in ihrer Weise und in ihren Grenzen auch die gesellschaftliche Bedeutung voraus, die der Entdeckung des „Steins der Weisen" zukam. Ganz eindeutig und konsequent unterschieden diese Alchimisten bei ihrer „Hexenkunst" zwischen Schwarzer und Weißer Magie. Nach ihrer Terminologie war Schwarze Magie der verwerfliche Versuch, den Stein der Weisen aus selbstsüchtigen und eigennützigen Motiven zu suchen, um die anderen Menschen zu beherrschen und die Macht über die Welt an sich zu reißen. Weiße Magie war es, den Stein der Weisen zu suchen, um allen Menschen das Paradies zu geben, das sie verloren hatten.

Jean Perrin verkündete den Menschen das Paradies. Sieben Jahre später fielen Atombomben auf Hiroschima und Nagasaki. Als wenige Wochen vorher — im Juli 1945 — in der Wüste von Neu-Mexiko die erste Versuchs-Atombombe explodierte, zitierte Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, der Leiter der Konstruktionsarbeiten, zwei Zeilen aus der Bhagavad Gita: „Ich bin der Tod geworden — der Erschütterer der Welten." Es ist der gleiche Mann, der sich neun Jahre später von der Anklage erschüttern läßt, die ein McCarthy gegen ihn erhebt.

Los Alamos und das, was darauf folgte, haben mir ein Vermächtnis düsterer Gedanken hinterlassen", sagte er nach den Ereignissen von Hiroschima und Nagasaki. „Von einem gewissen Standpunkt aus wurde Los Alamos zu einer Vereinigung meines Intellektualismus, meiner Physik, meiner Studenten, meiner Pferde, meiner Ranch und meiner geringen politischen Kenntnisse . . . Die wirklich bedeutenden Entdeckungen wurden in den Jahren 1890, 1905 und 1920 gemacht. Wir haben nur diesen Baum voll reifer Früchte genommen, haben ihn hart geschüttelt, und so sind von ihm das Radar und die Atombomben herabgefallen: Alle die Kriegserfindungen stellen nur eine ungezügelte Ausbeutung bereits bekannter Dinge dar." Und er setzte mit begründetem Argwohn hinzu, daß er fürchte, die ganze Nachkriegswissenschaft werde unter dem Gesichtswinkel des Todes organisiert und die Wissenschaftler würden zu unmündigen Beamten der Regierung degradiert werden".

Das Paradies, das Perrin verkündete, verwandelte die Menschen in bloße Schatten. Das unheimlichste Symbol der Schwarzen Magie der Atomenergie, das Hiroschima der Menschheit hinterlassen hat, sind wahrscheinlich jene dunklen Schatten auf weißem Stein, die einmal Menschen waren . . .



„Schattenmenschen" in Hiroschima. Auf den Granitstufen blieb von dem Menschen, der hier saß, nur ein Schatten — das eindrucksvollste Symbol für die totale Vernichtung des Menschen durch die Entfesselung von Kräften, die ihn reicher und glücklicher machen könnten.

Als das Volk von Paris am 28. Mai 1952 wieder gegen den Besuch des amerikanischen Pestgenerals Ridgway protestierte, wurde dieses Ereignis in Deutschland nur als eine von vielen Demonstrationen zur Kenntnis genommen. Als aber der französische Schriftsteller und Philosoph Jean Paul Sartre auf dem Völkerkongreß in Wien auftrat und eindeutig die Partei des Friedens nahm, erregte dieser Vorgang sehr viel größere Auf-

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merksamkeit und außerdem einige Verwunderung, da nur wenige Deutsche den Zusammenhang zwischen den Ereignissen des 28. Mai und der „Wandlung" des namhaften französischen Dichters und existenzialistischen Philosophen erkannten.

In Wirklichkeit ging es nicht um Sartre allein. Der Widerstand des französischen Volkes gegen den Besuch von Ridgway zog eine Reihe führender französischer Schriftsteller und Wissenschaftler unwiderstehlich auf die Seite des Friedens. Dieser Widerstand wurde einer der Ausgangspunkte jener mächtigen Volksbewegung, die damals zum Sturz Bidaults, zum Abschluß des Waffenstillstandes in Vietnam und zum Scheitern der EVG-Pläne führte.

Das ist zweifellos eine Wirkung, die geschichtlich weittragender ist als die Erkenntnis Sartres. Wenn sein Weg nach Wien in Deutschland zunächst mehr Aufsehen erregte als die Pariser Demonstrationen gegen Ridgway, so liegt das wohl daran, daß gerade Sartre zum literarischen Ausdruck der Furcht und Verzweiflung vor jener Leere geworden war, die jene Schatten auf den weißen Steinen von Hiroschima darstellen.

Im Jahre 1952 begriff Sartre endlich, daß es zwischen Tod und Leben nichts Drittes geben kann, es sei denn ein Reich wesenloser Schatten, daß es keinen Mittelweg zwischen Hölle und Paradies, kein Vertragsverhältnis zwischen Schwarzer und Weißer Magie, kein Sanatorium zwischen Krieg und Frieden geben kann.

Er fand auf den Weg, den vor ihm so viele von denen gegangen waren, die sich für die Entdeckung des Steins der Weisen mitverantwortlich fühlten und sahen, daß er sich in unrechten Händen befand. An ihrer Spitze steht Joliot-Curie, der Präsident des Weltfriedensrates, und ebenso der deutsche Gelehrte Prof. Dr. Walther Friedrich, der auf der Berliner Tagung des Weltfriedensrates feststellte:

„Durch meine Arbeiten über die physikalischen und biologischen Grundlagen der Strahlenwirkung kann ich mir ein Urteil darüber erlauben, was es bedeuten würde, wenn radioaktive Waffen und Gifte kriegsmäßig zur Anwendung kämen. Viele meiner Kollegen sind schon im Umgang mit geringen Mengen radioaktiver Substanzen unheilbar erkrankt und an den Folgen der Strahlenwirkungen gestorben. Ungleich viel größer und unvergleichlich schrecklicher wären die Wirkungen beim Abwurf einer Atom- oder einer Wasserstoffbombe. Deshalb erhebe ich hiermit leidenschaftlich Protest gegen die Atomvorbereitungen in Westdeutschland und bin überzeugt, daß alle friedliebenden Menschen diesen Protest unterstützen werden. Der Einsatz von atomaren Waffen würde ja nicht nur die Vernichtung meines Volkes, sondern auch den Untergang der europäischen Zivilisation und weit mehr bedeuten, wenn wir nicht gemeinsam diese Gefahr für immer bannen und nicht nur die

Entfernung aller radioaktiven Waffen aus Westdeutschland erreichen, sondern auch ein generelles Verbot dieser Massenvernichtungsmittel erzwingen."

Gute Nachrichten verderben böse Kriegsbrandstifter

In den USA wurde die internationale wissenschaftliche Arbeit der besten Köpfe vieler Völker umgemünzt in die furchtbare Waffe der Atombombe. Während der Potsdamer Konferenz gab Truman — wie es der amerikanische Atomfilm mit dem bezeichnenden Titel „The Beginning or the End?" (Anfang oder Ende?) im Jahre 1947 noch darzustellen wagte — den Befehl, die erste Atombombe über Hiroschima abzuwerfen. Seine Anordnung stand in unmittelbarem Widerspruch zu dem Beschluß seines Vorgängers Roosevelt, die Atombombe niemals als erste Macht abzuwerfen.

Am 6. August 1945 fiel diese Bombe. Am 23. September 1949 gab Truman die Erklärung ab: „Wir haben den Beweis, daß sich im Laufe der letzten Wochen eine Atomexplosion auf dem Gebiet der Sowjetunion ereignet hat." Dieses überraschende Eingeständnis hatte nur einen sinnvollen Zweck: die amerikanische Öffentlichkeit für die Konstruktion der Wasserstoffbombe „reif" zu machen. Seine Ankündigung rief energische Proteste hervor, aber diese Proteste verhinderten nicht die Ausführung des angekündigten Planes. Obwohl die Weltfriedensbewegung im März 1950, als der Widerstand gegen den Plan einer Wasserstoffbombe einen Höhepunkt erreicht hatte, durch den Stockholmer Appell Millionen Menschen mobilisierte, setzte die amerikanische Regierung ihre Absichten durch. Sie bediente sich dabei des Argumentes, sie müsse „stärker" werden als die Sowjetunion, die das Monopol auf die „gewöhnliche" Atombombe gebrochen habe.

Der deutsche Atomphysiker von Weltruf Otto Hahn beantwortete allerdings die Mitteilung über den Verlust des Atombombenmonopols der USA mit der erleichterten Feststellung: „Diese Nachricht ist eine gute Nachricht, denn nun ist die Kriegsgefahr erheblich verringert."

Im November 1952 unternahmen die USA im Pazifik den ersten Versuch mit einer Wasserstoffbombe.

Am 8. August 1953 teilte der Vorsitzende des Ministerrats der UdSSR, G. M. Malenkow, auf der 5. Tagung des Obersten Sowjets mit, daß die USA auch nicht mehr das Monopol auf die Wasserstoffbombe besitzen. Wenige Tage später, am 20. August, veröffentlichte die Sowjetregierung eine Mitteilung, daß in der Sowjetunion ein Wasserstoffbombenversuch durchgeführt worden sei. Da über die Auswirkungen dieses Versuches nichts bekannt geworden ist, was den verhängnisvollen Wirkungen des amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombenversuchs vom 1. März 1954 ent-

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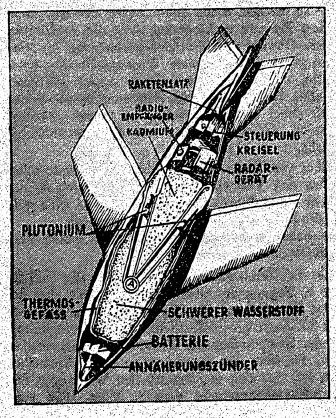
spricht, muß angenommen werden, daß der sowjetische Versuch unter Bedingungen vorgenommen wurde, die solche Wirkungen ausschließen. Auch diese Mitteilungen sind „gute Nachrichten", um mit Prof. Otto Hahn zu sprechen, denn sie verringern die Kriegsgefahr erheblich. Noch mehr: sie beweisen die Sinnlosigkeit eines Rüstungswettstreites auf dem Gebiet der Atomenergie. Selbst die Hoffnung amerikanischer Strategen, bei gleichem Stand der Atombombenentwicklung einen bestimmten Vorsprung bei der Konstruktion der Kampfflugzeuge wahren zu können, die diese Bomben befördern und abwerfen sollen, sind inzwischen zunichte geworden.

Es war die „New York Herald Tribune", die am 9. Juni 1954 zu melden wußte:

„Es gibt eine Menge Beweise, daß uns die Sowjets auf dem so außerordentlich wichtigen Gebiet der ferngelenkten Waffen weit voraus sind. Es gibt die kürzlichen sowjetischen Vorsprünge auf dem Gebiet der Elektronen, wo wir nichts Gleiches aufweisen können und wo wir zu glauben pflegten, daß wir eine führende Stelle einnähmen. Es gibt das Erscheinen der neuen sowjetischen Fernstrecken-Düsenbomber, die dem Plan des Pentagon zwei Jahre voraus sind!"



Amerikanischer Entwurf eines ferngesteuerten Raketenfluzeuges, das eine Wasserstoffbombe tragen soll.

Und allen diesen Nachrichten folgte die Nachricht, daß die Sowjetunion am 27. Juni 1954 das erste Atomkraftwerk in Betrieb genommen hat. Sowjetische Wissenschaftler führen mit Erfolg, wie ergänzende Mitteilungen besagen, sowohl Spaltungsreaktionen (die u. a. die physikalische Voraussetzung für Atombomben und Atomkraftwerke sind) als auch thermonukleare Reaktionen durch (die sowohl Voraussetzung für Wasserstoffbomben wie auch für die Energiegewinnung durch Atomaufbau sind).

Die westdeutsche Zeitung „Die Welt" meldet am 5. August 1954, daß sowjetische Wissenschaftler versuchen, Krankenfahrzeuge mit Atomantrieb zu bauen. Vielleicht beschäftigen sich in der Sowjetunion einige Konstrukteure auch mit diesem Problem, aber nur Narren könnten übersehen, daß solche Meldungen nur von der Tatsache ablenken sollen, daß sich in der Sowjetunion ein Ereignis vollzogen hat, das geeignet ist, „der Menschheit neue Perspektiven für das Aufblühen der Produktivkräfte" zu eröffnen, wie es im April 1951 das sowjetische Akademiemitglied D. W. Skobelzyn ausdrückte.

Im Vorwort zu einer Biographie Perrins stellte der verstorbene Führer der französischen Sozialisten, Léon Blum, die „spekulative" Frage: „Stellen wir uns die Folgen einer Entdeckung erster Ordnung, etwa der industriellen Entwicklung der Atomenergie, im Rahmen des Kapitalismus vor . . . Ich fasse hier — ich weiß es sehr wohl — einen Fortschritt außergewöhnlicher und ungewöhnlicher Art ins Auge."

Und da es seiner Meinung nach ein Fortschritt in sehr ferner Zukunft war, antwortete er so präzise, wie er sich über weit entfernte Ereignisse, z. B. die soziale Revolution, zu äußern vermochte: „Die revolutionäre Umwälzung, die sie im Maschinenwesen und im Produktionssystem hervorrufen würde, würde unendliche Profite in den Händen einer kleinen Zahl Privilegierter konzentrieren, die nicht einmal die Erfinder wären. Aber während langer Jahre würde sie für Millionen und aber Millionen von Menschen Ruin, Arbeitslosigkeit und Elend bedeuten."

Ein westdeutscher Publizist vom Fach, Gerhard Kumleben, der den Ansichten Blums offenbar nicht fern stand, führte 1947 diesen Gedankengang noch weiter aus:

„Mit dieser Erkenntnis ausgerüstet, konnten sich die Menschen daran machen, selber Vorgänge zu produzieren, die in dieser Form in der Natur nicht vorkommen. Und sie können sich in absehbarer Zeit zu Herren der Sternenchemie machen. Sie sind dadurch Meister über große Energiemengen in ungeheurer Konzentration geworden. In ihren gesellschaftlichen Beziehungen hat sich damit für sie die Möglichkeit, Gutes oder Böses zu schaffen, aufzubauen oder zu zerstören, vertausendfacht . . . Die Entwicklung geht in Richtung auf einen Zustand, in

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dem, extrem gesehen, ein einzelner die Macht in der Hand halten kann, in jedem Augenblick die ganze Welt zu vernichten. Einer Gruppe, der es gelingen sollte, die ausschließliche Verfügung über die Atomenergie zu bekommen, stehen unfaßlich große Machtmittel zur Verfügung. Niemand besitzt mehr die geringste Ausweichmöglichkeit. Die Art der Beherrschung, die darin besteht, daß jemand Lohnarbeiter ausbeutet oder Leibeigene auf seinem Acker beschäftigt, erscheint milde im Vergleich zu dem, was hier möglich ist. Die Leibeigenen konnten sich freikaufen, als die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung die Bedingungen änderte, die Lohnarbeiter können sich durch gewerkschaftliche Aktion dem Druck zum Teil entziehen, sie können unter geeigneten Verhältnissen das Joch der Lohnarbeit abschütteln. Aber gegen die herrschende Klasse, die über die Atomenergie verfügt, können die Massen mit den bisherigen Mitteln nichts ausrichten. Dabei ist es eben jene Atomenergie, die im Dienste des öffentlichen Interesses, die Mühsal der langen anstrengenden Arbeitsstunden und das Elend mit allen seinen erniedrigenden Folgen beseitigen kann. Totale Vernichtung und völlige Befreiung stehen sich jetzt nackt gegenüber. Der Gegensatz der Kräfte in der Gesellschaft strebt seinem Kulminationspunkte zu.

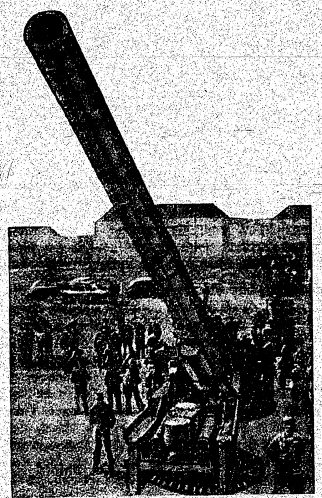
Und da gilt, was Engels sagt, wenn er davon spricht, daß der Menschheit die Möglichkeit gegeben ist, entweder zur Freiheit aufzusteigen oder in der Barbarei zu versinken."

Soll Deutschland in Atome gespalten werden?

Als die Wirkungen des amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombenversuchs in Japan spürbar werden, schließt sich das ganze japanische Volk in empörtem Widerstand zusammen. Die Akademie der Wissenschaften, die Gewerkschaften — politisch sonst weit auseinander — sind sich einig in der zornigen Forderung, daß sich die Ereignisse von Hiroschima und Nagasaki unter keinen Umständen wiederholen dürfen. Das Abgeordnetenhaus und sogar der Senat — beide Häuser des Parlaments zeichnen sich bekanntlich nicht durch Fortschrittlichkeit aus — können sich dem entschlossenen Abwehrwillen des Volkes nicht entziehen und nehmen einstimmig eine Resolution an, in der die Organisation der Vereinten Nationen aufgefordert wird, die Anwendung von Atomwaffen zu verbieten und die friedliche Anwendung der Atomkraft zu sichern.

Diese Resolution entspricht ihrem sachlichen Gehalt nach dem Stockholmer Appell, den das japanische Parlament vor einigen Jahren zu den Akten genommen hat, ohne darauf zu reagieren. Die Wasserstoffbombe hat auch die Abgeordneten eines Besseren belehrt.

Die Regierungen jener westeuropäischen Staaten, denen die amerikanischen Militärbehörden die Lagerung von Atombomben oder die Aufstellung von Atomgeschützen offerierten, haben mit einer einzigen Ausnahme dankend verzichtet. Die Regierung der westdeutschen Bundesrepublik ist diese eine Ausnahme. Sie duldet nicht nur die Aufstellung von Atomgeschützen auf ihrem Boden, sondern bemüht sich sogar darum, möglichst viele Batterien solcher Geschütze zu erhalten.



Atomgeschütze in Westdeutschland bedrohen die Bevölkerung ganz Westeuropas. Nur die Bonner Behörden, keine andere Regierung, gestatten den USA die Aufstellung dieser den Selbstmord der ganzen Menschheit drohenden Apparate.

Die ersten Geschütze dieser Art fanden in der Pfalz Aufstellung. Ihre Projektile fallen, wenn sie abgeschossen werden, unweigerlich auf das Territorium Westdeutschlands. Andere Atomgeschütze stehen näher an der innerdeutschen Grenze. Wenn sie ihren militärischen Zweck erfüllen sollen, würden sie ebenso die friedliche deutsche Zivilbevölkerung vernichten wie die Geschütze westlich des Rheins. Aber kein westdeutscher Bürger weiß, ob und wie lange diese Vernichtungswaffen

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über die innerdeutsche Grenze ostwärts feuern können. Niemand weiß, ob der „böse Wind", der den radioaktiven Staub im Pazifik, wie Admiral Strauss entschuldigend bemerkte, in die verkehrte Richtung trieb, nicht auch in Deutschland westwärts wehen könnte. Jedermann aber weiß, daß den Atomgranaten im Bedarfsfall Wasserstoffbomben folgen würden, nicht als Versuch, sondern als ernstgemeintes Unternehmen, ganz Westeuropa in eine radioaktiv verseuchte Wüste zu verwandeln.

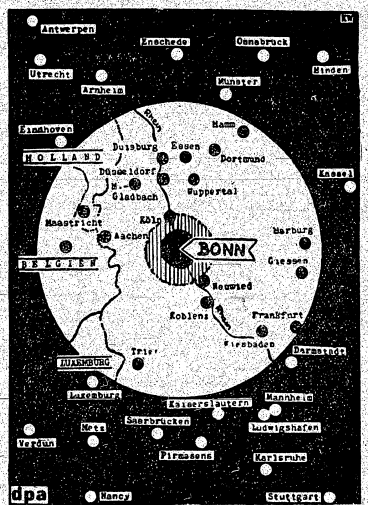
Amerikanische Propaganda unternimmt es immer wieder, die zukünftigen Opfer zu trösten. Seitdem die guten Nachrichten einander folgen, aus denen sich ergibt, daß die Amerikaner nicht das Monopol auf diese Waffen besitzen und die Welt nach ihrem Belieben und völlig ungestraft vernichten können, bemühen sich die Lobredner des Massentodes um den Nachweis, daß die amerikanischen Bomber „die besten der Welt" seien.

Vielleicht finden einige Amerikaner Trost in dem Gedanken, den Rekord im Massenmord zu halten. Gänzlich unerfindlich aber bleibt es, welche Genugtuung die Deutschen empfinden sollen, daß die Atom- oder die Wasserstoffbombe, die sie vernichtet, eine Luxusbombe bester amerikanischer Qualitätsproduktion war. Und zudem ist der Stolz auf die angeblich überlegene Qualität eine sehr unsichere Sache, über die sich erst endgültig urteilen läßt, wenn man ihr Opfer geworden ist.

Prof. Loftus schrieb seinerzeit, ohne offenbar daran zu glauben, „die Russen" übertreiben immer. Die Welt ist sich ziemlich darüber einig, daß den Amerikanern die Sucht zur Übertreibung keineswegs fremd ist. Der amerikanische Wirtschaftswissenschaftler hat sicherlich mit tiefer Befriedigung in seiner Presse gelesen, daß die Amerikaner das erste Unterseeboot gebaut haben, das mit Atomkraft angetrieben wird. Er kennt sogar schon seinen Namen: „Nautilus". Hoffentlich ist es ihm nicht entgangen, daß einige Monate nach dieser übertriebenen Vorankündigung eine winzig kleine und versteckte Meldung durch die Blätter ging. Sie bestätigte, daß dieses aufsehenerregende Unterseeboot tatsächlich gebaut worden ist bis auf eine einzige Kleinigkeit. Nur der Motor fehlt, die Atomkraftmaschine fehlt, die dieses Boot antreiben soll.

Die Nachrichten über die friedliche Entwicklung der Atomenergie haben neue Aufregung in den westlichen Zeitungen hervorgerufen. Aber auch jetzt können sie ihre Leser beruhigen. Die amerikanische Kommission für Atomenergie hat schon beinahe die ersten ferngelenkten, von Atomkraft getriebenen Raketen konstruiert, die in der Lage sein werden, die Atomkraftwerke zu zerstören, die friedlichen Zwecken dienen.

Unter den gegenwärtigen Bedingungen ist es selbstverständlich ein lösbares, vielleicht sogar ein schon gelöstes technisches Problem, Raketen



Auch die westdeutschen Nachrichtendienste veröffentlichten im Jahre 1950 Karten, auf denen z. B. die voraussichtliche Wirkung einer Wasserstoffbombe gezeigt wurde, die auf Bonn fällt. In diesen Plänen war nicht angegeben, wo sich Adenauer zur Zeit des Abwurfs einer solchen Bombe aufzuhalten gedenkt.

1. Ring (schwarzer Kreis um Bonn): Vollständige Zerstörung aller Gebäude im Umkreis von 13 km. Menschen und Tiere, die sich innerhalb dieses Kreises aufhalten, würden sofort getötet. 2. Ring (schraffiert, Radius 26 km): Bis zur Grenze dieses Kreises würden infolge der Explosionshitze Steine und Baumaterialien schmelzen. 3. Ring (weiß): Bis zu 130 km vom Explosionsherd würde die durch die Detonation erzeugte außerordentlich heftige Luftbewegung Schiffe kentern und Wagen umstürzen lassen. Ein großer Teil der Gebäude würde zerstört werden, nur ein geringer Prozentsatz der Bevölkerung am Leben bleiben.

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fernzusteuern und mit Atomkraft anzutreiben. Aber auch die Amerikaner wissen, daß die Sowjetunion über hervorragende Raketengeschosse verfügt, die schon im zweiten Weltkrieg sich besser bewährt haben als Hitlers Wunderwaffen.

Ein Selbstmörder, die sich, ihre Familie und ihr Haus in die Luft sprengen, weil sie mit dem Leben zerfallen sind und deshalb alles Leben vernichten wollen. Das deutsche Volk ist kein Selbstmörder. Es wird dafür Sorge tragen, daß alle Atomwaffen aus Deutschland verschwinden und daß Deutschland kein Lehrbeispiel für atomare Spaltung wird.

Der Anfang oder das Ende?

Fünf Jahre sind erst seit der Ankündigung Trumans über die geplante Herstellung der Wasserstoffbombe vergangen. Diese fünf Jahre sind erfüllt vom unablässigen Kampf der Weltfriedensbewegung für das Verbot der Atomwaffen und von der unablässigen Entwicklung der Atomenergie für friedliche Zwecke in der Sowjetunion.

Die „Vertausendfachung der Kräfte zum Bösen oder zum Guten", die uns Menschen unausweichlich vor die Frage stellt, ob wir am Anfang oder am Ende unseres Seins stehen, konnte auch die Kirchen nicht unberührt lassen. Als Atomwissenschaftler der USA selber ihre warnende Stimme erhoben, ergriffen auch führende Männer der Kirche das Wort. Damals erklärte z. B. der Erzbischof von York: „Diese Waffen sind teuflisch. Der Gedanke allein, sie anzuwenden, ist schon ein Beweis dafür, bis zu welchem Grad sich die menschliche Natur erniedrigen kann." Und der Bischof von Birmingham schrieb: „Ich glaube nicht, daß man das Recht hat, Menschen zu töten, weil man tun möchte, was man sich wünscht, oder selbst um jemandem zu trotzen, den man als schädlich empfindet."

Diesem Widerspruch englischer Bischöfe, dem sich im Laufe der folgenden Jahre, wenn auch manchmal nur zögernd, auch führende Vertreter der deutschen Kirchen anschlossen, fand seine Krönung durch die Osterbotschaft, die Papst Pius XII. Ostern 1954 vor 200 000 Menschen auf dem Petersplatz in Rom verkündete. Seine Forderung, die Atomwaffen zu verbieten und die Entdeckungen der „profunden Kräfte" der Materie friedlichen Zwecken zu weihen, ist angesichts des Ernstes, mit dem uns die Entscheidung zwischen Anfang und Ende der Menschheit gestellt ist, von so großer Bedeutung, daß wir sie an dieser Stelle im Wortlaut anführen:

. . . . Statt der ungestörten Freude, deren Geheimnis von Christus geoffenbart wurde, wächst die Furcht und das Zittern der Völker vor einem dritten Weltkonflikt von Jahr zu Jahr, vor einer schrecklichen

Zukunft, die neuen Vernichtungswaffen von beispielloser Gewalt ausgeliefert ist. Wie wir bereits im Februar 1953 Gelegenheit hatten, zu sagen und zu warnen, können diese Waffen eine furchtbare Katastrophe für unseren ganzen Erdenkreis hervorrufen und zur totalen Zerstörung jeglichen tierischen und pflanzlichen Lebens und aller menschlichen Werke in immer größeren Gebieten führen. Sie sind bereits imstande, durch künstliche radioaktive Isotopen die Atmosphäre, den Boden und die Ozeane auf lange Zeit zu verpesten, sogar weit von den Zonen entfernt, die von den Kernexplosionen unmittelbar betroffen und verseucht werden.

. . . . Was Uns betrifft, werden Wir nicht in den Bemühungen müde werden, Uns dafür einzusetzen, daß durch internationale Vereinbarungen — immer unter Berücksichtigung des Grundsatzes der gerechten Verteidigung — der Atomkrieg, der biologische Krieg und der chemische Krieg geächtet und ferngehalten werden.

Wir fragen: Wie lange wollen sich die Menschen noch dem heilbringenden Licht der Auferstehung entziehen und ihre Sicherheit nur im mörderischen Feuer neuer Kriegsmaschinen suchen? Wie lange wollen sie ihre Pläne des Hasses und des Todes dem vom göttlichen Erlöser verkündeten Gebot der Liebe und seiner Verheißung des Lebens entgegensetzen? Wann werden die Regierungen der Völker erkennen, daß der Friede nicht in einer sich steigernden, kostspieligen Beziehung wechselseitigen Terrors bestehen kann, sondern vor allem in dem christlichen Leitsatz der alles umfassenden Barmherzigkeit und im besonderen in der freiwillig verwirklichten und nicht mit Gewalt erzwungenen Gerechtigkeit und in einem Vertrauen, das von selbst kommt und nicht aufgenötigt wird?

Wann werden die Weisen der Welt ihre bewundernswerten Entdeckungen der profunden Kräfte der Materie ausschließlich friedlichen Zielen weihen, um für die menschliche Tätigkeit Energie zu geringen Kosten zu liefern, wodurch die ungleiche geographische Verteilung der Hilfsquellen und der Arbeit behoben und gleichzeitig der Medizin und der Landwirtschaft neue Waffen und neue Quellen der Prosperität und des Wohlstandes geboten würden? . . . "

Evanston

Die 2. Weltkirchenkonferenz in Evanston, die in der zweiten Augusthälfte 1954 tagte und an der sich rund 2000 Delegierte aus vielen Ländern und Erdteilen beteiligten, hat die Regierungen und Völker sowie die Kirchen und Christen in aller Welt aufgerufen, für das Verbot aller Massenvernichtungswaffen einschließlich der Atom- und Wasser-

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stoffbomben — samt einer Vorsorge für internationale Aufsicht und Kontrolle — sowie für eine drastische Herabsetzung aller anderen Waffen einzutreten.

Damit ist dem Gewissen der Christen deutlich Ausdruck gegeben, die die verbrecherischen Atomwaffen-Drohungen ablehnen und willens sind, die Gefahr eines Atomkrieges zu bannen. Die Erklärung der Weltkirchenversammlung von Evanston verpflichtet auch die Kirchen in Deutschland, alles zu tun, um die Bedrohung der europäischen Völker durch die Stationierung atomarer Waffen in Westdeutschland abwenden zu helfen.

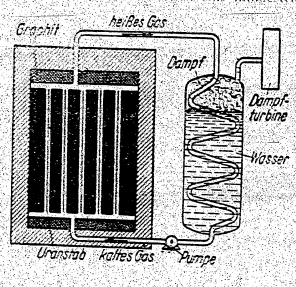
Der Atomschlüssel zum Paradies

Zwischen 1945 und 1950 lebten viele Wissenschaftler des Westens noch in dem Wahn, die USA würden nach Beendigung des zweiten Weltkrieges ihre Erfahrungen in der Anwendung der Atomenergie benutzen, um die friedlichen Kräfte der Menschheit zu entwickeln. Die USA sind den anderen Weg gegangen.

Wenn wir heute abzuschätzen versuchen, was die friedliche Anwendung der Atomenergie in der Sowjetunion für uns alle bedeutet, dann ist es nicht unzweckmäßig, uns die Perspektiven zu betrachten, die damals von den Wissenschaftlern selber entwickelt, von ihnen verloren und von uns gewonnen wurden.

Der Westdeutsche Gerhard Kumleben, der 1947 so deutlich die Alternative zwischen Gutem und Bösem erkannte, gibt gleichzeitig eine Beschreibung der Möglichkeiten zum Guten, die heute noch ihre technische Gültigkeit hat:

„In der Industrie kann Atomenergie erstens eine Rolle als Sprengmittel spielen. Wie Joliot-Curie mit Recht ausführte, spielen Explosionswirkungen in Friedenszeiten eine mindestens ebenso große Rolle wie in



Schema eines Urankessels (auch Uranmeiler, englisch pile genannt) mit Kraftanlage. Die Graphitblöcke bremsen die schnellen Neutronen, so daß sie nicht von den Uranatomen 238 verschluckt werden, sondern Gelegenheit finden, die Uranatome 235 zu spalten, die im natürlichen nur zu 1 Prozent enthalten sind. Bei diesem Vorgang werden ungeheure Wärmemengen frei, die in dem hier abgebildeten Schema ein Gas erhitzen, das zur Beheizung eines Dampfkessels benutzt wird.

Kriegszeiten. Durch Fission von 450 Gramm Uranium oder Plutonium kann man bei dem heutigen Stand der Ausnutzung der Atomenergie dieselbe Energiemenge erhalten wie durch die Explosion von 13 000 Tonnen TNT.

Zweitens kann die Atomenergie zum Betrieb von Wärmekraftwerken verwandt werden. Das heißt, die Teile, in die ein Atom gespalten wird, und die Neutronen, die sich dabei bilden, verlieren nach und nach ihre kinetische Energie in Gestalt von Wärme beim Durchdringen des sie umgebenden Materials. Diese Wärme kann eingefangen werden und kann dann zum Antrieb gewöhnlicher Wärmekraftmaschinen dienen.

Drittens ist es im Prinzip möglich, daß die Spaltungsprodukte, die elektrische Ladungen tragen, diese bei geeigneter Anordnung von elektrischen Feldern direkt in Form von elektrischer Energie abgeben. Auf welche Weise sich dies erzielen läßt, kann man heute noch nicht erkennen, aber es gibt keinen Grund anzunehmen, daß die Technik dieses Problem nicht meistern wird.

Schließlich darf man nicht übersehen, daß noch neue und ganz andere Arten der Ausnutzung der Atomenergie gefunden werden können. Denn ihre Verwendung in Wärmekraftmaschinen und elektrischen Zentralen ist nicht etwas, das dieser Energie besonders eigen ist. Als die Elektrizität entdeckt wurde, kam man bald dahinter, daß ein elektrischer Leiter, durch einen Strom, der ihn durchfließt, erhitzt wird. Diesen sogenannten „Jouleschen Effekt" kann man natürlich dazu benutzen, Wasser zu erhitzen, um mit dem Dampf eine gewöhnliche Dampfmaschine zu betreiben. Aber dabei dient die Elektrizität nur als Hilfsmittel im Betrieb einer schon bekannten Maschine. Faraday fand später, daß ein elektrischer Leiter, wenn er von Strom durchflossen wird, sich in einem Magnetfeld bewegt, und daß umgekehrt in einem Leiter, der in einem Magnetfeld bewegt wird, Strom entsteht. Damit war die Möglichkeit der Ausnutzung elektrischer Energie im Dynamo gegeben. Er hatte damit eine Eigenschaft der Elektrizität in Anwendung gebracht, die eine direkte Ausnutzung der elektrischen Energie gestattet, ohne den Umweg über Wärmekraftmaschinen zu nehmen. So ist es im Prinzip möglich, Eigenschaften der Atomenergie zu finden, die deren direkte Ausnutzung gestatten. Erst wenn dies geleistet ist, wird die Anwendung der Atomenergie voll zur Geltung kommen. Einstweilen jedoch liegt nur die Verwendung der Atomenergie in Wärmekraftmaschinen im Bereich der praktischen Möglichkeiten."

William L. Laurence, ein amerikanischer Wissenschaftler, entwickelt etwa um die gleiche Zeit noch andere, ebenso reale Möglichkeiten für die Ausnutzung der Atomenergie, nachdem er — vergeblich — erklärt hat, ihre friedliche Verwendung und nicht die Herstellung von Atombomben sei der eigentliche Sinn der Bändigung der Atome:

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„Sieht man atomische Energie lediglich als eine Art konzentrierten Brennstoffs an, der an die Stelle von Kohle oder Öl treten soll, so vergißt man, daß ihr weitaus bedeutendere Funktionen zufallen werden.

In der atomischen Energie besitzt der Mensch ein Machtmittel von beispielloser Vollkommenheit, um seine physische Umwelt zu verbessern und sein Geschick selbst zu gestalten. Wenn Trillionen von Atomen im Atomturm zertrümmert werden, so sind die entstehenden Bruchstücke radioaktive Erscheinungsformen leichterer Elemente. In radioaktiver Form kommen diese Elemente in der Natur sonst nicht vor. Sie werden einmal einen ungeheuren Wert besitzen — als Ersatzstoffe für Radium- und Röntgenstrahlen und als Katalysatoren in der chemischen Industrie. Das ist nicht nur Zukunftsmusik, sondern Tatsache, denn diese Elemente entstehen als Nebenprodukte bei der Schaffung von Plutonium. Man kann sie frei von Beimischungen anderer Stoffe in großen Mengen gewinnen und braucht hierzu nur die Errichtung entsprechender Anlagen.

Am allerwichtigsten — weitaus wichtiger sogar als die Erschließung der gewaltigen Kräfte des Atoms — ist jedoch die Tatsache, daß im Atomturm ein so gut wie unerschöpflicher Vorrat von Neutronen zur Verfügung steht. Ein Bombardement mit Neutronen kann nämlich alle Elemente, die in der Natur vorkommen, in andere Elemente umwandeln. Man kann sogar Elemente nach Wunsch künstlich erzeugen.

Mit einigen dieser Elemente wird man u. a. vielleicht bessere Erfolge bei der Behandlung von Krebs erzielen und darüber hinaus möglicherweise das Geheimnis der Entstehung von Krebs lösen können. Ist die Entstehungsursache bekannt, so dürften sich Mittel und Wege zur Verhütung und sogar zur Heilung finden lassen . . .

So wichtig all dies ist, so sind andere Dinge, die wir vom Stein der Weisen und dem Elixier des Lebens im Neutron erwarten dürfen, noch weit wichtiger. Man kann nämlich mit den Neutronen praktisch unbeschränkte Mengen von radioaktiven Formen der vier Elemente herstellen, auf denen das Leben beruht: Wasserstoff, Kohlenstoff, Stickstoff und Sauerstoff. Fügt man winzige Mengen von leicht zu identifizierenden radioaktiven Atomen dieser Elemente den Molekülen der Nahrung zu, die von Tieren und Pflanzen aufgenommen wird, so wird es zum erstenmal möglich, diese Moleküle auf ihrem Wege durch den lebenden Organismus Schritt für Schritt zu beobachten. Die ‚markierten Atome' werden gewissermaßen zu Fackeln, die das dunkle Labyrinth des Lebens erhellen. Der regelmäßige und regelwidrige Ablauf von Prozessen, deren Einzelheiten uns bisher verborgen waren, läßt sich nunmehr genau verfolgen. Für die Medizin der Zukunft wird diese Tatsache unschätzbare Bedeutung haben . . .

Diese Methode ließe sich nicht nur bei Krebs anwenden. Zum erstenmal in der Geschichte der Medizin können wir vielleicht den Stoffwechsel bei allen akuten und chronischen Krankheiten beobachten. Wir können vielleicht endlich das Geheimnis der Arteriosklerose ergründen, das Geheimnis der Gicht, der Herz- und der Nierenkrankheiten und der anderen Leiden, die bis heute der medizinischen Wissenschaft Rätsel aufgeben und immer noch eine gewaltige Zahl von Todesopfern fordern. Und endlich stehen wir auch an der Schwelle des Geheimnisses, warum die Menschen altern. Mit fortschreitendem Alter verändert sich unser Stoffwechsel; wie er sich verändert, das wissen wir nicht. Wenn wir jedoch Versuchstieren ihr ganzes Leben hindurch ‚markierte Atome' in ihre Nahrung geben, und ebenso, wenn wir solche Nahrung Menschen geben, die ein hohes Alter erreicht haben und noch im Vollbesitz ihrer Kräfte sind, dann können wir vielleicht entdecken, warum die Menschen altern, und wir können planmäßig Mittel und Wege suchen, um das Altern hinauszuzögern.

Durch Verwendung „markierter" Atome läßt sich der Stoffwechsel bei Pflanze und Tier und daher auch beim Menschen genau erforschen. Das ist ein friedliches Ziel der modernen Atomwissenschaft, das dem Menschen helfen wird, sein Leben zu verlängern und durch Beeinflussung der Natur Nahrungsmittel in ungeahnter Fülle und Qualität zu erzeugen.

Aber auch dies ist nur ein Teilbild der Möglichkeiten, die sich aus der Verwendung ‚markierter Atome' ergeben. Sie geben uns endlich ein Mittel in die Hand, um eins der größten Geheimnisse der Natur zu

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lösen; die Frage, wie es die Pflanzen bewerkstelligen, mit Hilfe des Blattgrüns, des Chlorophylls, die Sonnenenergie auszunutzen . . . So können wir vielleicht lernen, die gleichen Stoffe zusammen mit dem Sonnenlicht unmittelbar zur synthetischen Herstellung menschlicher Nahrung zu benutzen. Wir würden dann nicht mehr davon abhängig sein, ob uns die Erde unser tägliches Brot gibt, und wir könnten endlich daran gehen, genug Nahrung für die Bevölkerung der ganzen Welt hervorzubringen. Die Kohlensäure in der Luft, das Wasser in den Flüssen und einige der häufigsten Elemente im Erdboden würden die Bausteine sein, aus denen man dann die Nahrung herstellt. Ebenso überwältigend ist eine zweite Möglichkeit: Wenn wir einmal wissen, wie der Akkumulator konstruiert ist, den die Pflanze benutzt, um Sonnenenergie zu speichern, so können wir diesen Akkumulator vielleicht verbessern. Vielleicht können wir dann an die Beherrschung der ungeheuren Energiemengen denken, die die Sonne jede Sekunde auf die Erde sendet und von denen wir nur einen winzigen Bruchteil durch das Chlorophyll in den Pflanzen indirekt ausnutzen.

Auf diese Weise wird uns die atomische Energie zwar nicht unmittelbar eine riesige neue Kraftquelle erschließen, aber vielleicht wird sie uns einmal, bildlich gesprochen, die Sonne selbst bescheren, deren Kraft auf die Erde niederstrahlt."

Die sowjetische Hausfrau, die heute in einem wahrscheinlich sehr entlegenen Teil ihres Heimatlandes das Licht einschaltet, das von dem neuen Atomkraftwerk geliefert wird, der Arbeiter, der seinen Motor anläßt, sie alle erhalten ihren Strom, als ob er aus einem Wasser- oder Dampfkraftwerk stammte. Sie merken keinen Unterschied. Vielleicht ist dieser Strom aus einer neuen Quelle billiger, vielleicht ist er im Augenblick noch teurer.

Und dennoch nehmen sie an einem Vorgang teil, der sie und alle anderen Menschen in einem ganz neuen Sinne zu Herren der Natur gemacht hat. Sie erleben den ersten Schritt auf einer Straße, deren Ende niemand abzusehen vermag. Es ist die gleiche Stimme, die aus dem Telefonhörer oder aus dem Hörer eines Radiogerätes tönt, obwohl ein entscheidender Sprung vom Fernsprecher zum Radio geführt hat.

Dieser technische Sprung aber, der den Strom aus einem üblichen Kraftwerk von dem Strom aus dem Atomkraftwerk unterscheidet, trennt zwei geschichtliche Etappen der Menschheit und nicht nur zwei Etappen technischer Entwicklung.

Der Mensch ist zum Schöpfer der Natur geworden. In seine Hände ist es gelegt, was er aus ihr und was er aus sich macht.

In den Händen der Menschen liegt ihre Zukunft

In der Plenarsitzung der UN-Vollversammlung am 30. September 1954 gab A. J. Wyschinski, der Leiter der sowjetischen Delegation, eine Erklärung ab, die den Völkern der Welt Wege zur Verhinderung eines Atomkrieges weist und zeigt, wie sie sich der gewaltigen Sonnenkraft auf Erden bedienen können, um die Welt reicher und schöner zu machen.

In seinen Ausführungen wies Wyschinski auf die Tatsache hin, daß die Inbetriebnahme des ersten Atomkraftwerkes in der Sowjetunion „eine wahre industrielle und technische Revolution" eingeleitet habe. „Die Sowjetregierung geht davon aus", setzte er hinzu und erinnerte an den Vorschlag seiner Regierung, die gesamte Menge der Atommaterialien restlos für friedliche Zwecke zu benutzen, „daß dadurch nie dagewesene Möglichkeiten für den Aufschwung der Industrie, der Landwirtschaft und des Verkehrs, für die Anwendung in der Medizin, der Verbesserung der Technik und den weiteren Fortschritt der Wissenschaft erschlossen würden."

Die vorhergehende Veröffentlichung über den Austausch von Dokumenten zu den sowjetisch-amerikanischen Verhandlungen über das Atomproblem hat den Standpunkt der Sowjetregierung in diesen Fragen erschöpfend erklärt, sie führt aber auch deutlich vor Augen, daß maßgebliche Kreise der USA nur daran interessiert sind, sich auf Kosten der friedlichen Verwendung der Atomenergie die Möglichkeit zu erhalten, immer mehr und mehr Atom- und Wasserstoffbomben zu produzieren. Offensichtlich versuchen diese Atomstrategen, ihre „Politik der Stärke" durch Anhäufung von Massenvernichtungsmitteln fortzusetzen.

Dabei verfolgen sie das Ziel, die gesamten Rohstoffe der Atomenergie unter eine sogenannte internationale Kontrolle zu bringen, die in Wirklichkeit ihre eigene Kontrolle ist. Auf dem Umweg über „internationale" Kommissionen, die sie beherrschen und lenken, wollen sie das Monopol über die Atom-Rohstoffe erlangen, um mittels Drohung mit atomaren Waffen ihren Willen bei den Völkern durchzusetzen.

Für jeden Erdenbürger, der in Frieden leben will, ist es müßig, sich mit den Aussichten eines Wettstreites zu befassen, der den Rüstungswettlauf bis auf den Gipfel des Wahnsinns treiben würde. Es bedarf keiner wissenschaftlichen oder politischen Erklärungen, um begreiflich zu machen, daß im Falle eines Weltatomkrieges die gesamte Menschheit betroffen würde.

Die Errichtung des ersten sowjetischen Atomkraftwerkes hat diesen Plänen einen entscheidenden Schlag versetzt. Es gibt weder die Möglichkeit, die Völker durch ein einseitiges Atommonopol einzuschüchtern,

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noch kann man die Anwendung der Atomenergie zu friedlichen Zwecken verhindern. Die technische und industrielle Revolution, von der Wyschinski sprach, hat begonnen und ist nicht mehr aufzuhalten.

Es liegt im Interesse aller Erdenbürger, wenn die Sowjetunion als dasjenige Land, das die Atomenergie seinen friedlichen Zwecken dienstbar gemacht hat und durch sie täglich reicher wird, den Abschluß eines internationalen Vertrages zur Frage der Einschränkung der Rüstungen und des Verbots der Atom-, Wasserstoff- und anderer Massenvernichtungswaffen vorgeschlagen hat.

„Die Staaten gründen ein ständiges internationales Organ zur Ausübung der Kontrolle über die Einhaltung der Konvention der Atom-, Wasserstoff- und anderen Massenvernichtungswaffen, über die Einstellung der Produktion dieser Waffen nebst ihrer Ausschaltung aus den Rüstungen der Staaten und über die Einschränkung der Rüstungen und Streitkräfte sowie der Bewilligungen für militärische Zwecke", heißt es unter Punkt I, 2 C des sowjetischen Vorschlages.

Die Möglichkeiten für ein Übereinkommen sind, wie dieser Vorschlag beweist, bei weitem noch nicht erschöpft. Das betonte A. J. Wyschinski in seiner Erklärung, und das Echo, das sie in der ganzen Welt gefunden hat, bestätigt es voll und ganz.

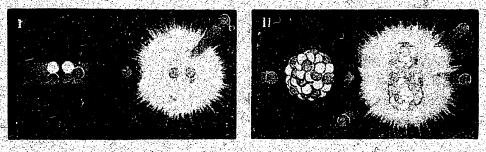
Die Zukunft der Menschen liegt in ihren Händen. Während sie beraten und nachdenken, laufen in der Sowjetunion unentwegt und unaufhaltsam die Räder des ersten Atomkraftwerkes und bald noch anderer, größerer. Während Menschen noch suchen und schwanken, rasen die gewaltigen Räder der größten technischen und industriellen Revolution, die Menschen auslösten und in ihre Dienste nahmen.

Wie wirken die A-Bombe, die H-Bombe, die K-Bombe?

DIE A-BOMBE

Die A-Bombe beruht auf dem Prinzip der Atomspaltung. Der Atomkern des U 235, einer Form des Urans, des schwersten Elements, das in der Natur vorkommt, besitzt die Eigenschaft zu explodieren, wenn er von einem Neutron, das heißt einem elektrisch neutralen Kernteilchen, getroffen wird. Bei dieser Explosion sendet der Atomkern des U 235 drei neue Neutronen aus (siehe Zeichnung Nr. II). Bei kleinen Mengen von

dunkle Kreise: Neutronen weiße Kreise: Protonen
zwei Neutronen und ein Proton: Tritiumkern



U 235 fliegen diese neuen Neutronen größtenteils nach außen und werden von anderen Elementen absorbiert. Bei einem großen Klumpen U 235 aber treffen die meisten der neuentstehenden Neutronen andere U 235-Atomkerne, die ebenfalls explodieren und ihrerseits wieder andere zur Explosion bringen. Eine sogenannte Kettenreaktion setzt ein. Von einer gewissen Größe ab, der sogenannten kritischen Größe, explodiert also ein Klumpen U 235 ganz von selber und entwickelt dabei mehrere Millionen Grad Hitze. Das Prinzip der A-Bombe besteht darin, verschiedene Klumpen von U 235, die jeder dicht unter der kritischen Größe sind, mit einem Schlag zusammenzubringen, wodurch die kritische Größe überschritten wird und die Kettenreaktion beginnt. Da das Ganze sofort wieder auseinanderfliegt und die Teile dann zu klein sind, um weiter zu explodieren, kann die Atombombe nur in bestimmten Grenzen produziert werden.

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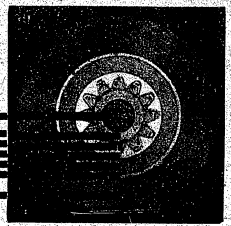
DIE H-BOMBE

Die Hydrogen-Bombe beruht auf dem entgegengesetzten Prinzip, nicht auf der Spaltung, sondern auf dem Aufbau von Atomen. Hydrogen oder Wasserstoff ist das einfachste aller Elemente. Sein Kern besteht aus einem Proton (positiv geladenen Kernteilchen) und einem Neutron. Es gibt jedoch auch Wasserstoffkerne, die aus einem Proton und zwei Neutronen bestehen, die Tritiumkerne, die das „schwere" Wasser bilden. Bringt man unter Temperaturen von mehreren Millionen Grad einen Wasserstoffkern und einen Tritiumkern zum Zusammenstoß, so vereinigen sie sich unter Abgabe von Energie und von einem Neutron zum Kern eines neuen Elements, des Heliums (siehe Zeichnung Nr. I). Dabei wird Wärme von 20 bis 25 Millionen Grad frei. Zum Vergleich: die Temperatur an der Oberfläche der Sonne beträgt 5500 bis 6000 Grad. Eine Wasserstoffbombe ist folgendermaßen konstruiert (siehe Zeichnung Nr. III): In der Mitte befindet sich ein Klumpen U 235 dicht unter der kritischen Größe. Er ist umgeben von einer Wasserstoff-Uranmischung und einer Vorrichtung, mit deren Hilfe der U 235 - Kern über die kritische Größe hinaus vergrößert werden kann. Das Ganze ist umgeben von der eigentlichen Wasserstoffbombe, einer Mischung von flüssigem Deuterium, d. h. normalem Wasserstoff und Tritium, eingepackt in ein Vakuum, wie eine Thermosflasche, damit der flüssige Wasserstoff seine minus 250 Grad behält. Den Abschluß bildet ein dicker Mantel aus Stahl oder Uran, der bei Beginn der Explosion den notwendigen Druck für die Zündung des Wasserstoffes erzeugt. Wenn



der Mantel fest genug ist, um die Zündungstemperatur hoch genug zu treiben, kann das teure Tritium, das außerdem nur sehr schwer herzustellen ist, durch das billige und verbreitete Element Lithium ersetzt werden. Da der flüssige Wasserstoff keine kritische Größe hat, kann man theoretisch H-Bomben in jeder Größe herstellen.

DIE K-BOMBE

Die Kobalt-Bombe unterscheidet sich nur in einem Punkt von der Wasserstoffbombe: ihr Mantel besteht nicht aus Stahl oder Uran, sondern aus Kobalt, einem Element, das dem Eisen verwandt ist. Unter der Einwirkung der mehr als 20 Millionen Grad einer Wasserstoffexplosion verwandelt sich Kobalt in ein neues künstliches Element, das es auf der Erde nicht gibt und dessen Radioaktivität die des Radiums um das Dreihundertzwanzigfache übertrifft. Es ist der tödlichste Stoff, der uns bekannt ist, und vernichtet im weiten Umkreis alles Leben, das von seiner Strahlung getroffen wird.

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Erklärung.

Die Explosion der Wasserstoffbombe auf Bikini, ihre entsetzlichen Auswirkungen auf die Menschen, die erwiesene Unmöglichkeit, die Größe ihres Aktionsradius zu kontrollieren, und die Gefahren ihrer Anwendung haben das Weltgewissen geweckt.

Das Verbot der Atomwaffe, das der Stockholmer Appell forderte und den Hunderte Millionen Menschen unterstützten, ist heute zur Forderung aller Völker geworden.

Nicht um die Menschen auszurotten, nicht um in einem Augenblick die Früchte einer tausendjährigen Arbeit zu vernichten, wurden von der Wissenschaft gewaltige Kräfte freigesetzt — sondern um Mittel zur Erleichterung der gegenwärtigen Nöte der Menschheit zu finden und ihr zu einem reicheren Leben zu verhelfen.

Die Ächtung des Atomkrieges ist nicht nur notwendig, sie ist auch möglich. Sie kann durch ein internationales Abkommen über das Verbot aller Arten radioaktiver Waffen und Gifte erreicht werden. Ein internationales System der Inspektion und Kontrolle kann und muß errichtet werden.

Die Völker müssen sofort von den Regierungen den Abschluß eines Abkommens fordern, das alle Massenvernichtungswaffen verbietet.

PRÄSIDIUM DES WELTFRIEDENSRATES

Aufruf an alle Deutschen in Ost und West.

In allen Ländern der Welt empören sich Millionen von Menschen aus Selbsterhaltungstrieb und aus Gründen der Moral gegen die verbrecherischen Versuche mit der Wasserstoffbombe.

Allenthalben wird gefordert: Ächtung des Atomkrieges, Verbot aller radioaktiven Waffen und Gifte.

Verlangt wird die internationale Kontrolle dieses Verbots und die Nutzung der Atomenergie für friedliche Zwecke.

Die Weltfriedensbewegung hat diese Forderungen vom Tag ihrer Gründung an erhoben. Dasselbe hat auch der Papst in einer Osterbotschaft verlangt. Die Bischöfe der anglikanischen Kirche haben sich im gleichen Sinne geäußert. Das Japanische Parlament, das Britische Unterhaus und die indische Regierung, sie alle haben Vorschläge zur Regelung des Atomproblems gemacht, wie sie die Regierungen der UdSSR, der Volksrepublik China und die mit diesen Ländern befreundeten Regierungen seit langer Zeit der Öffentlichkeit immer wieder unterbreiten.

Für Deutschland ist das Verbot der radioaktiven Waffen und Gifte eine Lebensfrage, denn die amerikanischen Besatzungsbehörden haben in Westdeutschland im Einverständnis mit der Regierung Adenauer Atomwaffen stationiert, und Dr. Adenauer fordert sogar die Lagerung von Wasserstoffbomben in Westdeutschland. Dies würde die Gefahr für unser Volk ins ungeheure steigern.

Gefahr droht jeder Frau und jedem Mann, dem Kind in der Wiege und der heranwachsenden Jugend. Gefahr droht unseren Städten und unseren Dörfern. Unser ganzes Volk, unser Vaterland ist bedroht, wenn nicht alle Atomwaffen aus Westdeutschland entfernt werden.

In klarer Erkenntnis dieser drohenden Gefahr hat das Präsidium der Volkskammer der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik dem Bonner Bundestag die Abgabe einer gemeinsamen Erklärung vorgeschlagen, wie sie bereits von den Parlamenten Japans und Großbritanniens gefaßt worden ist.

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Auch in Westdeutschland muß die Achtung der Atomwaffen gefordert werden. Es gilt, von jedem Deutschen, der im öffentlichen, politischen und kirchlichen Leben Verantwortung trägt, insbesondere von jedem Abgeordneten, eine klare Antwort in dieser Lebensfrage unseres Volkes zu fordern.

Jeder Freund des Friedens muß helfen, dieses deutsche Bekenntnis zustande zu bringen. Darin besteht jetzt die wichtigste Aufgabe für alle, die den Frieden wollen. Deshalb schweigt nicht, redet, handelt und bannt die Gefahr für die Menschheit im Namen der Menschlichkeit und zum Wohle des Friedens!

Berlin, am 5. Jahrestag der Gründung der Weltfriedensbewegung.

DEUTSCHER FRIEDENSRAT

Das Präsidium der Volkskammer der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik hat an den Deutschen Bundestag in Bonn folgendes Telegramm gesandt:

An den
Deutschen Bundestag
Bonn

Die amerikanischen Wasserstoffbombenwürfe, durch die friedliche japanische Fischer schweren Schaden an Leib und Leben erlitten, haben die gesamte friedliebende Menschheit auf das tiefste beunruhigt. In zahlreichen Ländern — voran in Japan — haben die Volksvertretungen spontan das Verbot der Atombomben und aller anderen Massenvernichtungswaffen gefordert.

Kein Land wäre von einem Atomwaffenkriege stärker bedroht und gefährdet als Deutschland. Auch vor den deutschen Volksvertretungen steht deshalb die unabweisbare Verpflichtung, sich gegen diese furchtbare Gefahr für das Leben unseres Volkes zur Wehr zu setzen und sie abzuwenden.

Wir schlagen deshalb den Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestages vor, mit den Mitgliedern der Volkskammer der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik einen gemeinsamen Beschluß zu fassen, der das Verbot der Massenvernichtungswaffen und ihrer experimentellen Erprobung fordert. Für den Text einer solchen Erklärung würden wir Ihnen im Falle Ihrer Zustimmung sofort einen Vorschlag machen oder bitten, uns Ihrerseits einen Text vorzuschlagen.

NAMENS DES PRÄSIDIUMS DER VOLKSKAMMER
DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK
Dr. Dieckmann

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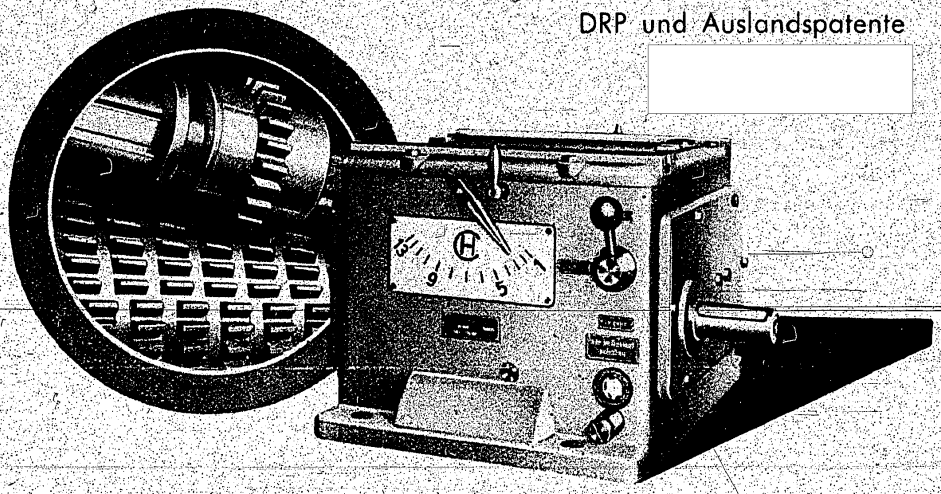
Gegründet 1873

„Ceha“ Vielstufen-Zahnradgetriebe

DRP und Auslandspatente



Drehzahlreglung

während des Laufes unter Last

von 1,5 – 45 kW

C. H. SCHÄFER . OHORN

Maschinen- und Zahnräderfabrik — Kr. Bischofswerda / Sa.

Fernruf: Pulsnitz 314 – 316 — Bahnstation: Pulsnitz

Frühjahrs-Messe 1955: Halle VI, Stand 243-245

III/17/5 Ib-31 55 — Prospekt Nr. 259

STAT

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Zusammenstellung der Hauptvorteile:

1. Vielstufige Drehzahlreglung
2. Zwangläufige Schaltung ohne Unterbrechung des Kraftflusses, auch bei voller Belastung
3. In allen Stufen gleiche Leistungsübertragung
4. Kein Rutschen! Konstantes Übersetzungsverhältnis in den einzelnen Stufen
5. Unempfindlich gegen stoßweisen Betrieb und vorübergehende Überlastung
6. Sehr guter Wirkungsgrad, da zur Kraftübertragung nur wenige Zahnräder erforderlich sind
7. Bequeme Stufenschaltung durch Betätigung eines Schalthebels
8. Fernsteuerung mittels Elektromagneten durch Druckknopfbetätigung möglich
9. Geringe Abmessungen auch bei großen Leistungen
10. Geräuscharmer Lauf

Raum für Notizen unserer Interessenten

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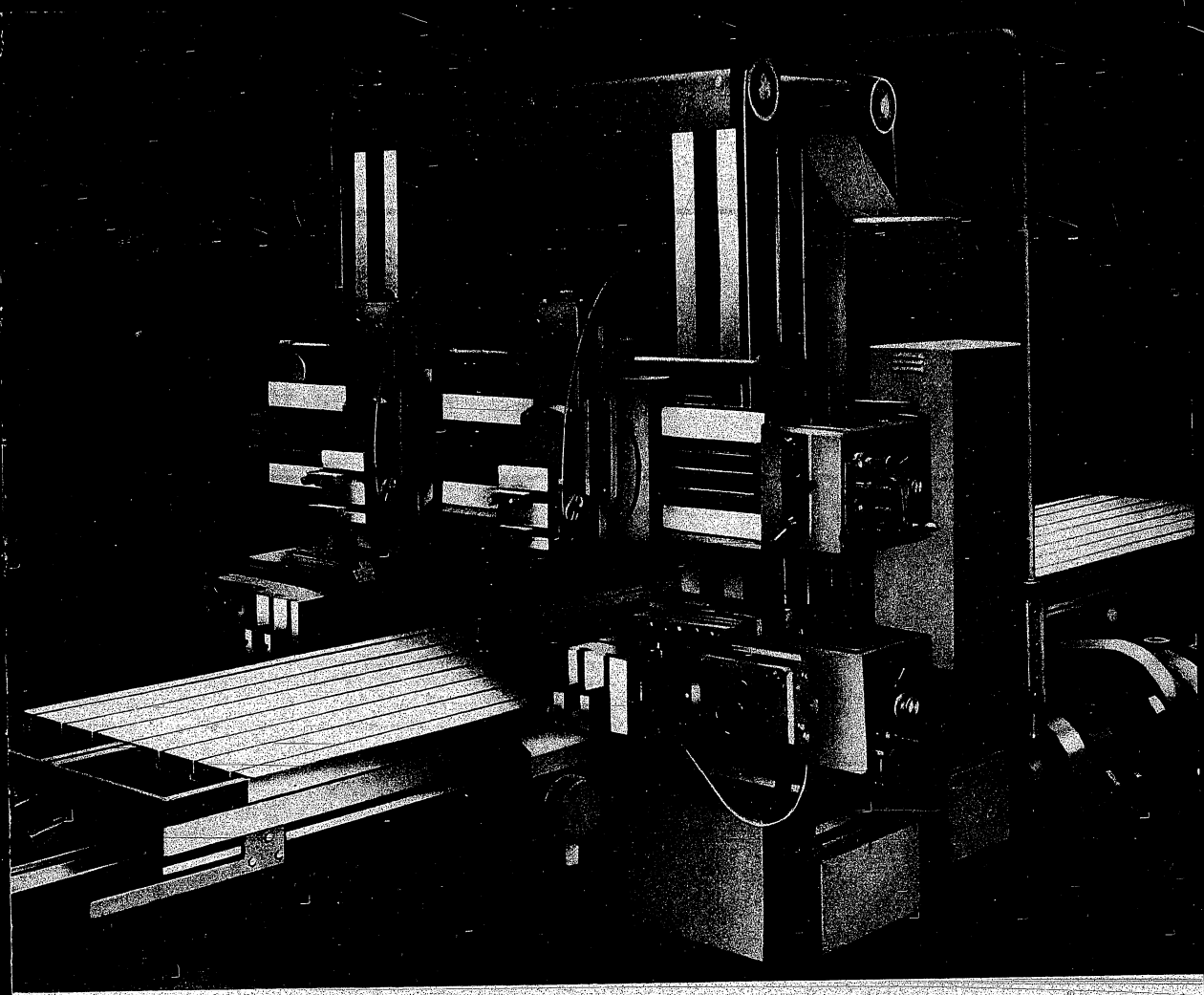

Produktion: VEB Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Aschersleben

STAT

Zweiständer-Hobelmaschinen

Modelle HZ 1250 x 2500 – 12 000/1400 x 2500 – 12 000 und HZ 1600 x 3000 – 12 000/1800 x 3000 – 12 000

Auf die Bauweise unserer Hobelmaschinen hat die Weiterentwicklung der Schnellschnittwerkzeuge und die damit verbundene Notwendigkeit, auch die Maschinen den verlangten höheren Anforderungen anzupassen, wesentlichen Einfluß genommen. Wir behandeln an dieser Stelle unsere Zweiständer-Hobelmaschinen ohne Berücksichtigung unserer Einständer-Modelle, für die ein besonderer Prospekt zur Verfügung steht.

VERWALTUNG VOLKSEIGENER BETRIEBE WERKZEUGMASCHINEN UND WERKZEUGE

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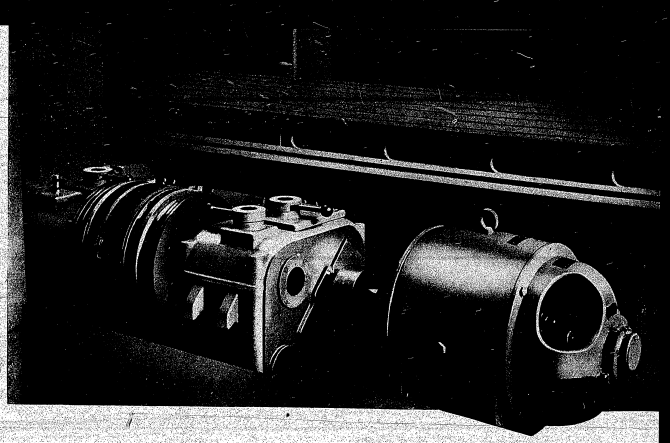
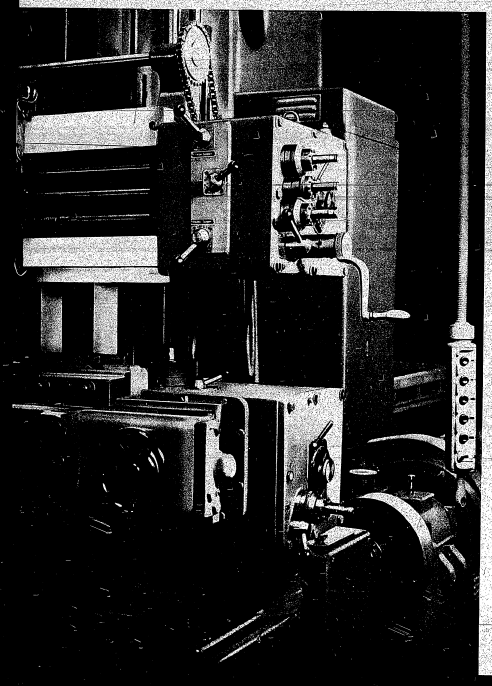
Bett und Tisch

Das stark verrippte Bett ist mit einer Flach- und einer V-Gleitbahn, auf denen der Tisch mit dem zu bearbeitenden Werkstück hin- und hergleitet, versehen. Das Getriebe für die Tischbewegung ist mit einer Übersetzung von 1 : 17,6 in das Bett eingebaut. Der Tisch bewegt sich bei einer Umdrehung der Antriebswelle um 90 mm. Die Zahnräder und die Zahnstange am Tisch sind mit Schrägverzahnung von 8° bis 25° ausgeführt. Hierdurch wird eine fast geräuschlose und äußerst wirtschaftliche Kraftübertragung erreicht.

Die Ständer sind rechts und links am Bett befestigt und oben durch ein Verbindungsstück besonders stark und biegungsfest.

Der Tisch hat Längsnuten für die Werkstückbefestigung und ist als Hohlkörper stark verrippt. Bei geringstem Gewicht bietet der gewählte Querschnitt größte Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen Verspannung und Durchbiegen. Auch bei Belastung mit schweren Arbeitsstücken besteht keine Gefahr eines zu großen Flächendruckes.





Räderkasten mit eingebautem Magnetventil, Hydraulikpumpe, elektrischer Bedienung und Elektromotor für den Antrieb des Hobelmaschinentisches. Während der Grundzeit zur Maschinenbedienung besondere Umstände ausgeschaltet wird zur Vermeidung von Unfällen der Tischbewegung durch elektrische Bremse sofort stillgesetzt.

Abb. links: Bedienungsseite mit rechter Seite Ständer, Die Bedienungselemente sind durch Schaltkasten zusammengefaßt, die Hand- und Fußhebel zur Steuerung sämtlicher Maschinenbewegungen sind nicht in der Bedienung.

Der Querbalken

ist senkrecht nach oben und unten verschiebbar an den beiden Ständern befestigt und trägt die Quersupporte, die auf ihm horizontal beweglich angebracht sind. (Normalausführung ein Quersupport, zweiter Quersupport als Zusatzeinrichtung). Durch starke Klemmhebel wird das Querbett fest zur Anlage an den Ständerflächen gebracht, so daß ein Verschieben beim Hobeln unmöglich ist. An der rechten Seite des Querbettes ist der Schaltkasten für den Antrieb der Querbettspindeln befestigt, die sowohl von Hand wie auch mechanisch betätigt werden können. Von der linken Seite des Querbettes aus können die Quersupporte gleichfalls mit Handkurbel verstellt werden.

Die Quersupporte

Die Supporte bestehen aus dem Schlitten, dem Drehteil, dem Schieber und Klappenhalter mit Klappe. Der Schlitten ist auf dem Querbalken horizontal verschiebbar angeordnet. Am Schlitten ist bis 45° nach rechts und links schwenkbar das Drehteil mit Schieber angeschraubt, der von Hand und selbsttätig senkrecht verstellbar ist. Auf dem Schieber und Klappenhalter sind Klappenhalter und Klappe gleichfalls schwenkbar angeordnet. Die Meißellüftung erfolgt selbsttätig.

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Die Seitensupporte

Außer den Quersupporten am Querbalken können die Maschinen mit je einem Seitensupport (als Zusatzeinrichtung) am linken und rechten Ständer mit vertikaler Bewegungsmöglichkeit ausgestattet werden. Die Oberteile der Seitensupporte sind horizontal von Hand selbsttätig beweglich und bis 45° schwenkbar. Auch hier erfolgt die Meißelabhebung selbsttätig. Die Entlastung der Seitensupporte erfolgt durch Gegengewichte, die in den Ständern untergebracht sind. Die Seile hierzu laufen über auf dem Verbindungsstück befestigte Rollen.

Die am Tisch befestigten verstellbaren Umsteuerknaggen betätigen über einen Hebel im Umsteuergehäuse den Anstoßsteuerschalter, der über entsprechende Schütze die Drehrichtungsumkehr der elektromagnetischen Kupplung im Räderkasten einleitet. Die Vorschubbewegung der Supporte erfolgt über ein besonderes Vorschubgehäuse am Ständer durch zwei stehende Wellen zu den Schaltkästen am Support bzw. Querbett. Der Impuls zu der Vorschubbewegung gelangt durch die Tischknaggen, Schalthebel und Gestänge in das Vorschubgehäuse, wo durch einen Schaltmechanismus die Übertragung vom Schaltmotor aus auf die stehenden Wellen erfolgt. Für den linken Seitensupport wird die Vorschubbewegung vom rechten Gehäuse durch 2 horizontale Wellen zum linken Gehäuse und von dort gleichfalls durch zwei stehende Wellen in den Seitensupportschaltkasten übergeleitet.

Die Schaltung der Supporte kann so erfolgen, daß sich diese voneinander, gegeneinander, miteinander und einzeln bewegen. Zum Einrichten der Supporte ist eine durch besondere Schalthebel betätigte Schnellverstellung vorgesehen. Der Vorschub ist stufenlos am Schaltkasten einstellbar.

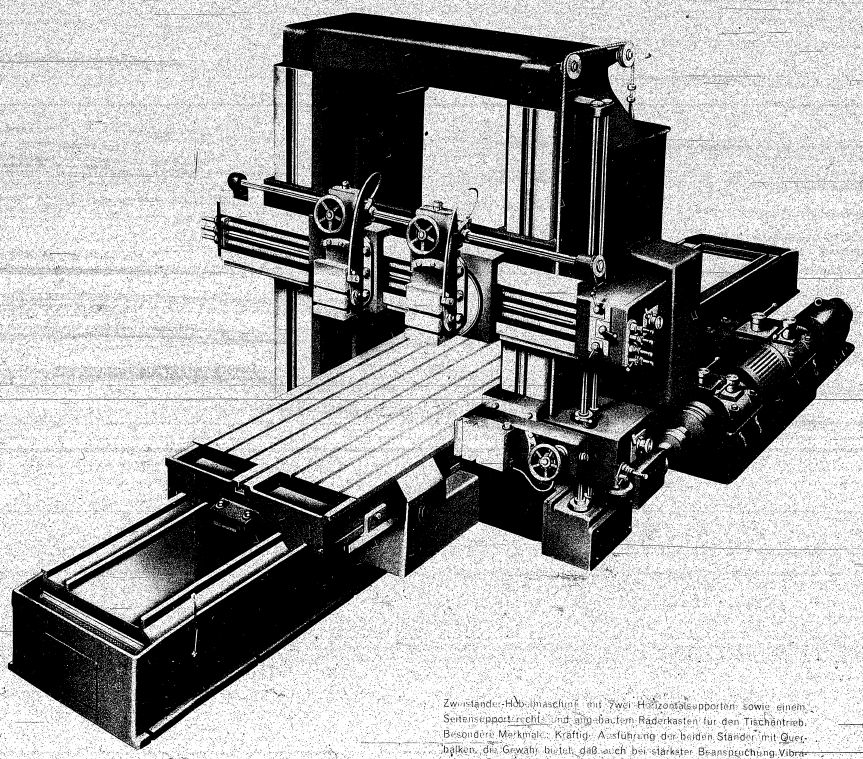
Die Auf- und Abwärtsbewegung des Querbettes erfolgt mechanisch durch Einstellung der betreffenden Hebel am Schaltkasten, nachdem durch Drehen der Festklemmspindel eine Verriegelung des Querbettaufzuges aufgehoben wird. Der Antrieb des Betträdergetriebes für die Tischbewegung erfolgt von einem Drehstrommotor über einen besonderen Räderkasten und Winkelgetriebe. Der Räderkasten ist mit elektromagnetischer Zwei-Flächenkupplung für Vor- und Rücklauf ausgerüstet. Da hierfür Gleichstrom benötigt wird, ist ein besonderes Umformeraggregat erforderlich, falls im Betrieb kein Gleichstrom vorhanden ist.

Die Schmierung des Betträdergetriebes und der Führungsbahnen erfolgt durch eine gemeinsame Pumpe, die im Vorschubgehäuse eingebaut ist. Ehe das Öl durch diese Umlaufschmierung zu den Schmierstellen gelangt, wird es in einem Ölfilter gereinigt.

Eine besondere Pendeldruckknopftafel bringt eine wesentliche Erleichterung beim Einrichten mit sich.

Die elektrische Ausrüstung

1 Antriebsmotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 30 kW, n = 960 für Bauart HZ 1250 × 2500—12000, 1400 × 2500—12000
1 Antriebsmotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 40 kW, n = 950 für Bauart HZ 1600 × 3000—12000, 1800 × 3000—12000
1 Schaltmotor Drehstrom, Form V 1, 2,5 kW, n = 1500
1 Lüftermotor Drehstrom, Form B 3, 1,5 kW, n = 3000
1 Umformeraggregat, Form B 3, 0,65 kW, 110 Volt Gleichstrom
1 Sterndreieckschalter
1 Anstoßsteuerschalter
1 Pendeldruckknopftafel
1 Schaltschrank kompl. mit Schützen und Sicherungen



Zweiständer-Hobelmaschine mit zwei Horizontalsupporten sowie einem Seitensupport rechts und angebautem Räderkasten für den Tischantrieb. Besondere Merkmale: Kräftige Ausführung der beiden Ständer mit Querbalken, die Gewähr bietet, daß auch bei stärkster Beanspruchung Vibrationen und Abdrängungen nicht auftreten.

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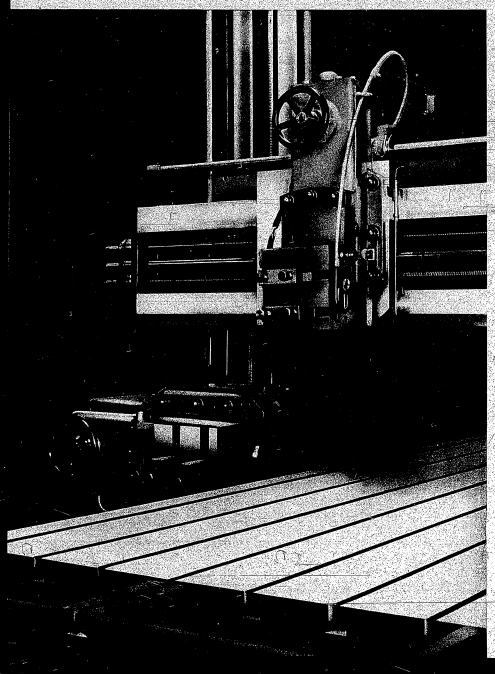
Das Normalzubehör

1 Quersupport
1 Kupplungsräderkasten mit 9 Schnitt- und 3 Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten einschl. Zweiflächen-Magnetkupplung sowie Elektromagnetbremse
1 Fremdbelüftung mit Ventilator
2 Meßprismen zum Ausrichten der Bettbahnen
1 Betriebsanweisung mit Fundament- und Schaltplan

Zusatzeinrichtungen

Zweiter Quersupport
Seitensupport am rechten Ständer mit zugehörigem Schaltkasten
Seitensupport am linken Ständer mit zugehörigem Schaltkasten

Linker Horizontalsupport auf dem Querbalken sowie linker Seitensupport am linken Ständer. Beide Supporte besitzen selbsttätige Stehlabhebungen.



Hauptmaße

Modelle		HZ 1250 x 2500 – 12000	1400 x 2500 – 12000
Hobelbreite	mm	1250	1400
Hobelhöhe	mm	1250	1250
Tischbreite	mm	1120	1250
Hobellänge	mm	2500—12000	
Anzahl der Spannuten im Tisch		7	7
Breite der Nuten	mm	28	28
Höhe des Tisches über der Flachbahn	mm	240	240
Spankastenlänge	mm	280	280
Oberkante Tisch über Werkstattfläche	mm	825	825
Bettbreite von Bahn zur Bahn-Mitte	mm	710	710
Breite der Tischbahnen (rechts V-Bahn, links Flach-Bahn)	mm	125	125
Gesamtlänge des Bettes	mm	2 × Hobellänge + 1320	
Gesamthöhe der Maschine	mm	2950	2950
Gesamtbreite der Maschine	mm	3445	3595
Breite des Ständerprismas	mm	315	315
Senkrechter Vorschub des Querb.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0 — 10	
Waagerechter Vorschub des Querb.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0 — 20	
Senkrechter Vorschub des Seit.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0 — 10	
Waagerechter Vorschub des Seit.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0 — 10	
Senkrechtbewegung des Querb.-Supports	mm	330	330
Waagerechtbewegung des Seit.-Supports	mm	330	330
Schnellverst. des Querb.-Supports waagerecht	m/min	4	4
Schnellverst. des Querb.-Supports senkrecht	m/min	2	2
Schnellverst. des Seit.-Supports waagerecht	m/min	2	2
Schnellverst. des Seit.-Supports senkrecht	m/min	2	2
Auf- und Abbewegung des Querbettes	m/min	0,33	0,33
Schnittgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	8—10—12,5—16—20—25—31,5—40—50	
Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten	m/min	16—31,5—63	
Durchzugskraft bei 16 m/min	kg	8000	8000
Antriebsmotor	kW	30	30
Schaltmotor	kW	2,5	2,5
Lüftermotor	kW	1,5	1,5
Nettogewicht mit 1 Quersupport, Hobellänge 2500 mm, ohne elektr. Teil	kg	15760	18575
Mehrgewichte für erweiterte Hobellänge pro 500 mm	kg	1100	1210
für zweiten Support	kg	390	390
für einen Seitensupport am rechten Ständer	kg	1105	1105
für einen Seitensupport am linken Ständer	kg	1370	1370
für Umformeraggregat	kg	100	100
für Räderkasten	kg	2300	2300
für elektr. Ausrüstung einschl. Antriebsmotor und Hilfsmotor	kg	650	650

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Hauptmaße

	Modelle	HZ 1600 x 3000—12000	1800 x 3000—12000
Hobelbreite	mm	1600	1800
Hobelhöhe	mm	1600	1800
Tischbreite	mm	1400	1600
Hobellänge	mm	3000—12000	
Anzahl der Spannuten im Tisch		7	7
Breite der Nuten	mm	32	32
Höhe des Tisches über der Flachbahn	mm	250	250
Spankastenlänge	mm	280	280
Oberkante Tisch über Werkstattfläche	mm	825	825
Bettbreite von Bahn zur Bahn-Mitte	mm	900	900
Breite der Tischbahnen (rechts V-Bahn, links Flach-Bahn)	mm	160	160
Gesamtlänge des Bettes	mm	2 × Hobellänge	+ 1320
Gesamthöhe der Maschine	mm	3535	3535
Gesamtbreite der Maschine	mm	4140	4540
Breite des Ständerprismas	mm	375	375
Senkrechter Vorschub des Querb.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10	
Waagerechter Vorschub des Querb.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—20	
Senkrechter Vorschub des Seit.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10	
Waagerechter Vorschub des Seit.-Supports stufenlos je Hub	mm	0—10	
Senkrechtbewegung des Querb.-Supports	mm	350	350
Waagerechtbewegung des Seit.-Supports	mm	350	330
Schnellverst. des Querb.-Supports waagerecht	m min	4	4
Schnellverst. des Querb.-Supports senkrecht	m min	2	2
Schnellverst. des Seit.-Supports waagerecht	m min	2	2
Schnellverst. des Seit.-Supports senkrecht	m min	2	2
Auf- und Abbewegung des Querbettes	m min	0,25	0,25
Schnittgeschwindigkeiten	m min	8—10—12,5—16—20—25—31,5—40—50	
Rücklaufgeschwindigkeiten	m min	16—31,5—63	
Durchzugskraft bei 16 m min	kg	10000	10000
Antriebsmotor	kW	40	40
Schaltmotor	kW	2,5	2,5
Lüftermotor	kW	1,5	1,5
Nettogewicht mit 1 Quersupport, Hobellänge 3000 mm, ohne elektr. Teil	kg	25565	27865
Mehrgewichte für erweiterte Hobellänge pro 500 mm	kg	1550	1650
für zweiten Support	kg	575	575
für einen Seitensupport am rechten Ständer	kg	1410	1410
für einen Seitensupport am linken Ständer	kg	1480	1480
für Umformeraggregat	kg	100	100
für Räderkasten	kg	2300	2300
für elektr. Ausrüstung einschl. Antriebsmotor und Hilfsmotor	kg	750	750

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Informations

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for Foreign Visitors to the 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair

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CONTENTS

Extended Offers and Increased Demand — Heralding a Successful 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair	1
Planned GDR-Imports	2
GDR-Export-Offers	3
The Rapid Economic Development of the German Democratic Republic	4
A Flourishing Foreign Trade Serves the Cause of Peace and International Friendship	6
West-East Trade and the West-European Countries	8
Machine Engineering as the Basis of GDR-Exports	9
Export Trade Marks of the German Democratic Republic — Hallmarks of Good German Workmanship	11
On Peaceful Coexistence between the Countries of the Democratic and Capitalist World Markets	12
A Nations Governs Itself	13
Science at the Service of our National Economy	14
The Place of Culture in the German Democratic Republic	16
Books and GDR Foreign Trade	17
Our Theatres rebuilt	18
International Awards for our Films	19
Schools and Universities in the German Democratic Republic	19
Social Services for the Working People	20

The Straight-sided Turning and Boring Mill DKZ 4000 built by VEB Grossdrehmaschinenbau "7. Oktober", Berlin-Weissensee. This and the still larger model DKZ 6300 were used in the manufacture of turbine housings for the newly erected power stations in the GDR.

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EXTENSIVE OFFERS AND HEAVY DEMAND

Heralding a Successful 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair

by Dr. G. Leising, President of the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade

The current year will see the reintroduction of an old tradition. The Leipzig Fair will again be held twice every year, in spring as technical fair with sample fair, and in autumn as sample fair with an additional display of consumer goods of a technical nature. The Leipzig Fair, which has constantly grown in size and importance, has recaptured its unique position as *the* world-wide show window among international trade events. Last year's participation and business results were highlights in the history of the Leipzig Fair and gave further evidence of the growing conviction that there is ample scope for an extension of international trade. It is a fact that ever wider sections associated with trade and industry realise that the attempts made by various governments to ratify the Paris agreements – largely against the will and better judgment of the peoples of Europe – darken the political horizon and threaten the future of international trade severely. These agreements are therefore meeting with opposition from all who are interested in the peaceful development of world trade.

That is also the reason why, despite the political situation, trade continues to flourish and expand between both economic systems for the benefit of the people.

The heavy international participation at the 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair supports this interpretation of the facts, just as much as the results of last year's fair, as may be seen by the following impressive figures. 9394 exhibitors from 36 countries, including West Germany, showed their comprehensive collections and commodities in 33 fair buildings covering an area of 174,024 sqm, with an additional 64,500 sqm of open air ground.

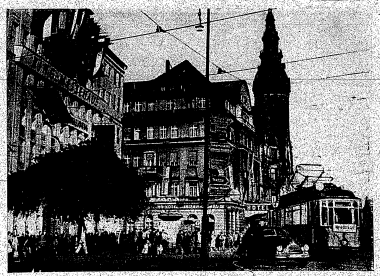
670,000 visitors from 56 different countries saw convincing proof of the rapid industrial development in the German Democratic Republic and, compared with 1953, a considerably enlarged range of goods on offer by other democratic countries and major firms from the western world.

Leipzig 1954 provided the occasion for drawing the two big world markets closer together and for creating new links between all interested parties. Taking the German Democratic Republic as an example the effort at Leipzig gave her the opportunity to deepen and extend her commercial relations with more than 70 countries.

The Leipzig Fair has done full justice to its historic role as a sponsor of international trade and a mediator between East and West. It revealed the glowing prospects open to those sections of the international business community which stand for unimpeded trade between countries irrespective of social systems and political conceptions and which gave concrete expression to this desire by their participation in the Leipzig Fair. Their reward was a new record both in the field of inter-German and international trade. Not counting the other countries, the trade turnover in the case of the German Democratic Republic alone, with a total of 2,437 milliard roubles, had more than doubled the 1953 figures.

The successful conclusion of the Leipzig Fair and its international significance was duly recorded in the world press and it was the UN Economic Commission for Europe which, through a report of the committee for the promotion of world trade, underlined the extraordinary importance of the Leipzig Fair in furthering East-West trade.

The "Ring-Messehaus" in Leipzig, a prominent place where the Textile and Clothing Industries display their vast assortments.



It is obvious that this situation could not but influence the 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair. Apart from the firms which as early as last autumn, the time of the 1954 Fair, had claimed their right to be present again this spring, so many new exhibitors from Germany and abroad have since applied for reservations that it has proved impossible to satisfy all demands.

Compared with 1954 participation from Western Germany, among others iron and steel firms, more than one hundred engineering works, and leading electro-technical and chemical firms, has necessitated doubling the floor-space allotted for their exhibits thus emphasising the all-German character of the Leipzig Fair.

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Foreign countries too will be much more in evidence this year. For the first time France, for example, will be represented with an official show sponsored by the Comité Permanent des Foires à l'Etranger and the much enlarged British section will occupy a very prominent position.

Comprehensive joint displays have again been announced by Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands, and Luxemburg who since the end of the war had not been to Leipzig will this time have her own collective show arranged under the auspices of her ministry of foreign trade.

Besides there will be numerous exhibitors representing individual firms or groups of firms from those countries, in addition to others from Italy, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Ireland, Greece and Portugal.

The same arrangement, collective displays and individual exhibiting firms, will be followed by countries from the two Americas, Asia and Africa.

Bearing in mind the special function assigned to the Leipzig Fair as a link connecting the two world markets it is only natural that the advantages to be derived from trade with the eastern countries will be brought home more strongly than ever.

Once more there will be the large collective shows, housed in special halls of their own and supported by strong delegations, from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, the Czechoslovakian Republic and the People's Republic of China. Businessmen from all over the world are thus in a position not only to acquaint themselves with the immense sales possibilities offered by the steadily growing demand of those countries, but to sign there and then firm business contracts.

As usual the German Democratic Republic is coming to Leipzig with a representative cross section covering the entire field of her heavy and light industries and German handicrafts. Apart from new developments it will be noted that in many branches there has been a considerable improvement in quality and that the assortment has been enlarged.

With a much wider range of goods on offer trade prospects will be correspondingly brighter, and it is precisely this consideration which induced the government of the German Democratic Republic to make available for trade with the western countries and West Germany a sum of money allowing for a total turnover of at least 450 million German marks, based on the gold value of 0.399 902 g for 1 German mark of the Deutsche Notenbank.

Below follows a list showing the various items which DIA agencies will be in a position, within the range of their export and import plans, to negotiate.

Import requirements of the German Democratic Republic

Mining:

Iron ore, ilmenite, pyrites, mica, magnesite (raw), phosphate (raw), feldspars, graphite, and other.

Metallurgy:

Pig iron, various rolling mill products, such as: tubes and pipes, sheet metal, profile tool steel, special steels and rails, mill products of non-ferrous metals, and other.

Mechanical engineering, tool engineering, metal ware:

Cutting tools, industrial tools, fish processing machinery, steel cylinders, iron and steel products, such as: chains, wire rope, screws and bolts, knife blanks, and other.

Electro engineering, fine mechanical and optical products:

Control and testing gear, cables and leads, X-ray equipment and accessories, medico-mechanical products, clocks and watches and spares, electro-mechanical, fine mechanical and optical special-purpose apparatus, and other.

Chemical industry:

Organic and inorganic products, such as: phosphoric acid fertilizers, dyes and pigments, cellulose acetate, pharmaceuticals, ether, oils, laboratory and fine chemicals, caoutchouc, diverse rubber goods, borax, artificial resins, fatty acids, vegetable tans, linseed oil, and other.

Building materials:

Chamotte and magnesite products, raw chist, plate glass, and other.

Wood:

Sawn timber (pine and leaf), veneers, round timber (pine and leaf), precious woods, cork, boards, fibrous wood, and other.

Textiles:

Woollen fabrics, shoes, leather goods, fancy goods, skins and hides, Jute and hard fibres, flax, hemp, wool, cotton, rags, artificial silk, cotton yarns, hemp yarns, animal hair and bristles, and other.

Cellulose and paper products:

Cellulose, special-purpose paper, cellophane, technical papers, cardboard, pasteboard, and other.

Foodstuff and related products:

Wines, dairy products, fish, fish preserves, butter, meats, guts, pulps, fruit juices, dried fruits, vegetable oils, and other.

Farming produce:

Legumes, vegetable seeds, forestry and fodder plant seeds, coffee, cocoa beans, tea, cigar and cigarette tobaccoes, fruit, southern fruits, hops, spices, fish meal, wickers, grain, rice, oil bearing seeds, seed potatoes, breeding cattle, and other.

The German Democratic Republic offers for export

Textile machinery, leather working machinery:

Industrial sewing machines, machines for textile renning, fibre working machinery, machine-spinning equipment, knitting machines, machinery for leather working and shoe-making, household sewing machines.

Wood working machinery:

Milling machines, sawing machines.

Machine tools:

Lathes of all kinds inclusive automats, vertical lathes of all sizes, milling machines of all descriptions, vertical milling and drilling machines, jig boring and fine boring machines, parallel planing machines of all sizes, boring and drilling machines and radials, hydraulic presses and centrifugal casting machines, eccentric and crank presses (inclusive body presses), shears of all kinds, bending machines, flanging machines, thread rolling automats, nailing machines, coil winding machines, metal saws, grinders.

Tools and metal ware:

Twist drills, Cutters, pneumatic tools, wrenches, socket wrenches, household articles, such as, enamel ware, cutlery, pocket knives, abrasive wheels and abrasives.

Plant and equipment for the provision and related industry:

Machines and equipment for the following industries: oil and fat, packing and compressing machines, flour mill and bakery machines, butcher's machines, machinery for the confectionery and tobacco industries.

Printing machines:

Offset presses, letter press, copper plate printing, platen presses, special-purpose printing machines, bookbinding machinery, paper cutting machines, paper making machinery.

Complete mechanical equipment and steel structures:

Chemical plants, pumps of all kinds, compressors, vulcanizers, vacuum apparatus, industrial fittings (all materials, pressures and temperatures), air conditioning and refrigerating equipment, refrigerators industrial and domestic, public utility equipment, gas works, fans and blowers, sugar factories, corn silos, complete textile mills, cannery plant, complete equipment for briquetting, mining, metallurgy, conveying plant, boiler plant, mechanical equipment for wire drawing, stranding, drill head forging, presses and shears of all kinds, heavy gearing, steel constructions.

Transport and farming equipment:

Trucks, omnibuses, motorcars, motor bicycles, side cars, bicycles, wheel tractors, crawler tractors, road hauling machines, special-purpose vehicles, farming machinery, hoists of all kinds, sports boats, rail vehicles, and other.

Electro engineering:

Measuring gear, switches, radio sets and valves of all kinds, motors, lamps of all kinds, telephone sets, electric outfit for railways, ships, vehicles and mining, electrical specialities, electro-ceramics, and other.

Fine mechanics and optics:

Cameras, cine apparatus, lenses for photo and cine, bookkeeping, accounting, and typewriting machines, calculators, clocks and watches, measuring and control gear, precision gauges, microscopes, weighing machines, nautical instruments, electro-medical appliances, medico-mechanical products, accessories and spares.

Mining:

Potash fertilizers, chemical fertilizers, coal derivatives, rock salt, kitchen salt, cement, and other.

Chemical products:

Inorganic basic chemicals, potash, calcined soda, nitrogenous fertilizers, soot, inorganic dyes, pigments, organic basic chemicals, PVC Schkopau, solvents, softeners, films (black/white and colour), exposed and nonexposed, mineral oils and tar products, cresols, pharmaceutics, insecticides and plant prorectives.

Glass and ceramics:

Meissen porcelain, domestic and dental porcelains, JENA glass, products of Schott & Gen., family glassware, glass linings, container glass, sanitary ceramics, thermometry.

Wooden and paper goods:

Casks, miscellaneous writing and printed articles, cardboard boxes and pasteboard, news print, writing and printing paper.

Foodstuffs and related products:

Starch, marjoram, spirits and rectificates, beer, long-keeping pastries, confectionery ware, cigars, and other.

Farming produce:

Seeds, seed potatoes, table potatoes, all sorts of breeding animals.

Educational goods, hunting and sports guns

Musical instruments of all descriptions, Christmas-tree decorations, toys of every denomination, jewelry, artificial flowers, furniture, office supplies, instruction aids, aquarium fish, aquaria and all accessories, cosmetics and barbers' outfit, sports and hiking outfit, hunting guns and cartridges, and other.

Printing industry:

Books, playing cards, maps, art prints, wall pictures.

Textiles, furriery, plastics:

Tulles and curtains, carpetry and runners, furnishing fabrics, perlon products, stockings and socks, hosiery, felts, laces and embroidery, outerwear fabrics, sleeping blankets, coarse yarn, leather gloves, furriery, plastics and plastic products, and other.

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The Rapid Economic Development of the German Democratic Republic

by Erwin Kerber, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission

With the ratification of the Paris agreements the international forces of aggression have but one thing in mind, to speed up their plot against world peace by ending the period of relaxation in world tension. The overwhelming majority of men and women who not only wish for peace but actively work for it, are determined to wreck these plans. The cessation of hostilities in Korea and Vietnam has proved that international disputes can be settled by peaceful negotiation.

The strengthening of peaceful trade relations in support of the general efforts aimed at further easing the international situation is an excellent means to pave the way for friendly understanding between all nations.

It is a well-known fact that this policy is strictly adhered to by the countries of the democratic world market and it has found many supporters in the West too.

In this respect it may be of interest to exporters and importers to study the industrial development of the German Democratic Republic which clearly illustrates the close connection between industrial output and foreign trade.

In 1954 our export business was 2 ½ times that of 1950. This demonstrates effectively the steadily growing efficiency of our economy. Taking the 1936 industrial output as 100 and comparing it with the total reached in 1954, the following changes have taken place:

basic industry	218 %
metal working industry	240 %
light industry	164 %
foodstuffs and luxuries	161 %

To be able to understand and appreciate these figures, it must be borne in mind that in 1946 industrial production in this part of Germany only reached 42.9 % of the 1936 level. In addition our economy was faced with the task of putting an end to the unequal development which has its roots partly in past history and which has been seriously aggravated as a direct result of the unjustified partitioning of Germany. It may be sufficient to remind ourselves that on the territory now constituting the GDR the light industry used to hold a predominant position in relation to heavy industry.

According to the figures set out in the first five-year plan industrial production was originally to have reached a level in 1955 amounting to 211.5 % compared with 1936 and to bring about simultaneous basic structural changes. With overfulfilment of the plan in the past years and with the target the government has set for the current year, these figures are being considerably exceeded. The following examples typify both the development and the steadily growing efficiency of the GDR since the end of the last war.

First of all it was necessary to build up our own metallurgical basis in order to supply industry, in particular the metal-working branches, as well as agriculture and transport, with vitally needed machinery. By modernising obsolete plant, such as Maxhütte/Unterwellenborn, the steel works in Riesa, Hennigsdorf, Brandenburg and elsewhere, by building up new metallurgical centres such as *Eisen-Hütten-Werk "J. W. Stalin"/Stalinstadt* and the Iron Works-West/Calbe, a record in output was achieved amounting to 1.32 million tons of pig iron and 2.34 million tons raw-steel (ingot) in 1954. To gauge the full significance of these figures one must know that in 1936 only 1.5 % of the entire German output of raw steel was accounted for in this part of Germany, that metallurgical production in 1946 came up to only 19 % of the 1936 figures and that in 1947 390,000 tons of raw steel were produced. The coal mining industry followed the same course. It is no secret that hard-coal deposits are relatively limited in this country and that we are therefore largely dependent on imports including metallurgical coke. Since we have, on the other hand, large deposits of brown coal, it was imperative to adapt industry and transport to the consumption of home supplies.

GDR technical intelligentsia succeeded in finding a process by which it was possible to produce metallurgical coke from brown coal.

A large part of the industry is now profiting from this unique discovery. New surface workings were opened up in Schleenhain, Kayna-Süd, Goitzsche etc. to cope with growing industrial and domestic consumption.

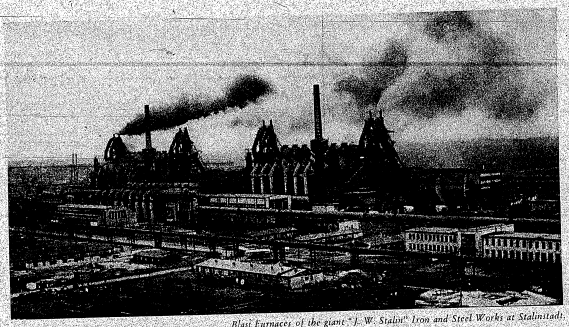
To accelerate the development of foreign trade and to be able to supply industry and agriculture with machinery and equipment, heavy industry, until then almost completely lacking in this part of Germany, had to be built up. State-owned factories, such as *"Heinrich Rau", Wildau, "7th October"* and *"Bergmann - Borsig", Berlin, Turbinenfabrik Görlitz* and many others were extended or newly erected during the past years. Thus it was possible for the machine-building industry to soar up to 212 % as against 1936, whereby this pace of development was in some instances even surpassed by general machine building. From now on the metal working industry will intensify still further the manufacture of export commodities while, at the same time, concentrating on the improvement of quality. Production will include a considerable increase of practical consumer goods, while the demand for equipment for heavy industry and agriculture will continue to be met in full.

The machine-building industry is now, for example, in a position to supply complete installations for power plant and stations. As a result of substantial investments to improve the power economy of the German Democratic Republic it has been possible to raise the output of electrical energy to 186 % as against 1936.

In spite of the serious difficulties with which the chemical industry was faced, as an immediate result of the partition of Germany, production advanced to 300 % in 1954 compared with 1936.

Many plants and factories destroyed by war action, such as the soda works in Staßfurth and Bernburg, started from scratch and succeeded in raising output to a much higher level than ever before. A gypsum sulphuric-acid plant was set up in Wolfen, production of light metal was expanded and the manufacture of synthetic fibres of a high technical standard is consistently being enlarged.

In the rural districts it was possible to raise bigger yields, as laid down in the plan. The introduction of large-scale farming cooperatives, formed on a voluntary basis and organised on modern agricultural lines, will help to improve the standard of living.



Blast Furnaces of the giant "J. W. Stalin" Iron and Steel Works at Stalinstadt.

By the end of 1953 as against 1950 lifestock in pigs amounted to 145 % (W. Germany 104.6 %), of cattle 104.8 %, of these cows 124.8 % (W. Germany 102.2 %).

The achievements in heavy industry, in general engineering and agriculture were a great contribution towards increasing the foreign trade volume from year to year. They formed the basis which, since the introduction of the new policy course, has made it possible to boost the production of consumer goods. The production of textiles, shoes, furniture and miscellaneous consumer goods could be considerably increased, not only in quantity but also with regard to quality and assortments. In 1954, compared with 1953, it showed an increase by 116 %. In the various lines the increases are as follows:

cotton goods	to 116 %
perlon stockings	to 160 %
enamel ware	to 140 %
zinked iron ware	to 376 %
electrical home appliances and heaters	to 215 %

Not long ago a barren plot, now "Stalinstadt"; a fine specimen of modern town planning and architecture in the German Democratic Republic. Nearby are the "J. W. Stalin" Iron and Steel Works.

The success obtained in the field of industry and agriculture must be regarded as an important step directed towards an early improvement in foreign trade turnover and the living conditions in the country.

The rising standard of living is above all reflected in the increasing purchasing power of the population, the result of repeated price cuts and tax reductions accompanied by a simultaneous rise in wages. Total turnover of retail trade reached 29.6 milliard marks in 1954. Consumption per head with regard to the essential foodstuffs has surpassed prewar standards and, at present, also the standard in Western Germany.

A considerable part of the state budget has been set aside for building new dwelling houses and recreation centres, as well as for the improvement of health and social services. The newly built town of Stalinstadt, the Berlin "Stalinallee", the new housing estates going up in Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg, Dessau and other cities bear witness to this favourable development. 380 milliard German marks were spent alone on the improvement and extension of health centres and social services during the years 1951–1954. The result was 282 travelling policlinics for the rural population, 48,000 kindergartens and 380 stationary policlinics.

These are but a few examples of many. They are, however, living proof of the vast possibilities inherent in a policy guided by the desire for the maintenance of peace.

The Leipzig Fair, meeting place for international business and trade, can play a decisive role in the cause of peace and understanding between the peoples of the world. May everyone of goodwill help to foster trade relations for the benefit of all nations.

It is in this spirit that Leipzig opens its gates once more this spring.

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A Flourishing Foreign Trade Serves the Cause of Peace and International Friendship

by Kurt Gregor, Secretary of State for Foreign and Inner German Trade

The Leipzig Fair is the most important international fair in the world and its economic and political importance increase year by year.

The Soviet Union, People's China and the People's Democracies show their most extensive exhibits at the Leipzig Fair and at the same time the number of countries of the capitalist world market represented here increases yearly.

The fact that the biggest trades from East and West meet in Leipzig lends the Fair special economic and political significance as a means of restoring normal international relations between East and West. Thus the Leipzig Fair, a symbol of peaceful co-existence and promoter of peaceful economic relations between countries of different social systems, contributes to a slackening of tension in world politics. The international trade links forged at Leipzig play their part in developing more friendly relations between the peoples.

Because of the steadily growing production and the uninterrupted rise in the standard of living in countries of the democratic world market, good opportunities exist for an extension of economic relations between them.

More and more people in western countries are making efforts to extend trade relations with the countries of the democratic world market. They welcome the opportunity to trade with countries which are not subject to economic crises, and which, in accordance with the principle of complete equality and mutual advantage in trade policy, do not put trade partners in a position of dependence upon them, as is the case in trade relations between stronger and less developed countries within the capitalist world market. The active participation of western countries in the Leipzig Fair indicate that the rearmament policy of countries dependent on the U. S. A. offers them no political or economic prospects and that they see better possibilities in unrestricted international trade and in the peaceful co-existence of different social systems.

If those in power in western countries push the ratification of the Paris agreements through their parliaments against the will of their peoples, it is clear that they want to force the peoples down the old road to war and destruction.

The Moscow Declaration at the conference of European countries for the preservation of peace and security in Europe shows us another way – the way of peace, happiness and well-being.

There is no problem in the world which cannot be solved through peaceful negotiation. Every slackening of tension in the international situation will bring with it an upsurge in East-West trade.

Foreign trade in all countries of the democratic world market has increased constantly and rapidly, and the foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic is no exception. Taking the volume of foreign trade in 1950 as 100, the increase in the German Democratic Republic was as follows:

1951	138
1952	158
1953	204
1954	250

Trade exchange with the countries of the democratic world market forms the basis of the foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic. The volume of this trade is considerably bigger than the volume of trade done by the whole of Germany with these countries before the second world war. In 1954 it represented 76 per cent of our total foreign trade. Long-term agreements with these countries make long-term planning possible. Our foreign trade with them is based on the principles of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance, and of observance of complete equality and respect for national sovereignty.

The German Democratic Republic is a young sovereign state which has demonstrated, not least by the extension of her trade relations, that she follows a policy of peaceful co-existence and friendship with all peoples.

Trade with western countries has also steadily increased. It has increased 84 per cent since 1950.

The German Democratic Republic has so far signed trade and payments agreements with 17 western countries. Regular trade connections exist with business circles in about 70 countries.

The German Democratic Republic puts no obstacles in the way of trade negotiations. Given the following pre-requisites: recognition of equality, observance of the principle of mutual benefit, the will to fulfil contracts made, strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs, recognition of equal rights resulting from agreements signed, she is prepared to cultivate trade relations and to conclude trade and payments agreements with all countries, regardless of their social systems.

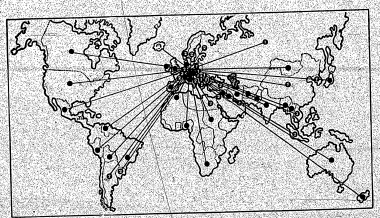
On this basis the German Democratic Republic is prepared to set up normal diplomatic and consular relations with all countries and to maintain a widespread network of trade delegations which will be in a position to further economic and trading relations.

The German Democratic Republic pays close attention to extension of trade and friendly relations with neighbouring countries. We are especially desirous of strengthening trade friendship with the French people and thus assisting the struggle of both peoples against the revival of militarism in West German and against the threat of a new aggression.

The considerable economic potential of the German Democratic Republic, a highly developed industrial state, will be evident at the Leipzig Fair. Our main exports are machinery, electro-technical machinery and fine mechanical and optical instruments. Besides many other products, the German Democratic Republic is in a position to deliver nearly all kinds of machines and complete industrial combines, and to give first-class technical assistance for all industrial development projects.

For this reason the German Democratic Republic is an ideal trade partner for countries with a less highly developed industry. She can give these countries valuable assistance in building up their national industries and, at the same time, she is prepared to accept home products in exchange.

Our trade policy is not directed towards accumulating an export surplus. The constant rise in production and in the standard of living of the people in the German Democratic Republic demand ever increasing imports of raw and semifinished products, foodstuffs and finished goods. This upward trend also demands a steady rise in foreign trade.



Foreign Trade Relations of the GDR. The German Democratic Republic now maintains direct trade relations with nearly all countries of the world. The more important countries with which a running business is done are:

USSR *1)*	Italy	Egypt *2)*	Vietnam *1)*	Australian Continent
Poland *1)*	Portugal	Sweden	Burma	New Zealand
CSR *1)*	France *2)*	Union of South Africa	Thailand	Argentina *3)*
Hungary *1)*	Belgium *2)*	Brit. West Africa	Pakistan-India *3)*	Uruguay *3)*
Rumania *1)*	Netherlands *2)*	Algeria	Afghanistan	Brazil
Bulgaria *1)*	Great Britain	China *1)*	Iran	Bolivia
Greece *2)*	Ireland	Mongolian People's Republic	Iraq	Peru
Albania *1)*	Iceland *2)*	Korea *1)*	Syria	Venezuela
Yugoslavia *1)*	Denmark	Japan	Lebanon *3)*	Mexico
Austria *2)*	Norway *2)*	Indonesia *3)*	Turkey *3)*	USA
Switzerland	Sweden *2)*			Canada
Liechtenstein	Finland *2)*			

INDEX: *1)* Long-term trade pacts, *2)* Trade agreements, *3)* A steady exchange of commodities is going on with the other countries.
With many countries, not included in the above list, individual business deals are transacted.

But we shall buy our imports, in accordance with our trading principles, in those countries which are prepared to buy our exports in corresponding amounts.

Between 1950 and 1954 the German Democratic Republic has increased her imports as follows:

Wool	2.6 times
Cotton	2.5 times
Vegetable Oils	4.6 times
Fish and fish products	4.0 times
Grain	2.6 times
Fruit	3.6 times
Natural rubber	5.7 times

The German Democratic Republic pays particular attention to trade relations with the countries of origin of our imports; in order to build up relations with such countries as provide us with, for example, meat, grain, rice, oils and fats, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, tea, vegetables and fruit and citrus fruits, cotton, wool, skins and pelts, wood, rubber and mica, she has concluded trade and payments agreements with India, Egypt, Indonesia, Argentina and Uruguay. It is now the task of the foreign trade organs of the German Democratic Republic to make full use of the goods received under the export and import contracts signed, and through better and active work to reach the goals set by both trade partners.

The German Democratic Republic is also prepared to conclude long-term agreements with capitalist countries which are countries of origin of our imports; these long-term agreements will assure them of a steady market for their products and a source of steady supply of the goods they need.

Alongside the increase in foreign trade with countries of the democratic world market, the German Democratic Republic intends, in 1955, to increase her foreign trade with capitalist countries by at least 30 per cent compared with 1954.

There will be evidence of this at the Leipzig Spring Fair, where the foreign trade organs of the German Democratic Republic intend to negotiate purchases and sales of goods to the value of at least 400 million marks.

On the import side it is intended to conclude agreements for the purchase of large quantities of foodstuffs, raw materials and semi-finished goods, and also of finished products. On the other hand, intending purchasers will find a wide assortment of high quality industrial goods which may well meet all their requirements.

This year's Leipzig Fair will show what progress our workers, engineers and scientists have made in the production of high quality goods for export.

The lively foreign participation in the Leipzig Spring Fair indicates that ever wider economic circles in all countries of the world are striving for a further extension of international trade, especially of trade between the two world markets.

There is no doubt that such an extension of trade relations would contribute largely to a slackening of international tension, and there is no international occasion which can do more towards achieving this than the Leipzig Fair.

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West-East Trade and the West-European Countries

by Karlfranz Schmidt-Wittmack, Vicepresident of the Chamber of Foreign Trade

Promising west-east trade developments are nowadays darkened by the policies of several Western governments directed to give effect to the Paris agreements. The pursuit of such a policy will deteriorate the political situation in the world and bring further apart the West and the East. In the wake of the Paris agreements the new armament drive would not remain without a grave impact on their economy and trade.

I know perfectly well that the industrialists in Western Germany are hardly inclined to switch the evolved production for peace anew to rearmament. Industry and trade are exceedingly interested in normalising trade relations.

West-east trade carries a great importance because both areas show extremely favourable possibilities to complete their needs. Eastern Europe, the Near and Middle East want in the first place industrial equipment, machines, tools and consumer goods, whereas the West is interested in importing raw materials of any kind and agricultural produce.

The evidence of the Leipzig Fair in 1954 proves convincingly how vitally Western Europe is interested in strengthening the flow of trade between the two areas. In response to the achieved results Europe and oversea countries are paying great attention to the Fair this spring.

Many businessmen will visit this time, as in the past, the contact office of the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic in the old town hall of Leipzig. It is its task to give accommodation to the trading community and facilitate contacts and negotiations with the respective authorities of the GDR and the neighbouring countries in the East. The Chamber of Foreign Trade will offer their services to the visitors of those countries as well with which the GDR has not yet signed any trade pacts or agreements.

As trade corporation the Chamber is well acquainted with the extensive export programme of the various branches of economy and supplies otherwise detailed information on the requirements and the wishes of the foreign visitors to the different foreign trade agencies and organisations advising and assisting them in all related problems.

For the present the Chamber has established foreign offices in Vienna, Brussels, Athen, Rangoon and Djakarta. In the near future an additional number of offices are planned in other capitals. In the most important trading centres abroad representatives have been appointed.

The Chamber, furthermore, communicates regularly with more than one hundred chambers of commerce or industry in various parts of the world, welcomes and receives visiting delegations who are inquiring and ascertaining trade prospects for themselves. In many cases contracts for sizable deliveries and for numerous services have been agreed on terms of equality and mutual advantage.

In promoting the west-east trade relations and in carrying on the preparations for the forthcoming fair the Chamber was pleased to observe open-minded and friendly attitudes with the corresponding chambers, organisations and private traders. The same growing interest and new outlook has been experienced also by the delegations of the Government, by the representatives of the Chamber and by the Administrations of the Leipzig Fair who in France, Great Britain and Italy were glad to answer the many enquiries from all sections of the business community.

At five meetings held under the auspices of local organisations French business people came out to improve and to widen greatly trade relations with our Republic and the other democratic countries. Consequently France will present a collective exhibition at the 1955 Spring Fair. Many French economic leaders have expressed their belief that by enlarging the volume of trade they are contributing to the understanding between the nations.

In Great Britain the joint delegation of the Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Leipzig Fair Administration have met with a warm welcome and reception by the interested export-import groups. British industry and trade have increased participation and are well aware of the big advantage which the Leipzig Fair offers in finding new and expanding markets with promising potentialities in the East.

Similar attitudes prevail in Italy. The government Scelba, however, attempts to impede the efforts of establishing rising and mutually rewarding relations of trade.

Our delegation could not get the permission to show the Italian public the film of the Leipzig Fair. In contrast to the obstructing policy of the government in Rome, industrialists and traders have revealed in personal conversations their readiness to take up a normal and healthy exchange of goods in this direction.

What is valid for the countries of Western Europe ought to be still more valid for the businessmen and traders in Western Germany. For centuries the far extended areas of Eastern Europe compose the natural economical components for Germany. Many manufactured goods and a host of products meeting stiff competition on the markets in the West can be admitted without any difficulties by the East and exchanged for materials and goods which rank high on the import list of Western Germany. The large number of firms which exhibited at the 1954 Leipzig Fair are the best evidence how vitally they are concerned in trade between the two economic sections of Germany. For this reason West-German firms are participating to a much greater extent this spring than last year.

Corresponding to the repeated proposals made by the Government of the GDR the lists of commodities covering the inter-German trade in 1955 to a total of 1 million clearing units were signed by the partners on January 19th, 1955.

On behalf of the German Democratic Republic the necessary steps for providing commodities to the value of 1 million clearing units have already been taken. The 1955 Leipzig Spring Fair will therefore offer many business opportunities for the West-German economy.

The paramount task of today consists in unfettering the trade and in restoring normal relations between the two parts of Germany. It is highly regrettable that these endeavours have been impeded in the Federal Republic of Germany. All these artificial restrictions which have been deliberately imposed and carried through by bureaucratic regulations are in fact glaringly contradicting the socalled "Freie Marktwirtschaft".

The tensions generated by the present state of world politics do already restrict not alone the flow of trade in Germany but between the countries of the West and the East as well.

No great imagination is needed to foresee how the implementation of the Paris agreements by the signatory governments will put still greater obstacles in the path of trade and will fetter the free initiative which has so successfully striven to keep west-east trade flowing in spite of the embargo and other restrictions.

West-east trade is an economic necessity for the people and all the restraints and restrictions are inimical to their very interests. There can be no doubt today that the voices for healthy and normal relations of trade will never abate; they will call for the removal of all the barriers and for the peaceful flow of trade between the nations of the globe.

Machine Engineering the Basis of GDR Exports

by Dipl.-Wirtschaftler Alfred Wunderlich, Deputy Minister for General Engineering

The 1954 Leipzig Autumn Fair has revealed the tremendous industrial progress which has taken place, particulary in the field of engineering, in the German Democratic Republic. Of all contracts concluded at the fair a large percentage concerned the sale of machinery, and the products of our engineering industry, ranging from complete factory plant to the most delicate precision instruments, are going out to all corners of the earth.

Our export of machinery plays a prominent part in all trade agreements. In fact, there is not a single country engaged in business with us which cannot be counted among our customers for valuable machinery made in the German Democratic Republic.

When setting the targets for the Five-Year plan it was only natural that provision should have been made for the expected growth in our economic relations with the outside world and in particular with the countries of the democratic world market.

Thus the plan, covering the 1951/55 period, listed the principal objectives which, on the basis of the stipulated development of our national economy as a whole, have to be reached in the industrial field. Those amount to a rise of production as follows:

machine building	up to 221 %
electrotechnical engineering	up to 196 %
fine mechanical and optical instruments	up to 239 %

Today we can predict with confidence that the targets set by the Five-Year plan will be reached ahead of schedule, indeed, in some branches as early as May, in the rest some time in the 3rd quarter of this year.

Difficulties which may arise, from time to time, are cleared out of the way by a combined effort on the part of our workers, engineers and scientists, inspired by the certain knowledge common to all people in this country that it is easiest to maintain peace and to build a new and better life through cooperation and mutual support.

Apart from the wholesale reconstruction in the field of engineering the Five-Year plan demands the steady improvement of technical methods of production.

With the beginning of the current year the introduction of progressive and modern working methods was decreed for various branches of industry, for designing, technology, supply and distribution of materials, and for factory layout. It is due to the application of modern and technically superior methods of production in industry, by full-scale farm mechanisation and the improvement of technical processes generally, that we are put in a position to satisfy ever better the constantly growing demands of the population.

It may be allowed in this connection to quote the deputy prime minister of the GDR, Walter Ulbricht:

"It must be the task of factory workers in the German Democratic Republic, by turning out high-quality goods, to play their part in securing international fame and recognition in every country in the world for products made in our republic. Germany's foreign trade has a long tradition and its basis is the engineering industry. It is the object of our policy to renew relations with all countries which Germany used to trade with and to strengthen our commercial ties with the countries of the democratic world market."

Almost 60 % of this country's total output of machinery, representing a value of many milliards of marks, is sold in foreign markets.

What has the machine building industry in store for its many foreign customers coming to Leipzig this year?

Thanks to the economic assistance from the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the return of the remaining 33 Soviet-owned factories, and the erection of an additional 24 heavy engineering works, total output in the GDR is today 3.3 times higher than the industrial production in this part of Germany in the year 1936.

This rapid economic expansion has no parallel in the history of Germany since the year 1900. The pace which is set for the development of an industry as crucial as engineering is based on the conviction that a steady rise in total output is essential for the constant improvement of the living standard of the working population.

This is the background against which the achievements of the engineering industry in this country must be seen as the result of an all-out and comprehensive effort and thus a guarantee for timely delivery and excellent quality.

During the year 1954 the export plan of the engineering industry was not only fulfilled bur exceeded, an achievement which highly credits the resourcefulness and determination of our working men and women.

The following examples may be taken as typical for the efficiency of the engineering industry in the GDR.

Whereas in 1953 only 163 MW, in the form of new capacities, were added by the industry to the power economy of this country, the corresponding figure for the year 1954 was 741 MW representing, among others, power stations with turbines of 25 and 32 MW, all designed and constructed in our own factories.

To appreciate the truly magnificent effort of our designers, engineers and workers it might be interesting to know that in comparison a highly industrialised country like Britain, with a long tradition in engineering and a territory twice the size of this country, is limited to an increase of only 100 MW per annum.

A similar case in point is that of the *Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik "Modul"* in *Karl-Marx-Stadt*, which in 1952 produced not more than 2 gear cutting machines of latest tech-

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nical design, pitch 30 and wheel diameter 3,000 mm, but managed to raise its output to a total of 25 in series production during 1954, with full provision for the interchangeability of all major component parts. This is indeed a vivid testimony to the efficiency and enthusiasm of the working people engaged in one of our leading factories and the feeder industry.

Remarkable advances have been made in the field of textile and printing machinery, and not less in the fine mechanical and optical industry where in many cases it was possible to retain a leading position or, where ground had been lost, to regain a former advantage.

That applies in full measure to the products of our heavy engineering industry, such as heavy lathes, forging presses, equipment for steel and rolling mills, plant for shipyards, steam turbines, generators, briquetting plant and other heavy duty equipment.

A similar situation obtains in the section of the engineering industry which supplies machinery for the processing of foodstuffs, for packaging, and for the construction of small, medium and large-size compressors for air and all gases, and for fittings of every description up to pressures exceeding 1,000 atmospheres absolute pressure.

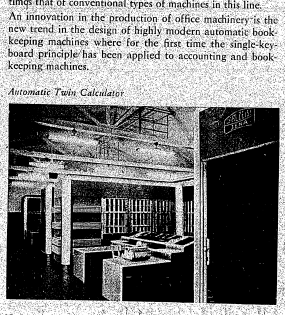
The motor vehicle industry, too, has of late caught up with the general upward movement, a factor of considerable importance in connection with the farm mechanisation programme.

Nor should the favourable development in the field of electrical engineering pass unnoticed where modern research methods resulted in notable improvements in vacuum engineering, high-frequency hardening, telecommunication, valve production of every kind and radio and television engineering generally.

Turning our attention to some specialised branches such as refrigeration we must point to the evolution of new methods in the preservation of blood from donors and to new designs of complete installations for so-called standard cold storages. In the field of textile machinery the outstanding example is a new high-capacity printing machine with output subject to the particular conditions of fabric, design or colour, many times that of conventional types of machines in this line.

An innovation in the production of office machinery is the new trend in the design of highly modern automatic book-keeping machines where for the first time the single-key-board principle has been applied to accounting and book-keeping machines.

Automatic Twin Calculator



The well known *Zeiss-Jena* electron microscope has been further improved and the range of the spectroscopic photometer within the ultraviolet waveband extended to 220 µ. Again it would be hard to image modern methods of material testing without the help of the ultrasonic equipment by this firm.

With the successful design of the automatic twin calculator 'Optrema' last year a new advance in scientific research in the optical field can be predicted. This machine allows for the solution of extremely complicated mathematical problems within two or three months, including automatic checking, where normally many scientists would have been tied up for any length of time up to three years. There can be no doubt that this important development will enable our optical and fine mechanical industry to retain its unique position in the international field and lay foundation for further spectacular progress.

The building materials industry is going to demonstrate the technique of aeroform-drying as applied to plastic materials. A laboratory model will be on show, designed to turn plastic dragging materials, during the actual process of drying and at normal steam temperature, into the desired shape.

Another remarkable achievement is the rack cutting machine model ZFZS 2,500 × 20, with a maximum length of workpiece of 2,500 mm at a possible tooth width of 300 mm and a pitch of 20 for straight and bevelled teeth. This machine allows the cutting of broaches with non-uniform divisions. To extend the life of tools, feeding speed can be reduced by half, on starting, with automatic acceleration up to desired speed. With the ZFZS 2,500 × 20 the industry has closed yet another gap in the machine tool programme.

Worth noting is also the external cylindrical grinding machine SA 315 × 1,000 with hydraulically operated speed control of the workpiece.

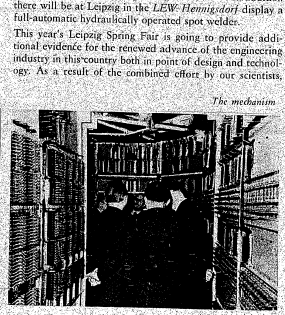
Parties interessed in plant and equipment for the heavy industries should, on no account, miss the worm press model EVP, the 5-ton slow-moving electric pulley block and the shovel-loader combine. VEB *LEW Hennigsdorf* and VEB *Waggonbau Görlitz* will be represented with a 3-unit suburban train with an operating voltage of 3,000 V. In addition there will be at Leipzig in the *LEW Hennigsdorf* display a full-automatic hydraulically operated spot welder.

This year's Leipzig Spring Fair is going to provide additional evidence for the renewed advance of the engineering industry in this country both in point of design and technology. As a result of the combined effort by our scientists, engineers and technicians the conditions have been created for a commercial exchange of goods with all countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect.

It is the particular character of the democratic world market that it has its roots both in the complete political and economic freedom and independence of the individual countries and in the desire for friendly economic and technical cooperation.

This scientific and technical cooperation includes the pooling of all information in the field of research and development work, it extends to the exchange of specialists and blueprints, joint consultation on questions of industrial development and will play an important part in a new impetuous advance of the entire engineering industry to help satisfy the material and cultural wants of mankind and to maintain peace in the world.

The mechanism



Export Trade Marks of the GDR - Hallmarks of Good German Workmanship

by Peter Lemke, Chamber of Foreign Trade

It is a sign of the upward trend in the economy of the German Democratic Republic that the Leipzig Fair yearly presents a wider range of products bearing well known trade marks. Nor can it be overlooked that each year more and more new products of our industry are winning international recognition.

The nationally owned works and private manufacturers of the German Democratic Republic are aware of the advertising value of established quality brands and they realise the importance of maintaining the standard high quality of these products.

For more than 200 years chinaware of the *Staatliche Porzellanmanufaktur Meissen* has ranked first in world production. Before the war Meissen porcelain with the crossed swords went to all countries of the world. The main purchasers are now, as before, the USA, Switzerland and Italy. The Meissen porcelain works was founded in 1710 and here the first European china was produced. Since that time the art department of the factory has paid close attention to preserving and passing on the traditional skill of porcelain painting and hand shaping. Training in the factory's own school, which has existed for 230 years, takes five to seven years. The skill and enthusiasm of young porcelain workers and their love for this interesting vocation is the secret of the invariably high quality of Meissen products and the good reputation of "Blue Swords" porcelain.

Technical perfection and superior workmanship are features of CONTINENTAL office machines, produced by the present nationally owned *Mechanik, Büromaschinenwerk Wanderer-Continental* factory in *Karl-Marx-Stadt*, which has a fifty-year-old reputation. Office and portable typewriters, book-keeping machines and calculators, all bearing the CONTINENTAL trade mark, are internationally recognised top products in this line.

Equally high quality and absolute dependability are demanded of scales and weighing machines. The products of the nationally owned *Schnellwaagenfabrik RAPIDO Dresden* meet these demands.

The trade mark RAPIDO, found on the control boards of fully automatic spring testing machines, overhead conveyor weighing machines, torsional moment scales, photoelectronic controlled mixing balances etc. is a guarantee of efficiency. Crossed swords, similar to those of the Meissen porcelain works but combined with the firm's initials, are the trade mark of the privately-owned metalware factory of Messrs. *Barthel*, where consistent efforts are being made to develop and improve the construction of their soldering, heating and cooking appliances, which are sold under the well-known trade names of JUWEL, NORMA and BARTHEL. The introduction of straight carburettor ducts established the reputation of BARTHEL soldering lamps. Patents were taken out during the last three years for further improvements, and there is a growing demand for these articles both in Europe and overseas.

Interesting developments have been made in the fine mechanics and optical industry. PRAKTIFLEX reflex cameras and the new PRAKTINA, in the popular 24 × 36 mm size, are top products of the nationally owned *Kamerawerkstaetten in Niedersedlitz* near *Dresden*. They have withstood all climatic tests.

A special case is that of the Dresden camera works, IHAGEE, where the world-wide fame of their EXAKTA camera has almost superseded that of the original IHAGEE trade mark. An entirely new camera has been introduced under the EXAKTA trade mark. This camera has won a place for itself on the world market.

CERTO is the trade mark of the consistently high quality cameras produced by the privately owned *Certo-Kamerawerke v. d. Goenna & Soehne, Dresden*. Before the war CERTO cameras were chiefly exported to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Sweden. Today they are supplied to 25 countries. Last year about 70 per cent of the total production was exported, and nearly 95 per cent will go abroad in 1955.

Not all firms in the German Democratic Republic, however, are able to sell their products under the traditional, world-famous trade marks. The case of the *Zeiss-Werke Jena* is notorious. An obvious miscarriage of justice by a West German provincial government court, based on a distortion of the true facts, deprived us of the right to export ZEISS products to a number of western countries under their traditional trade marks.

These countries are now receiving ZEISS products under the trade name of ABBE, the name of the works' co-founder. The workers and technical personnel of the *Zeiss-Werke* Jena will undoubtedly defeat the plans of those responsible for this unfair piece of trickery – a sad consequence of the division of our country – since the high quality of their workmanship assures their products world-wide respect.

Other firms which experienced similar unfair treatment are doing their utmost to maintain and improve the quality of their products, so as to win an equally good reputation for their products sold under new trade marks.

The trade marks, both old and new, of our private and nationally owned factories are messengers of our peaceful reconstruction. Their good reputation will grow year by year and they will constitute a valuable economic contribution to the reunification of our homeland.

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On Peaceful Coexistence between the Countries of the Democratic and Capitalist World Markets

by Professor Dr. J. Kuczynski, Holder of the National Prize

Three years ago an article on peaceful coexistence would probably have meant opening a somewhat controversial issue. There were some economic experts and scientists who held the opinion that such coexistence might be possible, whereas others denied this possibility.

Today this question has been answered by hard facts. For there can be no doubt that trade relations between the democratic and capitalist world markets have become closer and more vigorous since 1952, that peaceful trade exchange is taking place between countries with entirely different economic systems and that this peaceful exchange of goods benefits all parties concerned, both the socialist and the capitalist countries.

During the year 1954, as against 1953, the foreign trade of capitalist countries has increased. According to UN statistics the volume of exports from the capitalist countries of Europe was in the first quarter of 1954 16 % higher than in the same quarter of 1953, the second quarter of 1954 showed a 15 % increase and the preliminary figures for the third quarter show an increase compared with the preceding year. In 1954 international trade of the South and Central American countries, the Near East and South Sea Islands has shown a similar improvement on the figures of the previous year.

One major economic area only has suffered a decline in foreign trade, the United States of America — and this in spite of her growing shipments of war material!

The same UN statistics reveal that the volume of US exports in the first half of 1954 was 5 % below that of the preceding year and figures for the third quarter show a similar decline. This particular development of US foreign trade is not accidental; on the contrary, it has a deep significance. She happens to be the only country in which trade policy is still determined by the same people who three years earlier denied the possibility of peaceful coexistence between countries of the two world markets.

Whereas, for example, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Sweden, Iceland, Afghanistan, Finland, the Argentine, Greece, Jugoslavia, Egypt and other states signed trade agreements with the Soviet Union in 1954, the United States kept herself out of business with the USSR while at the same time trying to persuade other countries to follow her lead. Although she did not refrain from applying pressure, in varying degrees, all her attempts did fail in the end.

Whereas in 1954, trade agreements were concluded, for example, between France and Hungary, India and the German Democratic Republic, Austria and Bulgaria, Italy and Czechoslovakia, Finland and Roumania, England and Poland, the US on the other hand continued her policy of interference with trade between capitalist countries and the people's democracies of Eastern Europe.

Whereas, among others, British, French, Japanese, Belgian and Indian industrialists and businessmen were able to sign substantial contracts with People's China in 1954, there were certain official quarters in the USA, who called for an economic blockade of the Chinese People's Republic.

Even in Western Germany, where until a short while ago the US prescribed trade policy has been most diligently observed, there is now an increasing number of industrialists and businessmen opposing the official line of the Adenauer government — at times quite successfully, too. They were able to conclude considerable business deals with countries from the democratic world market and here again the United States have to admit "loss of economic ground".

Indeed, the volume of opinion in capitalist countries anxious to intensify trade with the democratic world market has become so great during the course of last year, that M. Nesterov, president of the USSR chamber of trade was able to state in his annual report: "The year 1954 will go down in the history of post-war international relations also as the year in which the reactionary forces in the United States of America were compelled to admit the failure of their policy of trade discrimination. They did so by officially curtailing the Washington prohibitive list of goods barred from export to the USSR and the people's democracies. As Mr. Harold Stassen, chief of US administration of foreign operations, has declared on August 25th 1954, this list has been cut down from 297 items to 217. Concerning the individual items, "U. S. News and World Report" writes, that "almost one half has been cancelled so that out of 1450 only 787 still remain". "From the list of prohibited exports drawn up by the NATO countries only 170 out of 210 items are still in force and out of 90 positions subject to control of volume 30 have been lifted."

This strengthening of trade relations between the countries of both world markets is even more significant, since industrial production and domestic trade have developed rather unequally in the capitalist countries. It is a well known fact that not only in the United States total industrial production has shrunk during 1954 in comparison with 1953. Moreover it must be admitted that other countries whose total output still showed an increase last year are beginning to encounter export difficulties in certain lines of business such as Great Britain for instance in the case of her textile industry. It is evident that the countries of the democratic world market are showing a keen interest in the purchase of consumer goods. These countries, where home consumption is going up every year, are in a position to buy very considerable quantities of such goods from the capitalist countries. Indeed we have seen in 1954 that the export of capital goods from the democratic countries has increased, while on the import side, the total of typical consumer goods has grown quite notably.

As a result of these two tendencies, the steadily growing economic strength of the countries of the democratic world market on the one hand, and the increasing export difficulties experienced by a number of industries in capitalist countries on the other, a situation has arisen which, even from the point of view of individual categories of goods, favours a policy of expanding trade between the two markets. All the same, it would be wrong, to assume that trade between both groups will, so to speak, expand automatically. Industrialists and businessmen from capitalist countries should be under no illusion as to the fierce opposition to such a policy due to American influence in their own countries. To strengthen international trade relations demands from them constant political vigilance. In meeting the readiness of the democratic bloc they must realise that they will render great service to their own countries.

A Nation governs Itself

by Prof. Dr. Erich Correns, Holder of the National Prize, President of the Executive Council of the National Front of the Democratic Germany

The legal basis for the life of a nation is its constitution and it is a criterion for the democratic character of such a constitution, if the foundation on which it rests has been created by the people themselves. In the case of the constitution of the German Democratic Republic this fundamental principle has been very widely applied.

For the first time in the history of the German nation it was the people themselves who thoroughly discussed the draught of the constitution before it came into force. This discussion, however, had started much earlier among members of the German resistance movement in Hitler's concentration camps who were trying to visualise the type of state that would come into existence once fascism and militarism had finally been destroyed. And the fascist state was destroyed.

In September 1946 the question of an all-German constitution was put to the nation. The draught itself which had been prepared by the constitutional committee was approved by the political party of the working class, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Those taking part in the nation-wide discussion included all political parties, the various working class organisations such as the trade unions, the Free German Youth, the Democratic Women's Federation and the "Kulturbund" (Union for the rebirth of democratic culture in Germany). In factory meetings, over the radio and in the press the ordinary man and woman expressed their opinion on all constitutional issues.

The German People's Council which had emerged from the earlier People's Congress, the great national movement for German unity and a just peace, instructed its committee to work out the general principles for the new constitution. When the committee had completed its task the new draught was once more referred back to the people and the fact that in more than 9,000 meetings the subject of the coming constitution was discussed from every angle shows to what extent this problem had gripped the imagination of the people. More that 15,000 declarations of consent were received by the constitutional committee of the People's Council, beside numerous amendments which resulted in the re-drafting of 52 articles out of a total of 144.

The outcome of all this activity is the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic. Form and content of this state are clearly set out in the preamble to the constitution which states:

"Determined to safeguard human freedom and rights, to build up a social and economic community in the spirit of social justice, to further the cause of social progress, and to live in friendship and peace with all peoples, the German people have given themselves this constitution."

"The executive power is vested in the people", runs article 3 of the constitution. This is no mere figure of speech, but finds its concrete expression in the supreme executive organ of the republic, the People's Chamber. Its deputies are elected for a four years' term of office by universal, direct and secret suffrage. They are the best representatives of the people who, as candidates of the National Front, have been introduced to the electorate in public meetings. Before polling day it is usual for the electors to instruct their candidates on particular issues affecting them and for the candidates to report back to their voters on how they have dealt with the matter.

The line of policy to be pursued by the government and the way this policy should be carried into effect is determined solely by the People's Chamber. It exercises a controlling function over all activities of the state and acts as legislator except in cases to be decided by plebiscite. Every citizen of the German Democratic Republic has the right to work and earn his living guaranteed him by the constitution.

Needless to say that labour is protected by special legal enactments. Which goes, too, for the right of education of every citizen. Colleges and universities have been thrown open to admit the young men and women coming from families of industrial workers, farm labourers and small farmers, the intelligentsia and the middle class. Education in the German Democratic Republic, from the lowest form in the elementary school right up to the university, is playing a decisive part in fostering in the new generation the spirit of peaceful and friendly cooperation with other nations, of true democracy and humanity. The exercise of religious rights is laid down in the articles of the constitution and absolute freedom of religion and conscience guaranteed every citizen.

The same democratic structure will be found throughout the entire administrative system of the German Democratic Republic, in the 14 administrative regions, the districts, municipalities, down to the smallest village community. Special interests of the various regions are represented by a second chamber, the Länderkammer, with rights similar to those of the People's Chamber. In questions affecting regional interests the Länderkammer is entitled to be heard. It can bring in bills and, in the case of legislation, exercise the right of veto. The People's Chamber on the other hand is obliged by the articles of the constitution to hear their opinion. The government of the German Democratic Republic too has the right and, on request by the Länderkammer, the duty to take part in the proceedings of the Länderkammer or their various committees. Members of the Länderkammer enjoy the same rights as the deputies of the People's Chamber.

Every bill, however, need not necessarily be brought in by any of these two bodies. There are a number of occasions where on account of the far-reaching nature of the decision the people themselves are called upon to take an active part in the shaping of new laws. Under such circumstances where a new law is likely to affect the individual lives of the vast majority of the people it is customary to discuss the draught in all its aspects in public before it is allowed to go to the People's Chamber. A recent case in point is the draught for the new family Act.

There are several ways in which citizens of the German Democratic Republic may participate directly in controlling the affairs of state. Tens of thousands of progressive and competent citizens are permanent members of the various committees of the two chambers, the regional and district parliaments and the municipal councils. It is this active participation that prevents the legislature from degenerating into a mere law making body but turns it into an organ which, through its numerous committees and commissions, exercises a controlling function right down into the public affairs of the last village.

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The working people in the German Democratic Republic have complete trust in the representatives of the state. They themselves elected these men to speak for them in parliament. The unity of purpose which inspires all our deputies has its roots in the cooperation within the framework of the Antifascist Democratic Bloc, which embraces all parties, the Socialist Unity Party, the Christian Democrats, the Liberal Democrats, the National Democratic Party of Germany, the Democratic Peasant Party and various organisations such as the trade unions, the Free German Youth, the Democratic Women's League, and the "Kulturbund". It is the common base where questions of public and national interest are raised and where, by way of discussion, any differences arising from the different political opinions of its members are thrashed out until complete unanimity is reached. This unanimity of the antifascist democratic bloc is supported and strengthened by the cooperation of all patriotic men and women who have joined forces in the great mass movement of the National Front of the Democratic Germany for national unity and a just peace treaty.

The same system of cooperation which exists in the People's Chamber will be found on the regional and district level where the respective parliaments are responsible for all matters of public interest falling within their particular sphere.

Their principal duty is to see that the various acts passed by the People's Chamber are properly carried into effect. Here too it is common practice for the deputies to give a full account of their work to the electorate. On the regional and district level this relationship between deputy and electorate is a very intimate one and voters are making full use of their right to make direct suggestions, to give advice or to criticise the work of the administration. It is this practice which makes the deputy-elector relationship a living reality and ensures that the will of the latter is at all times being given fullest expression. This truly democratic principle which is finding its application everywhere, in the relation between People's Chamber and government, regional parliament and regional council, district parliament and district council, creates the conditions where the executive organs of the state can count on the close and unreserved cooperation of the entire population.

Our democratic system knows no division of powers, for there is no law other than the will of the people as represented by the People's Chamber. This body which passes all laws, which puts them into effect and which nominates the president of the high court and the attorney-general to watch over infringements, is the living embodiment of the will of the people, for ultimately the supreme power is vested in the people themselves.

Science at the Service of Our National Economy

by Prof. Dr. h. c. Walter Friedrich,
Distinguished Scientist and Holder of the National Prize
President of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin

The year 1955 which for the entire nation will be a year of redoubled effort and intensified struggle for German unity and democratic rights finds the scientist unreservedly behind the policy pursued by our government. Both, within their particular sphere, are bent on adding to the national resources and to ensure that the results of their labours should serve the cause of rising economic prosperity of our country.

Convinced that scientific and cultural pursuits, if inspired by democratic ideals, are essential for a new beginning in a new Germany, the government has made available every year large sums of money for the purpose of scientific research in every field. There has, indeed, been no comparable period in the history of the nation when the endeavour of German scientists received such a measure of official backing and when scientists have been so highly honoured as under the present social system in the German Democratic Republic.

By a series of decrees and acts of farreaching importance the government created the conditions necessary for the preservation and continuous advance of science and culture, and so it is not surprising that today, with the German Democratic Republic looking back on almost six years of successful existence, scientists feel in honour bound not to spare themselves in the service of their country. Thanks to the ever closer contact with their colleagues in the Soviet Union, scientists in this country are increasingly appreciating the immense value attaching to an intimate relationship between theoretical investigation and its application in practice such as, for example, exists between the science of physics and electrotechnical engineering and machine building or between biology and clinical medicine. Such is the encouragement given to the pursuit of knowledge and to the personal initiative of those engaged in scientific pursuits that in this country science can be said to have come an important step nearer its true purpose. This can be summed up in the demand that scientists devote all their energy to the steady improvement of the living conditions of their fellow-men and to new and decisive victories over the blind forces of nature. Heeding the words of G. W. Leibniz, founder of our Academy, that the welfare of society lies in our own hands, scientists today interprete his exhortation as implying a joint and universal effort aimed at increasing the well-being of the people. And it is in the light of this interpretation that we must judge the demand for closer union between theory and practice as the solid basis on which to build a science whose supreme purpose is to satisfy the needs of the people. This happy partnership between theory and pratice has a twofold advantage in that it cuts short the long process that lies between a new scientific discovery and its ultimate industrial exploitation and secondly that it raises to a higher level the qualification of technicians and engineers engaged in industry. The careful analysis of industrial practice, moreover, strongly influences the planning of fundamental scientific research work with methods which are based on the experience of Soviet science and which are proving increasingly successful. Scientists in the German Democratic Republic are agreed as to the general validity of the statement made by the general secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, academician A. W. Toptischijev, who defined the role of Soviet science as follows: "The close collaboration between science and production represents a social and patriotic force which springs from the determination common to all Soviet citizens to hasten the advance in every sphere of Soviet science, engineering, economy, and culture."

Today the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, whose president I have the honour to be, is a vast scientific institution comprising 50 institutes which specialise in different branches of the natural and social sciences, and including numerous commissions and subdivisions. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that the Academy has become an imposing scientific enterprise. But owing to the diversity and wide range of studies which are engaging the serious attenting of scientific workers in every branch of physics, chemistry, medicine and the social sciences, it is impossible, within the limits imposed by a short article, to give an exhaustive review covering the entire field. Therefore we shall confine ourselves to citing a few examples which we hope will prove the contention that in the German Democratic Republic a new type of relationship is about to develop between the two spheres of theoretical study and its application in practice.

In the field of natural sciences emphasis is placed on the solution of burning problems confronting us today and on the demand that ultimately scientific discoveries should give fresh impetus to industrial progress and a valuable assistance to the advance of our economy. A case in point is the investigation of the structure of all materials known as semiconductors and of their photoelectric and other electric properties. It is evident that the final results of this work will have a tremendous influence on the development of the optical and electrotechnical industry.

Another example is given by the systematic study of the structure of molecules, because the chemical industry at its present stage of development urgently demands their exact determination and measurement. And again there is the broad field of the socalled ferromagnetic materials whose properties and reactions are the subject of intensive research to provide the basis for a new advance in a large number of industries.

A good deal of work is being done in the biophysical field where, among others, methods normally employed by the physicist are being applied to help solve the acute problem of cancer. In particular, stress is laid on radioactive isotopes for whose production a new plant is now under construction. Special geophysical questions such as the evolution of measuring methods for the movement of mountains are no less important to the mining industry than a number of similar problems of a hydrophysical nature affecting meteorology and the distribution of water. Both the radio engineer and the astronomer are interested in the development of accurate measuring methods to record the radio rays emanating from the sun and the universe.

In the field of chemistry, for example, research is concentrating on the physical structure of fibres, on problems connected with the supply of raw material, its quality and processing technique to satisfy the popular demand for new and better synthetic fabrics and to help improve the quality of other synthetic fibres already in use.

Alongside the investigation of synthetic and artificial fibres goes the steady development of new industrial methods to enable a fuller exploitation of bast and glass fibres. Here we are mainly concerned with the technological aspects involved in the processing of fibres generally. Of particular interest is the work done on the development of epoxide and polyester resins which in connection with the manufacture of glass fibre materials have proved their extreme suitability as first-rate electro-insulators and binders. Valuable theoretical information obtained from the study of the inorganic polymers has been turned to good account in the large-scale production of cement, the extraction of aluminium from argillaceous earth and in the development of new types of excellent caoutchouc stuffings on a silicate basis.

There is an extensive programme for all branches of medical science. Apart from its routine work, the early diagnosis of malignant growth and its control, it shares with the ministry of health and the state secretariate for university education in the responsibility for coordinating all medical activity in the German Democratic Republic, in addition to planning a network of new institutes devoted to such fundamental problems as metabolic disorders, circulation, and experimental prophylaxis. As a result of the coordinated efforts by the subdivisions it will be possible to settle important questions affecting more than one branch of medical research and, as far as the clinical side of medicine is concerned, to establish certain definite facts so that guidance may be given on the path to be followed by the different specialised branches.

We are well aware that the success of our labours depends on the extent to which the achievements attained in the industrial field are being utilised by the scientist, and that is why today a scientific discovery is not seldom accompanied by a similar advance in technical engineering.

There must be a never ending interrelation between theoretical knowledge and pratical application, between science and industry, and the problems raised by the engineer will always provide a useful basis for further research on the part of the scientist. The successful solution of such problems, however, not only favours the cause of science, but it opens the way for the introduction of new scientific methods in our industry. It is our earnest hope that the current year will take us a long way on the road to our final objective. We are therefore planning to strengthen the ties that link our major institutes with industry and to create the conditions under which scientists will venture directly into the world of industrial activity and, vice versa, engineers and technicians gain first-hand knowledge of our scientific institutions, to give immediate and valuable technical advice and to state their own specific problems.

Our work in the field of natural science is dictated solely by the desire for peace and the improvement of the living conditions of our fellow-men.

Thus we scientists are taking out place in the general fight against the threat of war and by turning science into a mighty instrument in the cause of peace we shall help to see it triumph everywhere. This is the spirit in which I wish to welcome all guests to the Leipzig Spring Fair. May their stay with us confirm their conviction that in our republic science is devoted to the pursuit of peace and friendship with all nations and may the words of Wolfgang von Goethe who once was a student at Leipzig be firmly imprinted in all our minds:

"It cannot be the meaning of life that we should shut ourselves off from other peoples but rather avail ourselves of every opportunity for close and intimate contact."

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The Place of Culture in the German Democratic Republic

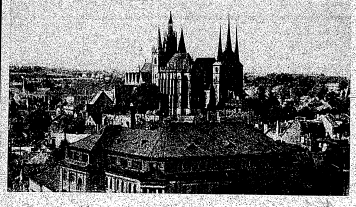
by Ilse Jung, of the Ministry of Culture

The cultural heritage of the German people, for centuries the jealously guarded preserve of the privileged classes of society, is today more and more becoming an integral part of the life of the people in the German Democratic Republic. At no time in the history of the nation have the great literary works of humanism occupied such an important position as today in this country. Large sums of money have been made available for the preservation and furtherance of the classics of our national literature and for the encouragement of modern writers. Millions of readers are now gaining access to the outstanding classics of German national and world literature. Thus publishing houses have brought out among others two series entitled "Library of progressive authors" and "Novels of world literature", and during the past year the first 20 volumes of the "German people's library". These books are attractively made up and moderately priced. Special efforts are being made to create a wide range of books for children and young people to make up for a deplorable neglect in the past in this particular field.

Sweeping changes have taken place in the field of formative arts and young talents are being encouraged by large-scale officially sponsored commissions and purchases effected through the various cultural state agencies. Since the year 1950 more than 2 million German marks in the form of commissions have gone to free-lance artists. In addition 1 million German marks have been spent on the acquisition of works by modern West German artists and financial support has been given to 20 new studio groups and 13 artists' sales cooperatives.

The rebuilding of two such architectural masterpieces as the Zwinger and the Hofkirche in Dresden, the restoration of the Wartburg and the cathedrals in Magdeburg and Halberstadt are typical for the way in which the preservation of famous national monuments commemorating a great cultural past is being taken care of in this country. And from the re-opening of the Egyptian and Near Eastern sections in the Berlin national museums we can readily visualise a very promising development in the future.

Erfurt: Cathedral (left) and "Severikirche" (right). For the upkeep and rebuilding of ecclesiastical buildings the nation spent 4,8 million marks, exclusive local financial support. Thus many monuments of German ecclesiastical architecture could be restored. Over and above these allocations for rebuilding and restoration of ecclesiastical edifices, the churches received a total support of 115 million marks since the foundation of the German Democratic Republic.



Remarkable progress is being made in the world of music, with the emphasis on modern realism. During the period 1953/54 the respective official institutions commissioned 94 musical compositions and works of a scientific character. With 40 full-time concert orchestras and 52 theatre orchestras the GDR has today reached a figure which is as high as it once used to be for the whole of Germany.

Gifted young musicians are supported in every way possible, by means of organised musical contests or special courses such as the first conductors' course which was held in the city of Halle last September.

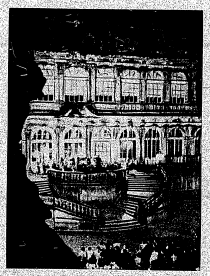
The theatre in the GDR which is attracting ever larger audiences and has now reached an annual total of 17 million may rightly be called a theatre of the people. Although tremendous efforts are being made to rebuild a number of theatres destroyed by the war, such as the Berlin Volksbühne, the Weimar National Theatre and the State Theatre in Dresden, it is proving a very difficult task to cope with the ever growing number of theatregoers.

September 1955 has been set as the opening date for the German State Opera in Berlin, Unter den Linden, an event which receives its special note through the appointment of one of the most distinguished names among present-day conductors, Generalmusikdirektor Erich Kleiber.

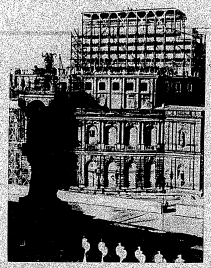
Guaranteed minimum salaries, paid holidays and an extensive old age insurance scheme, these are the measures which allow artists in the German Democratic Republic to look into the future with confidence. A very active role in the cultural life of this country is played by the DEFA film company which, after a fresh start amidst the ruins of the immediate postwar period, produced in 1954 as many as 17 full-length entertainment films and 169 'popular science' features. In addition to East and West German productions cinemas throughout the country are showing numerous synchronisations from studios in the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and Western countries. Last year cinema-goers numbered 260 millions, an impressive total which illustrates the new mass character of film-work in the GDR.

The training of a whole new generation of artists is receiving the earnest attention of the government. At present there are some 6,000 young students taking courses at one centre or another, including 10 high schools, 2 preparatory colleges for the sons and daughters of working class people, and 38 specialised training schools of various grades for music, formative, creative and applied art. 95 % of all students receive scholarships. Very considerable financial support has been granted for the extension and improvement of the Palucca school of dancing, the two high schools of art in Dresden and Berlin-Weissensee, the two institutes for applied art in Potsdam and Heiligensee, and finally the Weimar school of music. The first high school for film art has been opened towards the end of last year in Potsdam-Babelsberg.

A total of almost 900 million German marks were spent, alone during 1954, in encouraging the revival of folk art. For this purpose a whole series of institutions were opened up and down the country, among others the Leipzig Zentralhaus for folk art, with similar facilities in the various regional centres of the republic. In addition there are a number of singing and dancing ensembles sponsored either by the government or the trade unions. The traditional Wartburg singing contest, with a strong delegation from West Germany, and the great musical festival at Hannover where the GDR participated with 1,200 competitors were not only two impressive cultural events but mile stones in the struggle for German unity.



The Dresden Zwinger, one of the most beautiful and impressive monumental buildings of the classical German baroque is nearing restoration. Part of it, containing the museum with the immense art treasure which had been preserved and augmented by new specimens, is already open to the public. The picturesque courtyard will once more resound with the strains of the Dresden Kuentiller-orchester when they resume their traditional evening concerts in the coming summer.



The Dresden Staatsoper, the world-famous "Sempor-Oper" had suffered severely in the last war. It is now rebuilding and will soon take its place again as the "Semper-Oper" being dedicated to the performance of international opera.

More than 1,000 clubs and houses of culture in the industrial districts, some 1,500 clubs for the rural population and 42 special travelling clubs are catering for the cultural needs of the working people. About 1 million people, 50 % of working class origin, have enrolled for evening classes. The number of public libraries is 10,000, with an additional 8,000 in factories and 1,500 in the country, comprising a rich assortment of classical and modern literature and counting 2,6 million readers. Life and work of outstanding people and the historical development of the nation are shown in 375 regional and local museums, and travelling exhibitions with an annual total of 250,000 visitors are taking the traditions of German humanism in art, literature and history into the loneliest hamlet.

It is an integral part of the government's peace policy to foster intimate cultural relations with the USSR, the people's democracies and western countries. Among the eminent guests visiting this country figured such renowned artists as the violinist David Oistrach, the Leningrad Academic Theatre ballet, the prima ballerina and soloists from the Grand Opéra Paris, the great French mimic actor Marcel Marceau, members of the Indian dance group Mrinalini Sarabhai, and the polish pianist Stefanska. Several ensembles from the People's Republic of China performed in every part of the German Democratic Republic before vast and enthusiastic audiences.

The appearances in Paris of the Dresden Staatskapelle, the Berlin Helene Weigel Ensemble, and the Berlin State Opera were important contributions to the cause of Franco-German friendship. Professor Hermann Abendroth, holder of the National Prize, was given a tremendous reception during his tournee in the Soviet Union, as was the State Opera quartette. The Berlin Volksbühne played Hedda Zinner's "Teufelskreis", the story of the Reichstag fire and the heroic stand taken by Georgi Dimitroff, before full houses in Vienna, and Leipzig's St.-Thomas Choir under professor Günther Ramin, holder of the National Prize, delighted Italian audiences.

All these actors and musicians went abroad not only to bear witness to the cultural rebirth in this country but to act as harbingers of peace and goodwill of our people.

Books and GDR Foreign Trade

Germany's foreign trade has always been marked for the notable part played by books, periodicals and other printed matter such as music, geographical maps, stamp albums, etc. Numerous publishing houses with an enormous production created the necessary conditions, both from the point of view of quantity and quality, for a wide circulation abroad of German books and other printed matter. Leipzig, a city famous for its many commission businesses and printing houses, became the biggest international trade-centre for books.

As early as 1951 there were 66 publishing houses in the German Democratic Republic with a total issue of some 5000 titles. By 1953 these figures had risen to 125 and 8300 respectively, totalling 100 million copies of which roughly 64 % represented scientific and technical literature. It meant that judging by the number of inhabitants, during that year 5,6 books per head of population were being published in the German Democratic Republic.

Today our publishing houses are once more turning out high-quality books and periodicals with a distinctive note in make-up and at a reasonable price. Although principal foreign buyers are the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and China, books printed in the GDR are going out to almost every country in the world. There is a growing interest in our literature in Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Japan, and England, in Egypt, Indonesia, India, Burma, Australia beside South American countries and Africa. For one thing this is due to book displays arranged in connection with various local trade fairs which were held in some of those countries in 1954, and secondly to the existence of commercial agreements with a number of others and to the appointment of foreign trade missions. With the establishment of supply depots in Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Sweden, Finland and Italy it is now much easier for the book trade in those countries to secure copies of GDR printed books. Terms of delivery are

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considerably shorter, costs are markedly down and the aggravating import formalities are altogether eliminated. It is hoped to extend this network of depots so that the same facilities may be enjoyed by booksellers in a number of other countries as well. In addition it is intended to carry on with last year's practice of book displays abroad.

Foreign demand includes every type of literature, although an analysis of the export figures during one quarter of 1954 seems to suggest the following broad division: belles-lettres 40 %, medicine 5 %, engineering 19 %, bibliographies 4.4 %, natural sciences 6.4 %, art 3 %, sports 5.6 %. It goes without saying that these percentages are by no means a rigid rule but subject to variation, and it is quite possible that as a result of the continuous advance of the technical sciences in the German Democratic Republic there may be a shift in favour of literature of a technical character.

Whereas up to the end of 1953 the Deutsche Buch-Export und -Import GmbH, Leipzig, were almost alone in the field, there are today many other publishing houses sharing in the export business. Among them we find such names as the Akademie-Verlag/Berlin, Verlag Technik/Berlin, Akademische Verlagsanstalt Geest & Portig/Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag/Leipzig, Joh. Ambrosius Barth/Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut/Leipzig, and Gustav Fischer of Jena. They all have found an appreciative reading public interested in scientific and technical matter, while two Berlin firms, Volk und Welt and the Aufbau-Verlag, are the leading publishers in the field of belles-lettres. Actually the demand for the political and sociological publications of the Dietz Verlag is not less than that for maps printed in Gotha by the Geografisch-kartografische Anstalt and available in any kind of script, or for music from such famous Leipzig houses as Peters and Breitkopf & Härtel, and finally for the stamp albums from Schaubeck, Leipzig, and Ka-Be in Aschersleben.

Of special significance are journals of all branches of economy published by Die Wirtschaft/Berlin, furthermore scientific and trade journals of the publishing house Technik/Berlin, Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.G./Leipzig, Teubner Verlag/Leipzig, of the publishing house Gustav Fischer/Jena, Johann Ambrosius Barth/Leipzig and Theodor Steinkopf/Dresden. All publications of the above houses are also exported by Deutscher Buch-Export und -Import GmbH, Leipzig C 1, Leninstrasse 16.

Important export items are further art plates and postcards by E. A. Seemann/Leipzig, Maecenas/Dresden, Volkskunstverlag/Reichenbach, and Robert Kaltmann/Leipzig, not to forget Altenburg playing cards which will be found anywhere in the world. During the current year gramophone records will be included in the export programme and a first catalogue will be ready this spring.

One last interesting aspect of the GDR export trade in books is the increasing proportion of Soviet publications, mainly of a scientific and technical nature and translated into German. The publishing houses in the German Democratic Republic are proud that in this way they will be able to place at the disposal of scientists, engineers and research workers in Western countries books which embody the most recent scientific facts and theories.

There can be no doubt, the export trade of the German Democratic Republic with books and other printed matter fulfils an important function in as much as it contributes to the common effort of establishing closer cultural and economic relations between all countries and nations on the basis of mutual respect.

Otto Tensierowsky

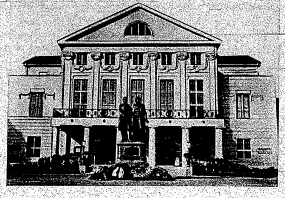
Our Theatres rebuilt

Our government has allocated large sums for the rebuilding of theatres destroyed during World War II. Many theatres, such as "Die Volksbühne" in Berlin, the National Theatre in Weimar, and the famous theatres in Dresden, Dessau, Magdeburg, Halle and other places have been rebuilt and furnished with the most modern technical installations. Thus the Deutsche Staatsoper Unter den Linden in Berlin has been equipped with an all-electric centralized control box, a new development in the field of stage lighting by the Berlin *Starkstrom-Anlagenbau* works. Only one operator attends up to 200 lighting devices and effects an immense variety of colour shades in any required intensity between full brightness and darkness.

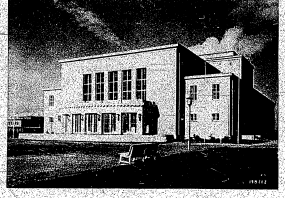
109 million marks were allocated in 1954 and this sum will be considerably increased with the further development of theatrical life.

The rising generation of stage actors and actresses is assisted by generous state scholarships enabling them to lead a care-free life while they follow their studies.

The Nationaltheater at Weimar with the Goethe-Schiller Monument where the classical German Opera has its home. 1955 will be the Schiller Memorial Year. The great German poet Friedrich Schiller died at Weimar on May 9, 1805.



The clubhouse of the workers in the Chemische Werke Buna at Schkopau. Considerable sums are invested in this beautiful building for erection and maintenance of its many amenities, such as theatre, concert hall, billiards and chess rooms, and rooms for social and educational gatherings.



On September 4, 1955 the Deutsche Staatsoper Unter den Linden in Berlin will again open its doors after a long interval. This will be the occasion of a festive performance of the opera "Fidelio" by Ludwig van Beethoven under the conductorship of Generalmusikdirektor Erich Kleiber, holder of the National Prize. To the right behind the stage building is the rebuilt St. Hedwig's Cathedral. The dome constructed of 64 concrete segments each with a weight of 8.3 tons is a masterpiece of concrete engineering. The Berlin municipal council financed the rebuilding up to 1953 with over 1.2 million marks.

Part view of the rebuilt Humboldt University in Berlin, one of the 47 universities and colleges in the German Democratic Republic.

International Awards for our Films

DEFA's first German post-war film, "Die Moerder sind unter uns" (The Murderers are amongst us), was an unexpectedly big success in twenty-four European countries. Other new films followed; over 10 million people in twenty countries saw "Ehe im Schatten" (Marriage in the Shadows); "Razzia" was shown in twenty-two countries and "Affaire Blum" in nineteen countries, with great success.

The best of the latest DEFA films have also received international recognition. At the 8th International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary, in Czechoslovakia, "Ernst Thaelmann, Sohn seiner Klasse" (Ernst Thaelmann, Son of the Working Class), received the Peace Prize, the DEFA documentary, "Lied der Stroeme" (Song of the Rivers), also won a prize and the Czechoslovakian Peace Commitee presented its award to the DEFA film "Gefaehrliche Fracht" (Dangerous Cargo).

Besides the nine studios in Berlin-Babelsberg, the biggest film production complex in Western Europa, DEFA has the use of an additional six studios.

The DEFA Export and Import Department was set up in October 1950. This department deals with the import of foreign films for distribution to the 3,500 cinema theatres and travelling cinemas in the German Democratic Republic, and with the distribution abroad of DEFA films.

The department bought over 70 full-length foreign films in 1954 and the number is to be increased in 1955. At the same time, more new DEFA films are to be made available for distribution to cinemas abroad.

Schools and Universities in the German Democratic Republic

The School Reform abolished the old-fashioned one-class schools in the German Democratic Republic and opened the way for the establishment of a widespread network of central schools in country districts. The standard of instruction was considerably raised, both in primary and secondary schools, and the number of secondary schools was greatly increased.

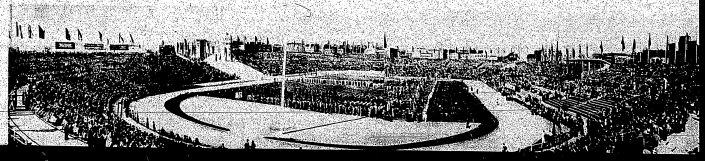
In addition, the government has made great efforts to increase the number of higher educational institutes, to meet the growing demand for university graduates in industry, agriculture and in cultural institutions. New universities were set up. New medical schools have been opened in Dresden, Erfurt and Magdeburg, an institute for chemistry in Halle-Merseburg, a Foreign Trade Institute in Berlin-Staaken, and an Institute of Film Art in Potsdam-Babelsberg. The total number of universities and institutes of university standard in the German Democratic Republic has thus been raised to forty-seven.

Expenditure has increased correspondingly. In 1954, running costs for the six universities in the Republic amounted to 317 million marks, with an additional 130 million marks for the university clinics. The sum allocated in the state budget for expenditure on universities and similar institutions was 407.9 million marks in 1954.

In 1954 about 74,000 young people (including 10,000 students taking correspondence courses) were attending universities and similar institutions; this represents a figure of one student to every 243 citizens of the German Democratic Republic. 96.1 per cent of these students have a scholarship.

In this way the government of the German Democratic Republic assists our young people to qualify themselves for their own and for their country's good, in those branches of learning which appeal most to them and for which they are best suited.

The Walter-Ulbricht-Stadion in Berlin is one of the 120 stadia constructed with the 100 million marks that have been allocated for the grand-scale development of the sport activities in the first 5-year cycle of our planned economy. Other achievements include 345 sport clubhouses, 63 riding schools and cycle courses, 41 swimming baths, 162 ski-jumps, 14 motorcar and motorcycle race courses and 25 sport schools of which the most prominent is the Deutsche Hochschule fuer Koerperkultur (German College for Physical Training) in Leipzig. Beside the above official allocation vast sums were raised by the industrial works and municipalities.



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Social Services for the Working People

Life improves year by year in the German Democratic Republic. This is possible because the people themselves own the greater part of the industrial concerns, trading organisations and means of transport. The people are the centre of life and effort.

In its efforts systematically and steadily to raise the standard of living of the working people in the Republic, the government follows a consistent policy of wage increases and price reductions. The basis for this is increased labour productivity and reduction in running costs in the factories. Of decisive importance in this connection is the application of new methods and of the production experiences of friendly countries, especially of the Soviet Union. Socialist emulation contests between factories assure that new methods are carried out in all factories in each branch of industry, so that the increase in productivity is achieved not only in some, but in all factories.

Increased labour productivity permits not only regular wage increases, but also regular price reductions, so that real wages rise as a result of both processes.

Between 1950 and the end of 1954 average wages in the German Democratic Republic have risen 29.8 per cent. The increase in industrial and agricultural production led to an increase in the volume of trade to the value of over ten thousand million marks. The sixteenth price reduction of September 6th, 1954 alone resulted in a 600-million-mark increase in the purchasing power of the population for the remainder of 1954.

In other fields, too, living conditions are continually improving. Between 1950 and 1953, 5.7 million square metres of dwellings were built with government funds. Monthly

The most picturesque spas in the GDR (above the well-known Baltic sea resort Bansin) are now the recreation grounds and vacation places of the workers, employees and the intelligentsia.

rents for these dwellings vary between 95 pfennigs and 70 pfennigs per square metre.

In 1954 the social insurance service of the German Democratic Republic spent 5.8 thousand million marks in public health services, care of invalids and old age pensions. 3 thousand million marks of this sum were spent on pensions. Many big factories pay supplementary old age pensions and part costs of holiday trips, in accordance with trade union resolutions. The Presidium of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation also helps support trade union veterans to the extent of 18 million marks.

During the first quarter of 1954, 7622 polyclinics, factory clinics and health centres were set up in the German Democratic Republic and others have since been built, are in process of construction or planned. The Five Year Plan allowed for a rise in the number of hospital beds to 10 to 11 beds per 1000 inhabitants. The figure has already been passed.

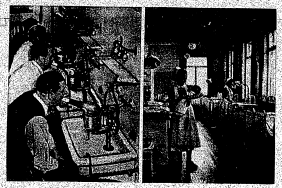
During 1954 about 998,000 workers, employees and members of the intelligentsia took their holidays through the Trade Union Holiday Service. The number will rise to 1,090,000 in 1955. Of this number the social insurance fully financed 160,000. A fortnight's holiday through the trade union holiday service in the most beautiful resorts in the Republic costs only 30 marks; travel insurance is free and holiday railway tickets are 1/2 cheaper. In the winter of 1954, 195,000 working people took 7 days' winter holiday at a cost of 17.50 marks per head.

Of course the children of our working people are equally well looked after. Two million children had happy holidays in the country during 1954, with good food and care, almost entirely at the cost of the trade unions and the factories. The average increase in weight amongst these children was between 4 and 8 pounds.

The efforts which our state makes constantly to improve the social and cultural conditions of the people are so directed as to help our workers, employees and intelligentsia to increase production and thus in turn to insure a steady rise in the standard of living for the whole population.

The health of our workers is a foremost task in our Republic. Among the many institutions for prevention and cure of occupational diseases is the polyclinic for the miners of Eisleben. Above the inhaling room for the prevention of silicosis.

The infant ward of the nursery home for mothers at Oberschlema is one of many exemplary institutions. Trained infant nurses care for about 450 infants in their first weeks of life.



The publishing house "Die Wirtschaft" publishes a range of books and periodicals which are of considerable interest to foreign businessmen and those concerned with trade problems. The following periodicals deserve to be mentioned in this connection:

„German Export"
A review of the foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic. Publication of the Chamber of Foreign Trade
published monthly in five languages (German, English, French, Spanish and Russian)
Size about 100 pages each issue.
Every issue of this journal provides a comprehensive review of a major part of the export programme of the industry in the German Democratic Republic subsectioned in factory equipment, sundry equipment, and consumer goods. The general topic comprises current comments on economical and trade problems. Another section includes economical briefs. "Life in our Republic" informs the reader of actualities in the various fields of science, art and other general topics.

Subscription rate for 1 year	
West Germany	US $ 4.—
Egypt	DM 16.80
Great Britain	£ E 1.42
Switzerland	£ 1.9.0
Netherlands	sfrs. 18.—
Denmark	hfl. 16.—
Sweden	dkr. 28.—
Belgium	skr. 21.—
India	bfrs. 200.—
Turkey	Ind. Rps. 19.—
	Ltq 11.20

„Der Außenhandel"
(Foreign Trade)
is a trade journal on questions of trade policy, practical trade and trade procedures in the GDR. Trade regulations, laws and decrees of the GDR are commented and expounded. News in brief, reviews of foreign markets and reports of foreign economic organisations, articles discussing inter-German trade, press review, commentary on book publications and actualities of foreign trade complete this highly informative magazine.

„Der Handel"
(Trade)
is a fortnightly covering the entire home trade. It offers the reader contributions on fundamental problems of trade, everyday trade procedures, modern sales practices and material knowledge.

„Die Wirtschaft"
(Economy)
a weekly "Zeitung fuer Wirtschaft und Technik" (Economical and technical review) reflects the peaceful reconstruction of the GDR. The weekly informs of the economic life in the Republic and abroad, reviews current problems in the different branches of economy, industry, agriculture, transport and finance. It also reports on new developments and advanced working methods.

„Neue Werbung"
(Sales Promotion)
a monthly for the science and practice of business promotion and good salesmanship. It informs the reader by examples of the techniques how to plan and handle his campaign for psychologically successful advertising.

„Die Wirtschaftswissenschaft"
(The Science of Economy)
a bi-monthly concerned with fundamental problems of economics, economic theories, economic research and related questions. The magazine discusses the functional problems in connection with the economic policy of the GDR, the economic development in Western Germany and reports on the economic conditions and development in other countries.

The following selection of books and booklets from our rich assortment may be of interest:

Mechau/Prawitt
„Handbuch für den Außenhandel"
(Handbook of Foreign Trade)
about 620 pages, price about DM 25.—
The authors review the trade prospects of about 79 countries, their commercial legislation, trade facilities and business practices. A collection of statistical tables and a map of the world with shipping and trade routes make this handbook a valuable reference.
Other chapters deal with the export and shipping regulations of the GDR, the foreign trade agencies of the GDR, the USSR and the people's democratic countries, the remaining countries of the world, with highly informative material for the international businessman (with many geographical sketches). The book further expounds on Incoterms, problems of insurance, foreign trade terms and abbreviations, questions of packing, packing case markings (in several languages), conversion tables for currencies and a register for reference.

„Über die Entwicklung des Außenhandels der Länder des Weltfriedenslagers"
(On the development of Foreign Trade in the countries of the Peace Camp)
Translated from the Russian
104 pages, price DM 1.80

A. M. Smirnow
„Internationale Verrechnungen und Kreditbeziehungen im Außenhandel der UdSSR"
(International clearing and credit relations in the Foreign Trade of the USSR)
Translated from the Russian
about 240 pages, price DM 10.—
The author offers a complete historical review of the foreign exchange policy of the USSR towards the capitalist countries and the people's democratic countries.

Prof. Dr. Kohlmey
„Der demokratische Weltmarkt"
(The democratic World Market)
about 320 pages, price DM 8.50
The author enquires into the beginning, the development, the fundamentals and practical operation of economic collaboration within the democratic world market with special consideration of its importance on the economic development of the German Democratic Republic. The possibilities of the peaceful economical co-operation between nations of different economical systems are also commented.

Petrow, A. J.
„Grundriß der Wirtschaftsstatistik"
(Outlines of Economical Statistics)
Translated from the Russian
1955, 704 pages, 149 tables, cloth DM 21.50
This textbook is a scientific compendium of the present state of economical statistics in the USSR. In the 34 chapters the following subjects are thoroughly dealt with: statistics of the national wealth and the fundamental assets, striking the balance of the national economy, the statistic of costs. This textbook is a valuable contribution to the study of social-economic statistics.

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(cont. from front page)

NEW SOVIET BID

"The final debate on the ratification of the Paris Agreements is due to take place in the West German Parliament in February. The future of Germany depends, in great degree, on the decision taken here, and this is quite clear to the biggest parties and trade unions of West Germany, which are in close touch with the people and the German working class, and which oppose ratification.

"At the present there are still opportunities to reach agreement on the reunification of Germany with proper respect for the rightful interests of the German people, and on the holding of all-German free elections for this purpose during 1955. Such opportunities exist if the main obstacle to German reunification is removed — the plans to remilitarise West Germany and include it in military alliances.

"The German people must have a chance to express its free will by means of general free elections in the whole of Germany, including Berlin, so that a unified Germany may rise again and take its proper place amongst the other powers.

"In these elections the democratic rights of the German citizens must be guaranteed. The electoral law to be worked out for these elections, on the basis of the electoral laws prepared by the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic must guarantee to every voter the right to express his wishes, and must guarantee to all democratic parties and organisations liberty in electoral propaganda in the whole of Germany and liberty to put up candidates and electoral lists.

"In order to make it easier to agree on the holding of such elections, the Soviet Union believes it is possible to reach agreement on the establishment of a suitable international control on the holding of all-German elections, if the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic give their consent.

"For this purpose neither part of Germany may be bound by any form of separate agreement on participation in military alliances.

"The Soviet Government believes that the question of the future state order in a united Germany must be decided by the German people themselves, and that it is the task of the other states to make their contribution so that Germany shall march along the road of peaceful and democratic development.

"The holding of all-German free elections and the restoration of the unity of Germany would also provide the necessary preconditions for the conclusion of a German peace treaty finally guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty and equal status of a unified Germany.

"The German people must decide which path they wish to follow.

"One path leads to the restoration of Germany unity and normal relations with all European states. This path precludes participation of either part of Germany in military alliances directed against other states, and can best be guaranteed by German participation in a system of collective security in Europe.

"The other path, along which the Paris Agreements would drag Germany, is the path which consolidates the partitioning of Germany, and leads to the re-establishment of militarism in West Germany and the inclusion of West Germany in the plans for the preparation of a new war. There can be no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the German people reject this path of new and hopeless war adventures, a path which Germany has trodden more than once, and which offers nothing but renewed and still more bitter suffering, for the German people.

"In contrast to the militarist path which German development has taken in the past, the reunification of Germany and its participation in a system of collective security in Europe will open the most favourable possibilities for the development of German peace economy, and for the development of far-reaching economic relations between Germany and other countries, particularly the countries of eastern Europe and of Asia with their huge populations and their inexhaustible resources . . .

"Such a path for the development of Germany is in accordance with the national interests of the German people, and also serves to ensure peace in Europe and the whole world.

"All these facts allow the Soviet Government to draw the following conclusions:

"1. The most important and urgent task for the solution of the German problem is the solution of the question of the restoration of German unity. To solve this problem negotiations are necessary between the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union on the questions of the restoration of German unity and the basis for the holding of all-German free elections. Such negotiations will lose their sense and become impossible if the Paris agreements are ratified.

"2. The Soviet Union maintains good relations with the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet Government is ready to normalise relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic.

"Under the present circumstances a normalisation of the relations between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic can lead to better mutual understanding, and to the search for more successful methods of solving the problem of restoring German unity.

"3. If the Paris Agreements are ratified, a new situation will be created in which the Soviet Union will not only further strengthen friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic, but will also see to it that a contribution is made to the stabilisation of peace and security in Europe through the mutual efforts of the peace-loving European states."

(Unofficial translation from German)

Big British Exhibit at Next Leipzig Fair

British firms will have a bigger exhibit than ever at the spring Leipzig Trade Fair, from February 27th to March 9th this year. The firms exhibiting at the fair include Standard Motors, the Brush Engineering Group, and many others.

For the first time since the war, France will be represented at the fair by an official exhibit arranged with the help of the French Ministry of Trade.

Up to the end of 1954, 30 foreign countries had applied for space at the fair.

West German firms, eager to extend trade with eastern countries, have booked twice as much exhibition space as in the 1954 fair, and not all requests can be met because of the shortage of exhibition halls.

WEST GERMANY FIGHTS BACK

Unions Urge Anti-Wehrmacht Vote

West German trade unionists, Social Democrats and Communists marked the first weeks of January by a wave of demonstrations, strikes and other actions against remilitarisation and the formation of a new Wehrmacht.

Here are reports from all parts of West Germany on the action taken:

The delegates to the provincial conference of the West German Trade Union Federation in Bavaria on January 15th and 16th unanimously called for the holding of a plebiscite in Bavaria against remilitarisation. The provincial conference called on the Central Board of the West German Trade Unions to "take all necessary measures to prevent the rearmament of West Germany."

On January 10th the Social Democratic Party staged a mass meeting in the harbour town of Bremerhaven, which unanimously resolved to appeal to the West German Parliament to reject the Paris Agreements in second reading. Social Democratic Parliament member Peter Blachstein promised the meeting that his party would organise a mass movement against remilitarisation. Harald Rakowski, chairman of the Bremerhaven Young Trade Unionists stated "We shall force our colleagues in the trade union leadership to put the fight against the Wehrmacht on the agenda."

In Hamburg, dock workers, in the course of trade union negotiations for higher pay, have rejected the employer's demand that all dockers must sign a document expressing their willingness to work on all cargoes, including munitions shipments.

On January 10th the municipal council of the town of Hirsau, American Zone, unanimously decided to refuse to allow demolition chambers to be built into bridges in the town. In Nuertingen peace fighters tore down the scaffolding being used in constructing demolition chambers in the bridges across the river Neckar.

Workers of the Vogelsang Factory in Bielefeld unanimously approved a resolution addressed to the West German Trade Union Federation calling for a general strike against remilitarisation.

On January 11th, a speaker from the West German War Ministry, Dr. Pollmann, was silenced by the 600 students of the Wuppertal Pedagogic Academy when he tried to speak to them on the "tasks of the New Wehrmacht".

On January 11th, at a conference called in Cologne by the West German Trade Union Federation, Peter Claasen, deputy chairman of the North-Rhine-Westphalian section of the Federation called for a march on Bonn to prevent ratification of the Paris Agreements. "Protest actions against ratification must start in the factories immediately" Claasen stated. "A stream of delegations must be sent to Bonn to urge parliament to vote against the Paris Agreements."

On January 14th and 15th nearly 30,000 steel workers in the Ruhr came out on 24 hour protest strikes. Reason for the strikes, which had full support from the steel workers union, was the recent attempts made by employers to reduce the co-determination rights of the workers, won a few years ago after difficult industrial struggles. Cancellation of these rights would be the first step towards the resumption of war production in the steel industry.

Nazi Editor for West Berlin Paper

Dr. Karl Silex, who edited the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in Berlin for ten years under Hitler has been appointed editor in chief of the "Tagesspiegel", extreme right-wing West Berlin newspaper which receives a large U.S. subsidy.

During Dr. Silex's period of editorship the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" fanatically supported all nazi plans and acts of aggression, and the anti-semitic campaign.

Dr. Silex, who served as a German journalist in London before Hitler came to power is known for his book "John Bull at Home", published in 1932. This consists of 290 pages of misunderstandings about Britain. In his introduction Dr. Silex states: "England and Germany . . . ought to back each other up."

West German Youth Oppose Call-Up

The overwhelming majority of young people in West Germany oppose the formation of a new Wehrmacht, a public opinion poll arranged by the Social Democratic paper "Hamburger Morgenpost" shows.

60 % of all those asked declared that they would refuse service in the Wehrmacht, 26 % declined to answer, and only 13 % declared they had no particular objection.

Only 4 % of all those asked thought it was right to establish a new Wehrmacht at this moment, and over 60% thought that the establishment of an army was wrong at this or any other time.

More Agricultural Cooperatives

In the past year the number of agricultural production cooperatives in the German Democratic Republic has grown from 4800 to 5108, and the number of peasant cooperators from 137,600 to 157,567.

Hitler's Luftwaffe General Back

Adolf Galland, nazi air ace, and last Inspector General of Hitler's Luftwaffe, is returning to West Germany, the West German official news agency DPA reported on January 6th.

Galland fled to Argentina on the collapse of nazi Germany, and has since been working as adviser to the Argentine Air Force. He is expected to receive a high rank in the new West German Luftwaffe being formed as a result of the Paris Agreements.

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BRICKS AND HOW TO DROP THEM

By Dave Michaelson

By an extraordinary chance, I was able to smuggle myself into the first session of a new school for diplomats and their wives which has just been started in West Germany.

A brief report follows:

The class on "How to Enemy Territories Oneself to Conduct (1. England)" was taken by Baron von Rek, a diplomat of the Old School.

Baron von Rek: Now ladies and gentlemen, following the most unfortunate incident with our poor Frau Daisy Schitter in London, we must all put our best foot foremost when opening our mouths to avoid either (1) placing in it the foot, or (2) dropping in it a brick, as the Englisch idiom has it.

At this stage in the development of our Fatherland (all rise and extend their right hand in a kind of Roman salute) we must all be extremely democratic and careful to give an impression of peaceful friendship—until we are strong enough to force these swine to be friendly.

Most of us here have spent long periods in jail as war criminals, but we are all good anti-Nazis (laughter). In spite of Herr Lord Churchill's well-known sympathy for our Cause, expressed as far back as 1945, the Englisch public have not yet been re-educated to the necessary stage.

In the meantime they must be kept quiet until our atomic energy programme is far enough advanced to show them what diplomacy really means (loud laughter).

Now, Frau Flitter, supposing you were making a speech on the re-opening of a school in England which had been regrettably bombed by our valiant airmen. What would you say as a result of your studies here?

Frau Flitter: Dear Englisch children, I am very sorry that your school was cracked during the war, but you must remember that your murdering R.A.F. . .

Baron: No, No, Frau Flitter. Diplomacy is the art of not saying what you mean.

You should say: I am happy to present this tree to your school, and we are willing to give an estimate for the entire heating plant at very favourable terms.

Now, Herr Nuss, supposing you were conversing at a dinner party with a British R.A.F. Marshal. How would you keep the conversation light and airy?

Herr Nuss: My dear Marshal, I have long admired your great R.A.F. I think you will agree that we should get together—at least in the first stages of the next war—to eliminate the danger from the East. After that will come your turn . . .

Baron: No, no, Herr Nuss. That is not tactful. Say rather: We are both branches of the great Anglo-Saxon race. We bear you no illwill for beating us twice. Like you, we are sportsmen. Third time lucky, as you Englisch say.

Then dig him in the ribs and present him with a bottle of champagne and a sausage made up to look like a Zeppelin. That is the way to succeed with the Englisch nobility, who are all drunkards and gluttons.

It is always useful to start off a conversation with the Englisch like this: I have long been an admirer of your Lord Churchill and Lord Monty, and we could sell them a very cheap filing system.

Now with your money and our brains we could conquer the world and divide it up between us. So you see, gentlemen, in this way you will establish those close relations of trust which are so important in our calling.

Tomorrow we shall study: "A Tactful After-Dinner Speech to a British ex-Servicemen's Rally"; your homework is "Awkward Situations, No. 8: Light Conversation on Meeting an Englisch ex-Inmate of a Concentration Camp of which you were Kommandant."

(From "Daily Worker", London)

(The paragraphs above are fiction, but in this case truth is even more appalling than fiction.

West German Ambassador Elect in London is Heinz Heinrich von Herwarth. He served in the German Foreign Ministry during the entire nazi period, from 1933 to 1939 as Legation Secretary in Moscow and from 1939 to 1945 as liaison officer of the nazi Foreign Ministry with the Wehrmacht.

One of the Embassy secretaries in the West German Embassy in London today is Dr. Felix Gerte, former officer in the SS, the nazi elite troops.

West Germany Ambassador in Norway is Georg von Broich-Oppert, former contact man between Hitler and the nazi underground which helped overthrow Austrian independence.

Ambassador for Special Duties in the West German Foreign Office is Dr. Werner von Bargen, who played an active part in nazi deportations from France and Germany during the war.

And these are only four specimens of the hundreds of nazis and nazi supporters who fill the diplomatic service of the West German state. 85 per cent of leading West German Foreign Ministry employees used to work in the nazi Foreign Ministry under Ribbentrop.)

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Fill in the name and address of a friend, work-mate or acquaintance on the form below, and send it to

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Berlin W 8, Germany

We shall be pleased to mail sample copies of the paper to him or her.

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1945—1955
TEN YEARS OF GERMAN HISTORY

1945

February 12th: Crimea Conference between Britain, United States and Soviet Union decides on quadripartite occupation of Germany at end of war. Conference statement announced: "It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

May 8th: Hostilities in Europe cease at 23.01 Central European Time, after German military leaders Keitel, Stumpff and Friedeburg signed unconditional surrender.

May 19th: Antifascists form Berlin Municipal Administration with slogan "Antifascists will guarantee rebirth of the German people."

June 5th: Four-Power Allied Control Council, with seat in Berlin, takes over supreme power throughout Germany.

June 10th: Soviet Military Administration permits formation of German democratic parties and trade unions aimed at finally liquidating fascism, stabilising democracy."

July 11th: Inter-Allied Military Commandatura takes over control of the whole of Berlin.

July 23rd: Soviet Military Administration orders nationalisation of banking and insurance in East Germany.

August 2nd: Stalin, Truman and Attlee sign Potsdam Agreement, pledging extirpation of militarism and fascism; reconstruction of German political life on democratic basis; destruction of cartels and other industrial monopolies; treatment of Germany as single economic unit; Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern frontier; transfer to Germany of German minorities in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

September 3rd: East German land reform. Estates exceeding 100 acres split amongst poor farmers and agricultural labourers.

October 30th: Order No. 124 issued by Soviet Military Administration, clears way for nationalisation of factories belonging to active nazis and to war criminals.

1946

April 22nd: East German Communist Party and Social Democratic Parties combine in Berlin to form Socialist Unity Party, and demand the formation of indivisible free German Republic.

June 30th: Referendum in Saxony, East Germany, results in majority of 77.7% for proposal to nationalise property of active nazis and war criminals. Nationalisation measures decided in other East German provinces in course of July and August 1946, with the result that most heavy industry is taken over from former nazi owners.

July 12th: Conference of Four Foreign Ministers in Paris ends without result after western representatives evade Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's proposal for formation of united Germany and conclusion of peace treaty.

September 5th: British and U. S. Military Governors sign agreement on formation of Bi-Zone, economic unit comprising British and U. S. occupation zones.

September 12th: Establishment at Minden, British Zone, of the Bizonal Economic Council, fore-runner of the West German Federal Government.

October 16th: Twelve leading nazi war criminals executed at Nuremberg.

1947

April 24th: End of Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposes land reform and nationalisation of industrial monopolies throughout Germany; he urges the conclusion of peace treaty with united Germany; not imposition of treaty upon Germany without consultation.

June 6th: German Economic Commission, with extended powers for German departmental heads, established in Soviet Zone.

June 9th: Prime Ministers of all German provinces in all four occupation zones meet in Munich. Conference breaks up when western prime ministers, on American orders, refuse to discuss formation of All-German Government.

July 20th: Western representatives in Control Council refuse to receive Soviet Zone provincial prime ministers who wish to present programme calling for German central administration, all-German land reform, exclusion of nazis from posts of economic responsibility.

August 26th: Western Commandants in Berlin Commandatura veto nationalisation of industry bill passed by Berlin Municipality.

September 11th: Land reform practically completed in Soviet Zone; big estates broken up, providing farms for 500,000 landless farmers and agricultural workers.

November 21st: Soviet Military Governor Marshal Sokolovsky discloses at Control Council meeting that western powers had "made practically no progress" in demilitarising West Germany. "The sabotage of demilitarisation and the preservation of war potential in the British and American Zones can only have the purpose of converting these zones into an Anglo-American military base in the heart of Europe."!

November 26th: Soviet Zone parties issue call for all-German People's Congress for unity and peace.

December 6th: People's Congress, meeting in Berlin, elects delegation to present German viewpoint at London Foreign Ministers' Conference. British authorities refuse visas.

December 15th: End of London Foreign Ministers' Conference, at which Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposes immediate creation of democratic German government which could sign proposed peace treaty.

1948

March 3rd: End of conference in London between three western powers and Benelux states on West Germany, particularly its inclusion in Marshall Plan. Soviet Union not invited.

March 20th: Marshal Sokolovsky protests in Control Council against London Conference (see March 3rd above) which had "torn up the agreement on control machinery in Germany. . . By their actions the (western representatives) confirm that the Control Council no longer exists as supreme authority in Germany." Control Council meetings not resumed.

June 2nd: Three western powers and Benelux countries meeting in London approve establishment of separate West German state.

June 20th: Separate currency reform in West Germany, without previous consultation with Soviet authorities, who immediately close zonal borders to prevent East Germany being flooded with devalued Reichsmarks.

June 23rd: Currency reform in East Germany.

June 24th: East European Foreign Ministers meet in Warsaw, call for all-German Government, conclusion of peace treaty, and withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany within one year of treaty signing.

November 11th: New East Berlin administration formed under Lord Mayor Friedrich Ebert after separatist administration under U. S. influence has been established for western sectors.

1949

May 16th: Elections to People's Congress in East Germany. 66% of voters support joint list of candidates proposed by Democrats, Liberal Democrats, Socialists, Unity Party and other groups.

May 12th: Traffic restrictions between West Germany and West Berlin, in force since currency reform in June 1948, brought to an end by Four Power agreement.

July 2nd: Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers ends. Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky urges central German administration and speedy conclusion of peace treaty. Western foreign ministers propose that proposed western constitution be extended to all Germany, and occupation be prolonged.

September 7th: West German separate state founded in Bonn, Konrad Adenauer Chancellor.

October 7th: German Democratic Republic formed in Berlin. German People's Council reconstituted as Provisional People's Chamber. Otto Grotewohl Prime Minister.

October 13th: Stalin's telegram greeting German Democratic Republic as "turning points in the history of Europe".

November 22nd: Adenauer signs "Petersberg Agreement" with western High Commissioners, with secret clause on the formation of new West German Wehrmacht.

1950

May 5th: Soviet Union haives reparations payments still to be made by East Germany).

July 7th: Prime Ministers of Poland and German Democratic Republic sign treaty on final delimitation of Polish-German frontier on Oder-Neisse line.

July 24th: Socialist Unity Congress in Berlin decides on Five Year Plan (1951—55) for German Democratic Republic.

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September 18th: Three western foreign ministers, meeting in New York, propose West German participation in an integrated force for the defence of European freedom" — in effect the revival of the Wehrmacht.

October 15th: General elections in German Democratic Republic. Overwhelming majority for candidates of National Front, representing all democratic parties.

October 21st: Prague meeting of East European Foreign Ministers, including German Democratic Republic, demands return to principles of Potsdam Declaration, formation of all-German Consultuent Assembly on basis of parity, peace treaty with a united Germany.

October 26th: West German War Ministry formed in Bonn under camouflage name "Office for Accomodation of Occupation Troops."

November 30th: Grotewohl writes to Adenauer proposing direct discussion to form All-German Constituent Council.

1951

January 15th: Adenauer replies to Grotewohl's offer, posing conditions.

January 26th: East German People's Chamber offers to discuss free elections, People's Police, and other matters at issue with West German Parliament. This offer repeated many times during 1951, 1952 and 1953, always rejected or left unanswered by West German authorities.

June 21st: Meeting of Four Deputy Foreign Ministers in Paris breaks down after Western representatives decline Soviet proposal to discuss demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany.

August 5th: World Youth Festival in Berlin.

December 11th: East German representatives tell United Nations Political Committee in Paris that All-German elections are internal affair of German people, and reject suggestion for U. N. investigation Commission.

1952

February 24th: North Atlantic Pact Conference in Lisbon includes West Germany in "North Atlantic Block".

February 26th: West German Government approves monthly contribution of 850 million marks to "European Army".

March 10th: Soviet Union submits draft of peace treaty to be concluded with Germany or to Western Powers. Main points of draft treaty are:

1. **Germany shall be restored as united state.**
2. **All occupation forces to be withdrawn within one year of signature.**
3. **Human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed to German people.**
4. **Freedom for democratic parties.**
5. **Ban on organisations opposed to democracy and peace.**
6. **Civil rights for former nazis except war criminals.**
7. **Germany to enter no alliance or coalition directed against any state whose armed forces took part in war against Germany.**
8. **German territory shall be as laid down in Potsdam Agreement (i. e. Oder-Neisse River forms Polish-German frontier).**
9. **No restrictions on German economy and international trade.**
10. **Germany shall be entitled to maintain armed forces for defence.**
11. **Germany shall be admitted to United Nations.**

March 12th: West German State Secretary Hallstein demands in Washington "integration of Europe up to the Urals".

May 26th, 27th: Adenauer signs Bonn and Paris treaties, prolonging Western occupation for 50 years and pledging formation of new West German Wehrmacht.

October 1st: General Chuikov, Chairman of Soviet Control Commission, demands that western powers close terrorist centres in West Berlin.

1953

March 3rd: West German Parliament ratifies Bonn and Paris Treaties.

June 11th: East German Government decides on "new course" aimed at improving standard of living of workers, peasants and middle class; and other measures designed to facilitate achievement of German unity.

June 17th: Fascist provocateurs and foreign agents provoke riots, commit arson in Berlin and other East German cities in attempt to upset government's "new course".

August 22nd: Negotiations in Moscow between East Germany and Soviet Union result in cancellation of further reparations payments, reduction of occupation costs to 5% of budget, other far-reaching modifications.

September 6th: West German general elections strengthen right-wing in Bonn parliament; many former nazis and militarists elected.

September 7th: Adenauer declares in Bonn: "Time has come to speak not of reunification of Germany, but of liberation of East Zone".

October 9th: Adenauer forms new West German cabinet containing two former SS officers and two SA officers.

October 24th: 14th and biggest price reduction since 1948 in East Germany.

November 22nd: East German Government proposes to West German Government ending of reparations and reduction of occupation costs similar to those carried out in East.

November 25th: East German Government announces once again its readiness to confer with West Germany on all problems to lead to peaceful solution of German problem, particularly interzonal trade, strength of police, all-German ban on militarist literature.

1954

January 25th: Four Power Conference in Berlin.

January 26th: British Foreign Minister Eden submits western five-point plan:

1. General all-German elections under four-power supervision. Electoral Law to be drawn up without German participation.
2. National Assembly thus elected will draw up constitution. Four power supervisory commission will remain in operation.
3. National Assembly may open peace treaty negotiations.
4. All-German Government to be formed, assuming the international rights and obligations of present East and West German Governments.
5. All states at war with Germany shall sign peace treaty.

February 2nd: Western Foreign Ministers finally re-ect East and West German representation at conference.

February 4th: Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov submits plan for German reunification:

1. **Formation of provisional government from existing East and West German governments.**
2. **Withdrawal of all occupation troops except small control contingents.**
3. **Subsequent all-German free elections under electoral law drawn up by Germans themselves "guaranteeing genuine freedom which would preclude pressure upon voters by big monopolies", and without interference by foreign powers.** The western foreign ministers reject proposal.

February 16th: Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov makes new proposals for neutralising Germany:

1. All occupation troops should be withdrawn within six months, apart from small control detachments.
2. East and West Germany should be allowed police units, the size and armament of which should be fixed by the Four Powers.
3. A European Security Treaty should be concluded between all European states. The western foreign ministers reject proposal.

February 17th: Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposes establishment of all-German committees on trade, finance, transport, culture, sports etc.

In a second proposal he suggests that the Four Powers should reach agreements "concerning German police in East and West Germany, including questions of the number and armament of all types of police".

The western foreign ministers ignore the two proposals.

February 18th: Berlin Conference closes. Final communique states: "The four ministers have had a full exchange of views on the German question . . . but they were unable to reach agreement."

March 19th: West German Upper House of Parliament passed constitutional amendment permitting conscription to new Wehrmacht.

March 25th: German Democratic Republic became fully sovereign state. Soviet Union announced: Soviet occupation troops remain "temporarily" to guarantee security as laid down by four power agreement.

March 29th: West German President Heuss signs ratification of EDC treaty.

June 26th: Plenipotents of German Democratic Republic on the question: "Are you in favour of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation troops, or in favour of EDC, the Bonn Treaty and of occupation troops remaining for fifty years?" Over 98% of voters voted for peace treaty and against EDC.

July 15th: East German Socialist Unity Party invites British Labour Party to send delegation to German Democratic Republic to "convince themselves on the spot of the peaceful intentions and democratic development here."

July 16th: Government of German Democratic Republic, replying to allegations in a British White Paper about East German police forces, declares once again its readiness to negotiate at any time with West Germany on the strength, armament and stationing of police forces in East and West Germany. West Germany ignores the offer.

July 20th: Dr. Otto John, chief of West German security service, flees to German Democratic Republic because denazification and renazification in West Germany is inevitably leading to new war".

July 21st: Soviet Government sends notes to Britain, France and United States proposing creation of European Security System and neutralisation of Germany.

August 20th: West German Parliamentarian Karl-Franz Schmitt-Wittmack of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party seeks asylum in East Germany and reveals that Bonn Government is planning Wehrmacht of at least **48** divisions strong.

August 26th: French Parliament rejects EDC.

September 10th: Soviet Union proposes new Four Power conference on European security and the German problem.

September 19th: Parliament of the German Democratic Republic proposes all-German talks with representatives of West German parliament on following points:

1. European security.
2. Peace treaty and sovereignty for the whole of Germany, and withdrawal of occupation troops.

3. Neither part of Germany to conclude military pacts.
4. Joint steps to ban atomic weapons, and prevent their manufacture or stationing in Germany.
5. Agreement on police forces in both parts of Germany. The proposals were ignored in West Germany.

October 6th: Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, in Berlin speech, made following proposals:

1. **All occupation troops should be immediately withdrawn from both parts of Germany.**
2. **The Four Powers should discuss all-German free elections on the basis of proposals made by both sides at the Ber in Conference in January-February 1954, or any other proposals.**
3. **East and West Germany should try to come nearer by forming all-German economic and cultural bodies.**

October 9th: West German Trade Union Congress voted almost unanimously to reject all West German rearmament "as long as all attempts at negotiation have not been exhausted".

October 17th: General elections in the German Democratic Republic resulted in an overwhelming victory for the candidates of the National Front, who stood on a programme of reunification and no new Wehrmacht.

October 23rd: Western powers sign Paris Agreements, providing for establishment of "Western European Union" and establishment of West German Wehrmacht.

Soviet Union again proposes immediate withdrawal of all occupation troops and the holding of free all-German elections.

December 2nd: Representatives of the Soviet Union, European People's Democracies and German Democratic Republic, meeting in Moscow, issued declaration strongly opposing West German rearmament. Main points were:

1. **Abandonment of rearmament plans for West Germany.**
2. **Free all-German elections in 1955, and subsequent formation of all-German government.**

The declaration warned "If Paris Agreements are ratified, we shall be forced to take joint steps to increase defensive strength."

New York Times Admits:

8000 GERMANS MONTHLY CHOOSE EAST

"Bonn, Germany, Dec. 31 — The flight of Communist-governed Germans from the Eastern Zone to West Germany decreased this year by two-thirds. In the last months of the year two Germans from the Western Federal Republic went to East Germany for every three who came the opposite way . . .

A somewhat unexpected development, particularly in the final months of this year, has been the steady increase of the flow from West Germany to Communist East Germany. The number of those going to Communist-governed Germany has been running between 8000 and 9000 monthly compared with a monthly figure of about 12,000 coming west . . .

The tendency is to abandon the whole idea that people now crossing the frontier between the two Germanies are refugees. The actual refugee from political persecution in Communist East Germany has now become rare. Officially 2 per cent are recognised as refugees . . .

This year the East German Government has accepted returning former residents without troubling more than a few of them.

However, more than 4000 regular West German residents monthly have been going to East Germany recently. The West German authorities' information indicates that few of these were Communists. Most of them went to Communist Germany seeking economic opportunity . . . East Germany badly needs certain types of workers and professional men.

The general feeling here is that, since the refugee period has come to an end, what is now taking place is a normal flow of population in both directions seeking better individual opportunities."

(New York Times, January 1st 1954)

40,000 Young Germans Move

More than 40,000 young people from West Germany moved to East Germany between May and December 1954, it was officially announced in Berlin. They made the move because they did not wish to serve in the new West German Wehrmacht, and because good jobs and the chance to get ahead are only available in the German Democratic Republic.

Books from Democratic Germany

Londoners will be able to see samples of the book production of the German Democratic Republic at a special exhibition at Collet's Book Gallery, 45 Museum Street W.C.1 from February 4th to March 2nd this year.

Nearly one thousand books will be on show, covering all fields from printing textbooks to fairy stories for children.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FOR SCHWEITZER

Birthday greetings from the German Democratic Republic were sent to Albert Schweitzer on January 14th, his eightieth birthday.

The greetings telegram, signed by Johannes R. Becher, East German Minister of Culture, stated: "We honour in you a great humanist, writer and doctor who has worked all his life long for humanity and peace. May you be granted many more to work for the welfare of people of all colours and races in the spirit of understanding."

Bonn Bans Thomas Mann Film

Plans to make a joint East-West German film of the famous novel "The Buddenbrooks" by Thomas Mann have broken down, following a West German Government ban.

All arrangements had been completed for the making of the film, which was to have been done jointly by DEFA, the nationally-owned East German film company, and a West German company. The West German Government then warned the West German company that it should not cooperate. The reason given was the fear of "Communist infiltration".

(Thomas Mann, who will be 80 this year, published "The Buddenbrooks" in 1901.)

December 9th: Soviet Union warns in notes to western powers that Paris Agreements "cannot be reconciled with Potsdam Agreement" and are breach of France-Soviet pact of 1944.

December 16th: West German Parliament ratifies Paris Agreements in first reading.

December 30th: French Parliament ratifies Paris Agreements in first reading.

December 31st: Representatives of Polish, Czechoslovak and East German Parliaments, meeting in Prague, state that their countries will have to take joint defence measures if Paris Agreements are ratified.

1955

January 15th: Soviet Government proposed Four Power negotiations on democratic all-German elections under suitable international control if East and West German Governments approved such control. Soviet Government also offered to normalise relations with West Germany, but warned that ratification of Paris Agreements would make German reunification impossible.

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BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

Several letters I have received from readers recently have rather surprised me, for they have shown that despite all the evidence many people in the western world refuse to believe that the United States Government, the West German Government, and probably other governments too, are actively engaged in sending saboteurs and murderers into East Germany and other "eastern" countries.

Typical Letter

A typical letter from a reader in Chicago said: "I know that what you say about West German rearmament is true, and about the support which our government is giving to this project, but I cannot credit the reports you have frequently published about 'American-financed saboteurs'. Of course the Voice of America carries on a propaganda offensive, but that is different."

Obviously this reader is not also a reader of the "Saturday Evening Post", the glossy-paper weekly which goes into so many millions of American homes, or he would know better.

On October 30th, November 6th and November 13th last year this magazine published a series of articles entitled "The Mysterious Doings of CIA" by Richard and Gladys Harkness, which was described as an "Exclusive report on America's 'silent service' — the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency".

Murder Boasts

And this series of articles proudly boasted of the work of murder done by this official US agency. It is a big agency too, as this quotation will show:

"CIA employees number between 8000 and 12,000 anonymous men and women whose duties, salaries and even names never appear on published government payrolls. The total cost of CIA operations runs several hundred million dollars a year."

And what do they do with all that money? That is explained at length:

"Besides its spy network and the open CIA function of research, the agency operates a superclandestine third force — the top-secret activity of aiding and abetting freedom forces where the patriotism of captive peoples may be fanned into a spark of action".

(Of course the phrase "captive peoples" as used in Saturday Evening Post does not mean the peoples of Puerto Rico or other colonial areas, but the People's Democracies.)

"In one satellite, where factory workers were grousing about Red pay cuts and stepped-up norms, an agent trained in the technique of labor organisations promoted work slowdowns. In another country, where the resistance movement is small but daring, a CIA agent dispatched a band of saboteurs to a trestle on the main Red rail supply line. Under cover of night the underground leader attached a small piece of gooey plastic explosive to a main timber as simply as a schoolgirl would stick her chewing gum to the underside of the seat at the moving pictures. The next day the Red-controlled press called for the arrest of 'foreign and criminal elements responsible for attacks against the state' in blowing up another 'people's bridge'."

Remember this paragraph the next time you read a scare story in the big-business press about "poor innocent people arrested in East Germany (or Poland, China, etc.) on obviously framed charges of sabotage". The chances are they were paid by the American taxpayers.

Democratic
GERMAN REPORT

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Another West German M. P.

"Manteuffel, Hasso von; business employee; address: 68 Nordkanal Allee, Neuss, Deputy of the Free Democratic Party.

"Born in Potsdam, January 14th 1897. Married, two children. 1907 to 1916, educated in cadet corps, then professional officer. Participant in both world wars, finally General and commander of a Panzer Army. Mainly active on eastern front, also in Africa and from Autum 1944 in the west. Many times wounded, holder of highest German decorations for valour. May 1945 to December 1947 in prisoner of war camp. Since September 1948 export manager in a screw factory. 1949 joined Free Democratic Party. Chairman of the Security Committee of the Free Democratic Party."

That is how ex-General von Manteuffel described himself in his short autobiography printed in the "Official Handbook of the German Federal Parliament".

More Notes

And here are a few additional notes:

On February 18th 1945 Chancellor Adolf Hitler awarded General Manteuffel the highest nazi medal "The Laurel Wreath with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross". In a speech of thanks for the award, Manteuffel stated:

"We know or feel at least a part of what is being suffered in these days by thousands of our suffering German people, and this will make us still more fanatical and hard in the fight for final victory."

Ten years later, on December 16th 1954, speaking in the West German Parliament in the ratification debate on the Paris Agreements establishing a new Wehrmacht, Manteuffel stated:

"I would not for one moment consider asking the young men whether they want to be soldiers or not. I refuse even to discuss the matter with the young people. What has to be done in the Federal Republic is decided by me and my colleagues here in Parliament."

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Two old country women examine sheaves of grain in the agricultural pavilion of the huge Soviet Exhibition in Peking. Over a million people visited the exhibition in its first twenty days.

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1955

2
5
6
10
12
14
16
22
26
27
28
16
1
9
23
30
31
32
33

New Year Greetings
from
CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

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a million people vis

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With Best Wishes for 1955!

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

To Our Readers

WITH this issue "China Reconstructs" becomes a monthly. This will, we hope, enable us to carry out better the undertaking we made to our readers when we began publication three years ago: "To present the work and achievements of the Chinese people to people abroad who believe that all nations should cooperate for peace and mutual benefit".

That we are able to take this forward step is due to the progress of our country. There is more and more to write about all the time, and there are more facilities for regular publication.

You too have contributed to the change. Since the beginning we have been heartened by the warm welcome the magazine has received in all parts of the world. We have been stimulated by readers' suggestions. No less than 35 articles we published during 1954, as well as the supplement "Mistress Clever", were among the results of these. We have benefited from their criticisms, which enabled us to correct some errors and shortcomings in the work of the magazine. "China Reconstructs" as it appears today is your creation as well as ours.

The magazine, in its new form, will retain the features that have won our readers' approval. It will also introduce new ones. On page 9 of this issue you will find "Trade Winds", which will appear monthly and inform you on new agreements made, the progress of trade, commodities available for export and so forth. On the request of many readers a regular feature, "Language Corner", will introduce you to some elements of the Chinese language, with commonly used words and phrases. Readers have also frequently asked for sports news and this will have a column to itself, as will reviews of books, films, plays and music. From time to time, we shall devote space for answers to questions which our readers send in, provided they are of general interest.

This year there will also be three special supplements. There will be a catalogue of the postage stamps of the People's Republic of China in its first five years, a collection of the folk songs already printed in the magazine but revised and edited so that they can be more easily sung, and a booklet illustrating one of our folk arts.

THE tremendous work the Chinese people have done during the past five years in transforming their country has brought its manifold results: in greater national wealth, in increased welfare and in the opening of educational horizons for all. Not the least of these rewards has been the increasing understanding and appreciation of friends in many countries, who view China's progress as a big contribution to the progress of all mankind and to the thing that people of goodwill desire above all else—peace and cooperation among the nations. To achieve this goal, more communication between the peoples of the world is urgently necessary. We shall do our utmost to play our part, as a publication distributed internationally, in bringing it about.

This column, "To Our Readers", is itself one of the new features of our magazine. It will contain, month by month, news of our country and of our own plans.

We hope that you will continue to write us on any subject that interests you. Now that "China Reconstructs" is a monthly, we want your help more than ever in improving our magazine—and yours.

Best wishes for a peaceful, happy year in 1955.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

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CONTENTS

Articles

The First Five Years—*Soong Ching Ling* . . 2
How Many Chinese People? 5
Good Neighbours Meet—*Li Po-li* . . . 6
We Want the Same Things—*Kuo Mo-jo* . . 10
Introducing the People's Deputies . . . 12
Sculptor in Clay—*Pan Yueh* 16
Taiwan—China's Largest Island—*Chen Han-seng* 18
Window to the Future—*Our Staff Reporter* . 22
Farm-hands to Cooperative Farmers—*Ma Yu-ping* 24
The Big Turnip—a folk tale 27
Pao Pao at the Nursery—*Pei Yu-sun* . . . 28

Colour Pictorial

Four Generations of Clay Sculptors . . . 16

Columns

To Our Readers 1
Trade Winds 9
Language Corner 21
Sports 30
Film Review 31
Stamps of New China 32
Post-bag 33

Front cover:
Friends come to look at the bride's home. A still from the film "Marriage".

Back cover:
First tractors in the forest. Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu

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THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

SOONG CHING LING

FIVE YEARS ago we the Chinese people, one-fourth of mankind, took our destiny into our own hands. We put an end to thousands of years of feudal oppression and a hundred years of imperialist domination. We resolved to banish national humiliation, poverty, fear and ignorance from our midst forever. We set to work to reverse all the wrongs that had been done us and to build a new economic, political and social structure to serve the best interests of our people and all peoples. A great new beacon was raised to light the way to peace and prosperity for the entire human race.

The task we faced in 1949 was not small. The Kuomintang warlords had taken away as much of the national wealth as they could; and what they could not take away they had tried to destroy. Food production was 20 per cent below normal. Transport was crippled, inflation raged like a consuming fire, industry and commerce were at a standstill, and unemployment was high. Sectional and national prejudices hindered unity. Some parts of the country were infested with bandits. In the cities, thousands of counter-revolutionary agents were still in hiding.

These were the immediate problems. The long-term ones were even greater. It was necessary to modernize our vast, primitive, scattered agriculture. We had to change our semi-colonial industry to an independent one, capable of producing all types of machinery. We had to increase our pitifully small number of skilled technicians. The society we inherited was steeped in outdated attitudes, incompatible with progress, toward life and work. It was apparent too that the imperialists, especially the American imperialists, would not face facts in China and allow us to work undisturbed.

Soong Ching Ling

Events proved that they were ready to use every method including outright attack, to impair our sovereignty and interfere in our affairs.

But these heavy odds were offset by one great favourable factor. The overwhelming majority of our people had rejected the past, wanted a revolutionary change in their affairs, believed they could carry it out, and were willing to work for it with all their might. Led by the Communist party and the People's Government, we began to change our country and our life. Difficulties no longer discouraged us. Each difficulty overcome was a milestone of victory. We proved once again that a liberated people is the decisive factor in solving every problem—in reviving a nation, restoring its honour, and propelling it forward.

Economic Progress

In these five years we have done more than just rehabilitate our economy. By 1952 production, both industrial and agricultural, had reached or exceeded the highest level before the war with Japan. Since 1953 we have been engaged on our first Five-Year Plan of industrialization; the construction of 173 major enterprises was begun in that year alone. In 1954 seventy big newly-built or expanded enterprises went into full operation. They included coal and metal mines, power plants, oilfields, chemical, iron and steel works—all with the most modern machinery and techniques of operation.

In agriculture, in 1953, we produced a record 165 million tons of grain, sufficient both for our own needs and export. We are raising enough cotton for our growing textile industry. These and other increases are the result of improved methods, which are readily accepted by an enthusiastic peasantry freed from feudalism by the great land refrom which was completed in 1952. Further advances are in the making as whole villages and districts organize voluntarily to move from individual cultivation of small plots to more efficient cooperative farming. A widespread network of marketing-and-supply and credit co-ops is eliminating middle-man profit and usury. Likewise of importance are the many state farms which practise the most advanced methods of cultivation, often with modern machines, and serve as an object lesson in modern, large-scale, highly productive agriculture.

A great deal has been done to fight and forestall natural calamities. Dams and reservoirs built during the past five years on the Huai and Yangtze rivers helped save such cities as Wuhan, Nanking and Pengpu in the flood in 1954, when the waters rose higher than they had for a century. On the Huai river, the first hydro-electric generators are being installed. Our irrigation system is

Some of the 500,000 people who paraded in Peking on New China's fifth birthday.

growing. Afforestation is being promoted. Such measures will gradually put an end to disasters and make natural resources work for the people. Where calamities do occur, prompt relief measures are taken and people are re-equipped to produce the means of life. Despite exceptionally unfavourable natural conditions in many localities, nationwide harvests have continued to rise year by year.

In transport, all existing railways and highways have been rehabilitated from years of war damage and neglect and considerably improved. New railways, such as the Chungking-Chengtu and Tienshui-Lanchow lines, have been completed. Others, including some linking our country with its neighbours, are being built. We have greatly extended our systems of highways, inland shipping and airlines and of communications by telegraph, telephone, radio and post.

Since 1950, currency and prices have been stable, ending the twelve-year scourge of inflation. China is no longer economically divided. Internal trade between province and province, country and city, has grown mightily.

During the last four years, China's national budget has been balanced, with an annual surplus for reserve. The budget outlays for 1954 demonstrate the character of our state and its dedication to peaceful rebuilding. The sum earmarked for economic construction is six and a half times that in 1950, the first year after liberation. That for culture, education, health and social welfare has grown nearly fivefold. The proportion of the budget going for national defence and administration, on the other hand, has been approximately halved.

People in Power

Politically, war and chaos have been succeeded by peace and public order throughout the land. From the villages to the national capital, power is in the hands of elected people's congresses to whom all public officials are answerable. Never before did the ordinary Chinese citizen have so much say in the affairs of his own neighbourhood, and of the whole country, as he does today. Never were the relationships between people of various nationalities and creeds so cordial, never did they have the equality and freedom to develop their own culture and life

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Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Geneva.

that they do today. Never was the unity of all China as rock-like as it is today.

It was on the basis of this unity that our National People's Congress met last September to promulgate the country's first constitution, which was discussed by our whole population before enactment. This momentous document reflects the changes in our land in the past five years, sets up a new state machinery, and details the rights and obligations of citizens during this period of transition to socialism. It declares before the whole world that our people's democracy, led by the Communist party, will eliminate exploitation and poverty and has made the noble cause of world peace its law of life.

A Richer Life

Our people are living better than ever before. The average money wage in 1953 was 84 per cent above that in 1950, the purchasing power of the peasant population 76 per cent higher. Labour insurance covers nearly 5 million workers and employees together with their families; while partial provisions, such as free medical service, cover a larger number. Nurseries and creches, maternity homes, hospitals, rest and vacation homes are increasing in all areas. Today more food, clothing and footwear are produced and sold, and more housing is being erected than ever before in Chinese history.

Tens of millions of workers and peasants are in literacy classes; hundreds of thousands are already getting more advanced schooling. Our primary schools this year have 55 million pupils. The system of higher education has been expanded and reformed to train great numbers of specialists for our new industry and agriculture, for medical, public health and other services. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has increased its research staff sevenfold, its expenditures elevenfold, since the liberation.

Our masses have gained access to the best of Chinese and world culture. Books are published in all the many languages of China's nationalities, often in editions of hundreds of thousands. Never have there been so many newspapers and periodicals with such large circulations, so many drama troupes, theatres, moving picture houses. Exhibitions of our own and foreign artists draw huge crowds. Folk arts and handicrafts, long in decline, have been infused with new life. Great numbers of new libraries, public parks and athletic stadiums have been built. Sports attract mass participation.

Effort for the common good—the socialist attitude toward labour and public property—this is our new morality. A vast movement, spearheaded by model workers and peasants, creates extra wealth for investments in construction. It increases productivity of labour, promotes efficiency, lessens waste, gives rise to inventions and improvements of all kinds. Challenges ring from factory to factory, from worker to worker all over the country. Those who produce more and better receive nation-wide honour; ordinary men and women yesterday, they are our public prominent figures of today.

As the new ethic of service to the people rises, old selfish outlooks are swept away. A great mass movement in 1952 struck at remnants of corruption, waste and bureaucracy. Self-seeking, dishonesty and carelessness, the blemishes of the old society, are universally regarded as shameful. So is the old feudal attitude toward women, which another nationwide movement has combatted. Due to the complete equality of rights that they have gained, and to the new Marriage Law, the emancipated women of China are winning prominence in every field of life and work.

In Foreign Relations

In foreign relations, the People's Republic of China, from the very first day of its existence, has followed a policy of peace. Twenty nations with a total population of over a thousand million have established diplomatic relations with us. First to do so was the Soviet Union—the warm and long-standing friend of our people and our liberation struggle, the pioneer in the ideals we both share. In February 1950, our two countries signed their historic Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. This treaty brought a new factor into the affairs of the Far East and the entire earth, establishing an indestructible base for the preservation of peace and the promotion of mankind's progress. The Soviet Union gives unstinted aid to the industrialization of our country. It inspires our people with its example of life under socialism.

There are some elements in international life, however, that seek gains from conflict rather than from friendship. The United States government in particular has tried to poison the mind of the American and other peoples against us, to overthrow us by military and economic means and to prevent the new China from taking her rightful place in international organizations. But facts are strong things. The attempt to invade us through Korea met with miserable failure. So will the effort to steal our territory, Taiwan. The attempted embargo did not prevent the growth of China's foreign trade to record proportions and in fact helped to stimulate the growth of our own industries. The refusal to seat China in the United Nations has impaired the ability of that organization to do the job for which it exists and which the peoples expect of it—the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

For Peaceful Co-existence

At Geneva, while helping to achieve peace in Indo-China, our Foreign Minister Chou En-lai declared: "The Chinese people consistently love peace and hate war. We have never committed, and will never commit, aggression against any country. But we most emphatically shall not tolerate aggression against us by any country. We respect the rights of all nations to choose and preserve their own way of life and their own state system without interference from outside. At the same time, we insist that other countries treat us in the same way. We believe that, so long as the nations of the world observe these principles and cherish the mutual desire for cooperation, nations of the world with different social systems can live together in peace."

This is the basis of our foreign policy; this is the creed by which we live with the rest of the world. It has struck a deep answering chord particularly among our neighbours in resurgent Asia, whose determination to develop and guard their independence is a new and tremendous factor on the world scene. Of immense and historic significance were the statements issued by Premier Chou En-lai of China and Prime Ministers Nehru of India and U Nu of Burma, which put forward the following five principles: 1. Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; 2. Non-aggression; 3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs; 4. Equality and mutual benefit; and 5. Peaceful coexistence.

Obviously these principles are applicable not to Asia alone but to relations among all nations in the world today. As such, they have attracted the attention of statesmen and people of goodwill everywhere. After the Geneva Conference, former Prime Minister Clement Attlee came to Peking at the head of a delegation of leaders of the British Labour Party which spoke out for peaceful coexistence. A cultural delegation from Great Britain brought a statement signed by 672 scholars, scientists, musicians, architects and others, many of them foremost in their fields. "It is our earnest wish," they wrote, "to see an end to all the dissensions which at present threaten to separate us. With these aims in view we are determined to work for the fullest scientific and cultural exchange between our two countries. We feel sure that we can look forward to your co-operation." Indeed they can, for this is what we too want, not only with Britain but with the scientific and cultural groups of every land.

From India, Japan, Indonesia, Argentina, France, Italy, Chile and other countries whose political system is different from ours, as well as from our fraternal people's democracies, delegations have come for trade and cultural purposes. Our international contacts and friendships increase all the time—and nothing can stop them.

When the fifth birthday of our People's Republic was celebrated, people everywhere rejoiced just as we did. They had good reason. It is only because our people have stood up that we are able to establish healthy relations with our neighbours, who embrace a considerable portion of the earth's territories and population. This in turn has created an area of peace which helps to extend such relations throughout the globe. The example of what a people can do, once liberated, once it faces the future unfettered, inspires all Asia and all nations still colonial or dependent.

Our march forward is for ourselves and for others. Hence our glad vigour; hence our certainty of success.

How Many Chinese People?

THERE were 601,938,035 Chinese people in the world at midnight on June 30, 1953. This figure, the result of China's first census, was made public last November. Now the State Statistical Bureau has issued a more detailed analysis which is of the greatest interest.

Of the total, the analysis states, 574,205,940 people were counted directly by census-takers. The balance, 27,732,095, was an estimate based on indirect methods. It includes 7,591,298 people on Taiwan (from Kuomintang figures for 1953), 11,743,320 Chinese residing or studying abroad and 8,397,477 persons living in remote border regions where transport difficulties made it impossible for census-takers to come into contact with all individuals and communities.

Chinese men (51.82 per cent of the population), slightly outnumber women (48.18 per cent). More than 338,000,000 Chinese people are over 18. Children under four years of age make up 15.6 per cent of the population. At the other extreme, there are 1.3 million people between the ages of 80 and 99, centenarians number 3,384, and the oldest citizen is 155 years old.

It was found that 86.74 per cent of the people counted in the direct census now live in the countryside and 13.26 per cent in cities and towns. With the progress of industry, urban population increased 40 per cent between 1950 and 1953. In some factory and mining towns, such as Anshan, Fushun, Tangshan and Taiyuan, it grew from double to fourfold. The biggest cities are: Shanghai (6,204,417 people), Peking (2,768,149) and Tientsin (2,693,417).

The vast majority, 94 per cent of the people are of Han nationality. The rest (some 35 million) belong to various minority nationalities. Ten of these have more than a million people each: the Chuangs (the most numerous), Mongolians, Huis, Tibetans, Uighurs, Miaos, Yis, Puyis, Koreans and Manchus.

The rate of growth of China's population has risen from 10 per thousand in 1937 to 20 per thousand in 1953. This is mainly due to the drop in the death rate.

An article on the census in the Peking *People's Daily*, the country's leading newspaper, referred to the "600 million hard-working, courageous people" as "China's greatest asset". It shows the allegation sometimes made abroad that China "cannot feed her people" to be without any foundation. "The growth of industrial and agricultural production in new China," the paper points out, citing the facts, "far exceeds the rate of population increase."

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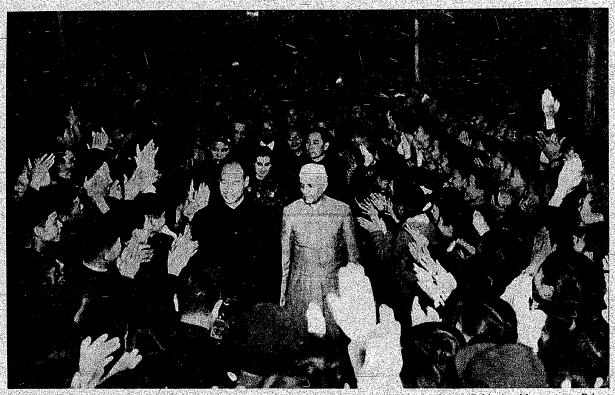


A scene in the tremendous welcome Peking's citizens gave Prime Minister Nehru in Chung Shan Park. Beside him is Mayor Peng Chen.

Good Neighbours Meet

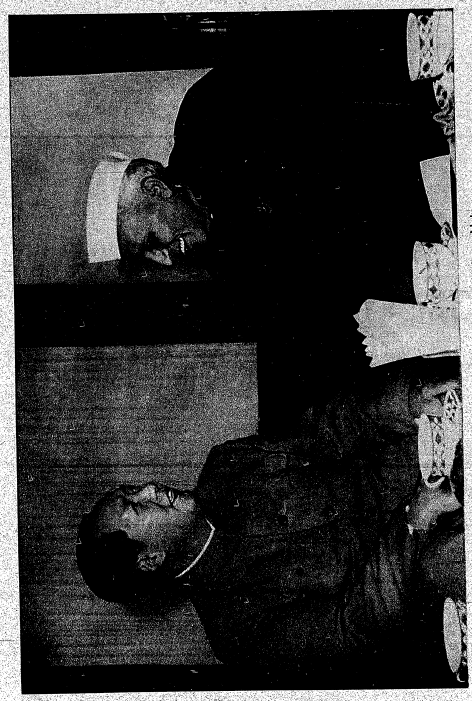
LI PO-TI

"AS I travelled from Delhi to Peking, a whole panorama of past history as well as recent history came up before me," said Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India in a public speech made in Peking. "More than 2,000 years ago China and India began to know and appreciate each other and subsequently there was a long succession of travellers and pilgrims who went from one country to the other as messengers of goodwill, trading in culture and the commerce of ideas."

I was at the airfield when Mr. Nehru arrived in Peking on October 19. As he alighted from his plane, Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders stood ready to greet him. The band broke into the national anthems of India and China as Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou stood saluting side by side.

It was a moment that augured well for world peace. China and India have a joint population of nearly a thousand million people. They are neighbouring nations which have lived side by side for thousands of years and have never once been at war with one another. Despite their long history, both are young countries with tremendous prospects: India got rid of foreign rule in 1947, and the Chinese people liberated themselves in 1949. We both stand for peace and have cooperated to put out the fires of war in Asia which threatened the rest of the world—in Korea in 1953 and Indo-China in 1954. Now Mr. Nehru had come to visit China and the whole nation stood ready to welcome him as a close friend.

Children ran past me to load the Indian leader with bouquets of flowers. As he reviewed the Guard of Honour and walked round the airfield beside Premier Chou, thousands of voices hailed him with cries of "Welcome Prime Minister Nehru!" "Long live Chinese-Indian friendship!" "Long Live Peace in Asia!" "Long Live World Peace!" The speech which he delivered at the rostrum was greeted with thunderous applause. "May I express the hope," he said, speaking slowly and deliberately, "that my visit to China will draw us closer and that together we shall work for the cause of peace with redoubled zeal."



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Prime Minister Nehru
Peking, October 21, 1954

China Reconstructs
January 1955

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That afternoon, in the Pavilion of Purple Light, where the emperors used to receive eminent scholars, Premier Chou gave a reception in honour of Mr. Nehru. Five hundred guests awaited him—Chinese government leaders, outstanding scientists, writers and artists, the diplomatic representatives of 22 countries. Among the representatives of China's many nationalities who gathered to greet him were the Dalai Lama and Panchen Ngoerhtehni from Tibet, one dressed in gorgeous red and the other in yellow. This was the first of many brilliant occasions that were held in his honour.

Principles for Peace

At a state banquet held in the new wing of the Peking Hotel, with its huge orange and gold pillars and magnificent banqueting hall, speeches of historic import were made. Prime Minister Nehru referred to the visit to India the previous June of his host, Premier Chou En-lai. At that time, he recalled,

> . . . we issued a joint statement embodying five principles that should govern our relationship. These principles laid down the sovereign rule of each country having freedom and independence and living its own life in friendship with others but without any interference from any other country. If these principles are acted upon in the world today, then many of the troubles that afflict the nations would pass away.

Premier Chou, speaking in the name of China, also spoke of his visit to India. He said:

> China and India, being the initiators of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, have the obligation to carry through these principles in our mutual relations. . . . We hope that the established friendship between China and India will be further strengthened and developed so that the Chinese-Indian relations will be a model for the peaceful co-existence among countries with different social systems and ideologies of the whole world.

The people of the capital organized a special welcome for Mr. Nehru in Chung Shan (Sun Yat-sen) Park. Thousands of lanterns and fairy-lights were strung in the ancient cedar trees, some a thousand years old. Prime Minister Nehru walked to the park's open-air theatre down a long lane of excited students and young people, who cheered and clapped as he went past. The open-air theatre was packed and loudspeakers broadcast his words to the thousands who stood outside unable to get in.

"There can be no East and West ranged against each other in the future," his voice echoed through the trees. "There can be only one world, devoting itself in friendly cooperation between its different parts to the advancement of humanity. The recent agreement at Geneva, in which the representatives of China played such a distinguished part, and which brought peace to Indo-China, has shown us the way to peaceful settlement by negotiation of difficult problems."

By the time the meeting ended it was growing dark. The lanterns gleamed in the trees as Prime Minister Nehru walked with Premier Chou En-lai through the crowds of cheering people who thronged the grounds. In the floodlit clearings, gaily-clad young people performed national minority dances. Elsewhere there were acrobats, jugglers and puppet shows. As he walked from one to the other, the crowds pressed forward to cheer Mr. Nehru. In the crush, press-photographers could hardly do their work.

I listened to some of the people talking as they made their way home later. "He is right," said one man to another. "There shouldn't be any East and West ranged against each other. Most people all over the world want peace . . ."

Spirit of Brotherhood

Between the many discussions he held with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other members of China's government, Prime Minister Nehru found time during the next few days to visit many places that he wanted to see. I was one of the reporters who went with him to the Central Academy for National Minorities, where 1,200 students from 47 nationalities study to become administrators in their own autonomous regions. India, like China, is a country of many nationalities and her Prime Minister showed great interest in all the arrangements made for the students—the Mosque, the special dining rooms for Moslems and others with special dietary laws, the prayer room for Buddhist students with its rows of bronze religious figures. Stopping in front of the desk of an Uighur student, Mr. Nehru took up his pen and wrote something in Persian,

The Prime Ministers of India and China drink a toast to friendship.

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Premier Nehru and his daughter talk to a child at the China Welfare Institute kindergarten in Shanghai.

the script of which is similar to Uighur, asking the student if he knew what it meant. "Yes," came the instant reply. "It means *brother*."

By the time the distinguished visitor was ready to leave Peking, news had already reached the world about the cordial and harmonious discussions between him and Chinese government leaders. This harmony did not seem to be to the liking of some quarters abroad, which seem to prefer to have conflict rather than peace in Asia. At a press conference, where he talked to some 50 newspapermen representing papers in China, India, the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, Britain, France, Brazil and the United States, Mr. Nehru refuted some of the rumours which had been spread. "I am told," he said, "that certain press reports in London and New York have stated that there were sharp differences between Prime Minister Chou En-lai and myself in the course of our talks. These reports are wholly without foundation. Although India's basic approach is somewhat different from that of China's basic approach in regard to some matters, there have been no differences in our talks and I am happy to say that there has been a large measure of agreement."

Mr. Nehru also spoke of some obstacles that had arisen on the road to peace. He described the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization pact as a factor that "added to the tensions" inside Asia, and said that it "comes in the way" of the method of reaching agreement on Indo-China found at the Geneva Conference, which had been, he said, "an excellent example of people with different viewpoints meeting together and hammering out a settlement."

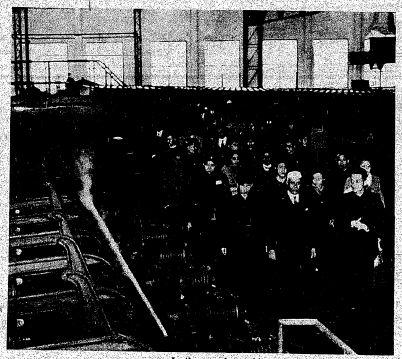
Wide-ranging Tour

Though he was only in China for 12 days, the Indian Prime Minister travelled thousands of miles to see some of China's new achievements. On a three-day visit to the northeast, he saw our great steel city of Anshan with its automatic mills, examples of the fruits of Sino-Soviet cooperation, the shipbuilding yards at Dairen and machine tool plants at Shenyang (Mukden). In this area he also saw one of China's 220,000 agricultural producers' cooperatives.

In central China his aeroplane circled for an hour over the Huai River control scheme, of great interest to him because India too must harness her rivers. He went to Wuhan, the heroic city that bore the main brunt of the floods of last summer and conquered them; he stopped in Shanghai and the beautiful holiday centre of Hangchow.

In the south, he stayed in Canton. On this rapid tour Mr. Nehru's energy and vitality astonished those who accompanied him. It was clear that he was deeply interested in what he saw, with an eager desire to know how China is moving ahead in industry, agriculture and education. Everywhere he went he was received with the same acclamation. Speaking of the situation in China and India, he said: "In some ways our problems are the same and the conditions we have to face are also similar. Thus we can learn from each other."

On October 30, carrying with him the good wishes of the whole Chinese people, Prime Minister Nehru left for home. His entire visit was well summed up by what he said in one of his speeches: "I came to you as a messenger of peace and goodwill, and I have found here the spirit of peace and goodwill."



In the seamless tubing mill at Anshan, Mr. Nehru saw one of China's giants of modern industry.

Trade Winds

Agreement With India

A TRADE AGREEMENT between China and India, the first of its kind between the two countries, was signed on October 14, 1954, at New Delhi. It is valid for an initial period of two years and can be renewed thereafter by further negotiation.

Lists of commodities available for export by both parties were attached to the agreement. Those India may ship to China include rice, pulses, tobacco, metallic ores, vegetable and essential oils, chemicals, machinery and machine tools, electrical apparatus, bicycles and motor vehicles.

China offers rice, soybeans, textile and other machinery, machine tools, chemicals, silk, tung oil, and other items. It is noteworthy that both countries will provide both agricultural and industrial goods.

That India and China will both export rice and other foods to one another requires explanation. The reason is that, due to transport problems, it is more convenient to send grain to Tibet from India than from other parts of China. On the other hand, India at present requires to import food from China for herself. Friendly interchange thus helps to regulate the needs of the two countries.

In all, each side produced a list of more than 100 commodities which included Chinese and Indian films.

Together with the agreement, notes were exchanged between the two governments concerning the procedure for the transport of certain goods of Chinese origin through India to Tibet, and concerning the practical problems relating to shipping, insurance and other matters.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the China-India Trade Agreement, said that the basis of the agreement was "equality and mutual benefit"—one of the five principles agreed to between Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Nehru last summer. "It is hoped," the paper wrote, "that this will lead to the progressive strengthening of the commercial ties between the two countries, which go back over 2,000 years."

China-Indonesia

IN THE MEANTIME, the trade agreement signed between China and Indonesia in November 1953 has been extended until next July. It will then be automatically prolonged for another year if neither party gives prior notice of termination. Government trade delegations of the two countries met in Djakarta in September 1954 and agreed on a list of goods to be exchanged between China and Indonesia in the forthcoming year, to the value of £6,000,000. They also signed a payment agreement providing that the People's Bank of China and the Bank of Indonesia shall open sterling accounts, non-interest bearing and free of charges, in favour of each other, through which payments shall be effected. The method of settling the balance of payment is also specified.

Exports from China to Indonesia include cotton cloth and yarn, textile machinery, chemicals, newsprint, machine tools, glass and chinaware and manufactured food products. This is the first trade agreement under which China has undertaken to provide so many manufactured goods.

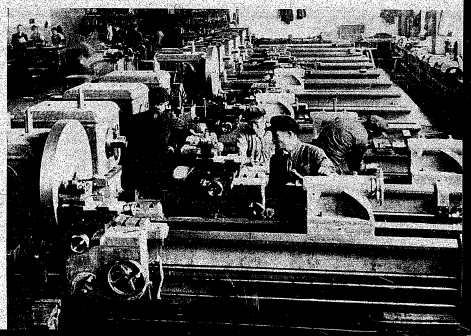
In return, China will receive copra, cocoanut oil, sugar, coffee, quinine, pepper, palm oil and forestry products such as rattan and sisal.

Welcoming the negotiations, the Joint National Enterprises of Indonesia, a business organization, said in a statement to the press in Djakarta on September 8 that it "will provide a very favourable market for Indonesia's products". It added that the trade agreement with China is very advantageous to Indonesia "since it is concluded on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit".

* * *

A trade delegation from Argentina came to Peking in October last to explore the possibilities of trade with China.

Many similar missions are expected during 1955.



Modern lathes, such as these made in Wuxih, Kiangsu province, are on the export list for both India and Indonesia.

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WE WANT THE SAME THINGS

KUO MO-JO

Professor Leonard Hawkes, head of the delegation of British writers, artists and scientists, presents a message of goodwill to Dr. Kuo Mo-jo in Peking.

ON October 3, 1954, at a special ceremony in Peking, a delegation of representatives of British culture presented a message of goodwill, signed by 672 British scientists, writers and artists, to their Chinese colleagues. The message told of the "profound respect and admiration" felt in Britain for the achievements of Chinese civilization; of the desire existing in Britain for closer friendship and the exchange of knowledge between the two countries; and of the signers' confidence that they can look forward to our cooperation in fulfilling these aims.

A large number of the signatures were those of people whose accomplishments have long won our admiration. The leader of the delegation which brought the message to China was Professor Leonard Hawkes, F.R.S., head of the Department of Geology at Bedford College, London. He was accompanied by Sir Hugh Maxwell Casson, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Stanley Spencer, R.A., painter; Rex Warner, poet, novelist and translator of the classics; Professor Alfred J. Ayer, head of the Department of Philosophy, University of London; and John D. Chinnery, lecturer in Chinese, University of London. The six of them, said Professor Hawkes in his presentation speech, represented over 600 men of learning, who in their turn represent many thousands of British people eager to promote understanding and sympathy with China.

Professor A. J. Ayer (centre) **with** (left to right) **Lo Chang-pei, philologist; Liang Ssu-chen, architect; Fang Shih-shan, physician; and Chang Hsi-jo, Minister of Education.**

For Friendly Relations

The message, presented during the period when we were celebrating the fifth anniversary of our national liberation, kindled a warm response all over the land. Sixty-five prominent Chinese scientists, writers and artists sent a joint letter of reply in the name of their respective organizations expressing thanks to our British friends and our wish to join hands with them to promote the progress of culture and achieve lasting peace for mankind. This was carried back by the delegation when it returned to England, with our greetings and goodwill.

We are proud that in our cultural history the Chinese people have always tried to assimilate what was finest in other national cultures. We are proud too of another aspect of our culture—the overwhelming desire for peace expressed in all our literature and art.

Today, having taken our fate into our own hands, the people of China are resolved to carry on this great tradition and to enrich our arts and sciences with the progressive culture of other lands. The shaping of our own new, popular culture will make fresh contributions in its turn to the progress of mankind, and the mutual understanding born of international cultural interchange will strengthen world friendship and peace.

Contact of Cultures

The Chinese people have always had a high regard for British literature, art and science. When the theories of Bacon, Newton and Darwin, the works of Adam Smith and Thomas Huxley, were introduced here during the nineteenth century, they infused fresh blood into Chinese science and philosophy, then retarded by feudal influences. Many outstanding English literary works also were translated into Chinese in former times. The novels of Thackeray and Dickens helped to sharpen our insight into the ugly realities around us. The poems of Byron and Shelley were popular among the youth of that day—and have remained so. Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* and Lamb's *Tales From Shakespeare* have always been favourite reading for our schoolboys and schoolgirls. Shakespeare has been studied and translated by Chinese men of letters for scores of years.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our state publishing house has begun the publication of Shakespear's entire works. Poets are making new translations of his sonnets. We have published many other works, contemporary and classical, by noted British writers. These are being read more widely than ever before, not just by Chinese intellectuals but by the people as a whole.

Some of our literary classics were introduced to Britain by the efforts of outstanding British students of Chinese culture like H. A. Giles, James Legge and Arthur Waley. More recently, many British readers have shown enthusiastic interest in our new works of history, philosophy, literature and art. New Chinese films find appreciative audiences in Britain. Our scientific circles are happy to note the recent publication of the first volume of *Science and Civilization in China* by Dr. Joseph Needham, and they look forward to the successful completion of this gigantic task he has undertaken.

All this speaks eloquently of the concern of our friends about our present-day life and their sympathy with our struggles for a better future.

Not long ago, in the Chinese capital, we commemorated the 200th anniversary of the death of Henry Fielding, the brilliant English realist writer. At the same time we were honouring the memory of the famous Chinese realist writer, Wu Ching-tzu, who died in the same year as Fielding. Both these writers became immortal because they wielded their pens against the dark social evils of their time. It is not mere coincidence that two hundred years ago, two writers separated by such a great distance should have set themselves the same aim; it is a clear indication that the search for justice and truth is the common characteristic of the best minds of all peoples.

The voice of that small handful of persons in some lands who deny both truth and justice is taking on a desperate note. Their efforts to suppress the truth, to incite race hatred, to utilize human knowledge for the destruction of human civilization, are being defeated by the ringing call of the peoples for peaceful coexistence. Less and less, the voice of hatred stirs fear and doubt. More and more it is met with contempt and mounting anger, with a determination to frustrate those who preach war.

The exchange of goodwill messages between British and Chinese scientists, writers and artists marks a new phase in the cultural ties between our two peoples. It shows that people living in countries with different political and social systems have the same deep desire to know each other better through the exchange of ideas and knowledge, to be friends and live together peacefully. It shows that these aims are not merely desirable but capable of becoming a full reality. We are confident that relations between Britain and China will be characterized by increasing sympathy and understanding.

Portrait of a Chinese boy by Stanley Spencer, noted British painter who was a member of the delegation.

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Introducing the People's Deputies

During the last two weeks in September 1954, China's first National People's Congress met in Peking. Believing that our readers would like to know something about the deputies themselves, the kind of people they are and why they were chosen to represent those who elected them, "China Reconstructs" sent its reporters to ask them about their past histories and their present-day work.

This month, we present three short sketches—of a miner, a peasant, and a young woman from the largest national minority in China.

LIU CHIU-HSUEH—MINER

"How do you feel about being a member of the National People's Congress," our reporter asked Liu Chiu-hsueh, a miner of the famous Chiaotso Collieries and one of the deputies elected from Honan province.

"I never imagined, even in my wildest dreams, that a miner like me could possibly become a member of the government of our country," he replied.

Liu told how he has worked at the pit for thirty-seven years—ever since he was a lad of nine. In the old days, he worked two shifts a day at the coal face and his rations were about three pounds of beancake a day—starvation diet for men working like slaves deep underground. His life was constantly in danger and he was injured many times, once seriously.

Bitter memories of fellow-miners killed and disabled led Liu Chiu-hsueh to take a leading part in the mine safety campaign which was launched shortly after liberation. Many miners were saying: "There will always be blood on the coal—you can't avoid pit accidents." Liu set himself to prove that this was not true. By developing teamwork and by paying constant attention to safety, he succeeded in bringing his brigade through nineteen months of coal-hewing without a single injury, even a slight one.

This example was publicized in the press and became a great stimulus to safety campaigns in mines all over the country. Liu was elected a national model worker in 1950, not only for his contributions to safety but also for his first-class production record; the coal-cutting brigade which he leads, fulfilled its 1953 target 31 days ahead of schedule.

He was elected a deputy not solely on the basis of these achievements, but because his fellow-miners know they can turn to him for help in any difficulty, great or small. "Old Liu may be a national model worker," one of them said, "but he never gives himself airs. He is always approachable."

Our reporter mentioned this to him. "How could I be otherwise?" he replied. "When I came to Peking to a model workers' meeting in 1950, Chairman Mao invited me and the others to a party. He shook hands with us all, and stood around with us as if we were all equal. If Chairman Mao treats me like that, how could I—a common miner who has only made a small contribution to our country—set myself up to look down on other miners? Now they have made me their deputy. What better proof can there be that the workers are the real masters of China?"

Liu Chiu-hsueh

KENG CHANG-SO—PEASANT

Back in 1943, when Wukung village, Hopei province, was already one of the liberated areas, four peasant families joined forces there in a small mutual-aid team to grow cotton. The war with Japan was still raging. The peasants possessed hardly any tools or equipment. But they had a great asset in their leader, Keng Chang-so, an energetic, resourceful man with the idea firmly fixed in his mind that the people themselves could build a better life.

When Keng Chang-so heard that the Communist party put forward mutual aid and cooperation as the way forward for China's peasants, he knew at once that this was right. Through dogged struggle and persistent example, he taught his neighbours how to work in an organized way so as to get more out of the soil. Respect for his ideas and methods grew, and others were attracted to join in.

Today, eleven years later, that small struggling group—which included four orphan lads who joined when they were less than 12 years old—has become a thriving agricultural producers' cooperative of 359 families, farming over 700 acres of land and possessing tractors and other up-to-date farm machines. The villagers' pride in the part played by Keng Chang-so in this transformation is shown by the fact that the cooperative is named after him—The Keng Chang-so Agricultural Producers' Cooperative—and that they made him their deputy to the local people's congress. Later, in accordance with China's electoral system, the Provincial People's Congress sent him as a deputy to China's highest assembly.

"When I set off from Wukung village to attend the National Congress," Keng Chang-so said, "over a thousand people came to see me off. Now, I've been away before—I even went to the Soviet Union once—but there never was a crowd like that! I asked myself why this was. And here is my answer. In the old days, we had no say in the affairs of the nation. Now I, once ragged and hungry like all the rest, was going to take part in formulating our Constitution and electing the leaders of the Government. Our village knew this was a great occasion, not only for me but for us all who were once poor and oppressed but never will be so again."

Keng Chang-so

HUANG LIEN-HUI—MINORITY DEPUTY

Huang Lien-hui belongs to the Chuang national minority, the largest in China. This 23-year-old peasant girl travelled 1,600 miles to Peking as one of her people's representatives to the National People's Congress. She is a deputy from the Chuang People's Autonomous Region in Western Kwangsi province near China's southern border.

Here is Huang Lien-hui's history as she told it to our reporter. When she was three years old, her father was killed by the Kuomintang, fighting in a revolutionary struggle in Kwangsi province, where many different nationalities live together. Huang Lien-hui's mother fled to the mountains, carrying her child in her arms. She had to slave in a landlord's household to get a living, and as soon as the child was old enough, she had to work too.

When Kwangsi province was liberated in 1949, Huang Lien-hui was 18 years old. She returned to her own home. Despite the political change, many peasants had not got over their awe of the landlords, and were afraid to speak out when the land reform began. "It is wiser not to fight against our oppressors," they said. "Look how many times we have tried in the past, and failed."

Young Huang Lien-hui was one of those who were not afraid. She went from place to place telling of what had happened to her father, and of her mother's sufferings. Her moving story, and the brave, outspoken way in which she told it, gave others the courage to recount the injustices of the landlords and to overcome their fear of taking matters into their own hands.

When Huang Lien-hui was called upon to help in the distribution of the land, she won respect from everyone for her fair judgment and straightforward dealing. Soon afterwards, they elected her head of the women's department in the local *hsiang* government. She threw herself heart and soul into the campaign to help the Chuang women, formerly regarded as chattels of the menfolk, to take up active work in agricultural production and local government, to study at night schools and to choose their own partners in marriage.

Huang Lien-hui

Huang Lien-hui was voted a model peasant of Kwangsi province for her leadership in increasing production through mutual aid. Before the liberation, the minority peoples in her region used to live on yams and wild grasses. But in 1953, the peasants of her group of villages alone were able to sell over 300,000 lb. of surplus grain to the government.

In December 1952, the Chuang Autonomous People's Government was established in western Kwangsi province. Huang Lien-hui was elected a member of it. In 1954 she was chosen as a deputy to the National People's Congress. She ended her story with these words:

"The most wonderful thing in the Constitution for me is the policy of equality for all nationalities. And the second most wonderful is the articles about the rights of women. I never knew what it was to have a father because mine died when I was a baby; but when I saw Chairman Mao and thought of what he has done for us minority people, I felt as if he were my father. When I get back home, I am going to follow his advice and help to organize agricultural cooperatives in our region."

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SCULPTOR IN CLAY

PAN YUEH

VISITORS to the National Folk Arts Exhibition in Peking last winter were greatly impressed by a series of coloured statuettes, the work of an old Tientsin family of clay sculptors—the Changs. Four generations of craftsmen have contributed to the perfection of these figurines which possess an individuality and a vivid charm which make them quite unique.

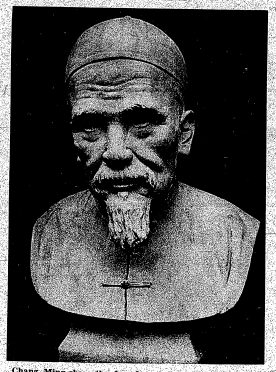
The present "Clay Sculptor Chang", the most famous living member of the family, is named Chang Ching-hu. He is now 63 years old. His great-grandfather was a potter. His grandfather, Chang Ming-shan, has remained famous to this day for his coloured figures of historical characters and animals. Chang Ching-hu himself was apprenticed to his uncle (also a renowned clay sculptor), and his own two nephews are now working as his apprentices at his studio in the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Peking.

Not long ago, I went to the Academy to interview Chang Ching-hu. Walking along the corridor, I heard a thudding noise coming from one of the rooms. When I opened the door I found two men pounding clay on one side and a long table covered with statuettes on the other. A benign-looking, strongly built old man sat by the table, his eyes on the clay figure he was modelling. He rose as I approached, and shook me warmly by the hand.

How He Works

We sat down, and while we talked he went on with his work. I was fascinated to see how deftly he kneaded the clay to make it malleable, and moulded and shaped it with his strong, delicate fingers. In reply to my questions, he told me that he had begun to learn the art at the age of nine. Not long afterwards people began to admire his little figures of workers, such as a blacksmith at his forge, or a carpenter sawing wood. He spent a lot of time working on these, to give them life and vigour. His grandfather, then still living, advised him: "Don't work for money alone. Listen to people's opinions and improve your craftsmanship." Then Chang Ching-hu began to study ancient Chinese paintings and statuary, to discover how to portray movements, gestures, the flow of drapery and facial expressions.

In the last fifty years Chang Ching-hu has moulded tens of thousands of figures, no two of them alike. "I am so used to it now," he said, "that people who come in in the evening are sometimes surprised to see that I have forgotten to turn on the light and work in semi-darkness." I could well believe this because he seemed scarcely to look at the work while he talked to me.



Chang Ming-shan, the founder of the art, as portrayed by his descendants Chang Ching-hu and Chang Yueh.

Yet all the time the clay was taking on life under his hands. A lump of clay became a body, two arms were skilfully attached and a hole made for the neck. Next he smoothed the figure with a wet brush and then took up a piece of bamboo, with which he brought out details of costume and ornament. Then he made the head, carving its features with a fine bamboo splinter, and connected it to the body with a stick. The last step was to form the hands, which he did using his fingers only. What had been shapeless clay at the beginning of our conversation became a girl of Miao nationality performing a folk dance.

I asked Chang Ching-hu whether there was anything special about his material. "No," he told me. "It is quite common red river-bed clay. We just sieve it and mix it with cotton shreds so that it will not crack in the drying, which takes two weeks." Then he set his completed dancer on one side, and took me along to see some other statuettes.

Group of Masterpieces

In a glass case stood a group showing Wu Sung, one of the Robin Hood-like heroes of the old Chinese novel *All Men Are Brothers*, punishing a bully. Another which he pointed out, "The Reconciliation of the General and Prime Minister", shows a well-loved incident from a Peking opera. In it a jealous general comes to ask forgiveness from the prime minister, formerly his friend, because he at last realizes that he too is working for the good of the country. Both groups are vivid in their portrayal of action and real emotion.

"Welcoming the Taipings" (see colour page overleaf) is Chang Ching-hu's own work, done since the liberation. It shows villagers joyfully greeting the soldiers of the Taiping Revolution (1850-64) who fought to free the peasants from the Manchu rulers and the landlords and distributed land to the people. "Su Wu Tends His Sheep", by his two nephews, depicts a hero of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) who refused to submit to the Huns and was exiled to the North Sea (now Lake Baikal), where he tended sheep for 19 years. We see the exiled patriot, bending forward to resist the bitter wind of the north. Every line of this figure expresses firmness and nobility of character. It is clear that the next generation of Changs will carry on and develop the family tradition as their elders have done.

Chang Ching-hu uses a method of colouring which he developed himself, employing both vegetable and mineral pigments and adding egg yolk to some of them for extra clarity and brightness. He finishes the faces and heads of the figures with a coat of peach-tree resin, which gives them additional brilliance.

Old Art Rejuvenated

Before the liberation, this talented artist led a very poor life. He had neither a regular income, nor a workshop of his own. Dealers bought his statuettes at very low prices and sold them for three or four times as much, mostly for export. The old government gave him no recognition. Only once, he told me ruefully, had Kuomintang officials ordered some figures for an exhibition. But they never paid for them, preferring to pocket the money themselves.

In 1949, just after the liberation of Tientsin, the artists and craftsmen there were encouraged to organize. Chang Ching-hu, who had never considered himself more than a simple artisan, was invited to join the local branch of the Union of Chinese Artists. This meant that his work was recognized by the people and that he would receive government commissions. Like many folk artists who had gone unnoticed in the past, he won the honour and respect that his talent deserves.

Chang Ching-hu at work on one of his statuettes.

In 1950, in connection with the great health education drive going on at the time, Chang Ching-hu was invited by the government to come to Peking to make anatomical models for an exhibition. Far from being offended at being asked to put his craft to such a purpose, he understood its importance to the people and worked with a will, producing two and sometimes three models a day where others could only make one in a week or a month. Afterwards, he was asked to join the Academy of Fine Arts to help in research into the technique of colouring clay models. Today he has a class of 20 students to whom he lectures on this subject. He has also been given his own studio where three apprentices, two of them his nephews, work with him to learn his art.

Craftsmen from all over the country, ivory carvers, stone engravers and potters often ask for Chang Ching-hu's clay figures, from which they feel they have much to learn. The government has given him many commissions. Last year he spent some time at the Central Academy for National Minorities, studying the characteristics and dress of some 20 of the different nationalities represented there. The result of this visit was a set of 35 charming coloured figures, one of which, "Mongolian Youth", is reproduced in colour on the next page. Now Chang Ching-hu is making a new series of figures for government-sponsored exhibitions to be sent abroad. Some of them have already been shown in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

The old sculptor is extremely modest. When I praised his work he replied gravely that he still has a great deal of progress to make. He is going to take a course in anatomy, and begin a comprehensive study of Chinese costume from the Han dynasty down to the present day. Besides his figures of national minority peoples he plans to re-create historical figures from China's past—her patriots, poets, inventors, craftsmen, scientists and philosophers. His aim, he says, is to make the heroes of the past more vivid and real to the ordinary people of today, who are now making China's rich cultural heritage their own.

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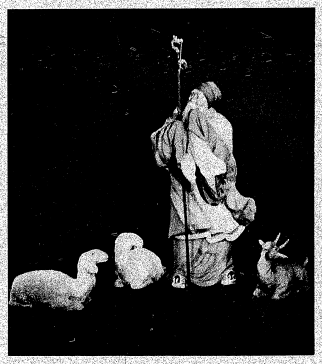
FOUR GENERATIONS OF CLAY SCULPTORS

Welcoming the Taipings — Chang Ching-hu

The Wood Engraver Liu Kuo-hua — Chang Ming-shan, Grandfather of Chang Ching-hu



Su Wu Tends his Sheep — Chang Ming and Chang Yueh, Nephews of Chang Ching-hu

Young Mongolian Shepherd and Shepherdess — Chang Ching-hu

The Two Youthful Lovers, From the Story "A Dream of the Red Chamber" — Chang Ming

"Three Battles with Lu Pu", Scene from a Peking Opera — Chang Yu-ting, Uncle of Chang Ching-hu

Photos by Wu Pao-chi and Yang Hsien-jung

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The majestic skyline of Taiwan

TAIWAN—CHINA'S LARGEST ISLAND

CHEN HAN-SENG

ON a clear day, looking seaward from the coast of Fukien province, one can discern the dim line of a distant mountain range. The range stretches almost 236 miles from north to south; it has 62 peaks which tower 9,000 feet or higher, and one reaches 12,950 feet above sea level. Such is the majestic skyline of Taiwan, the largest island and the smallest province of China —which is now temporarily divided from the motherland by outside forces, and which our people are determined to liberate.

Taiwan's fertile western plain, below the mountains, yields rich harvests of rice, sugar cane, pineapples and bananas. A valley in the northwest is famous for its tea. More than three-fifths of the entire island is covered by forests which produce, among other things, 70 per cent of the world's camphor and camphor oil. It was the breathtaking landscape and luxuriant vegetation of Taiwan which caused Portuguese navigators, who first sighted it in 1590, to name it Ilha Formosa (Beautiful Island).

Besides field and forest crops, Taiwan has considerable mineral wealth. There are an estimated 400 million tons of coal in the northwestern valley, oilfields in the south, sulphur and gold in the extreme north, asbestos on the east coast. Deposits of bauxite, the raw material for aluminium, are also abundant.

A railway girds the island except for two short gaps where the topography has made construction difficult. Highways encircle it completely, traversing some of the most scenic precipices in the world. The two biggest ports of Taiwan are Keelung in the north and Kaohsiung (Takao) in the south. Both are trade centres traditionally connected with Amoy in Fukien province and suitable for international ocean shipping. They are strategically located naval bases guarding the Taiwan Strait.

The People

In ancient Chinese history, the island was known by various names. The present one, Taiwan, became established in the latter half of the seventeenth century. About 97 per cent of the population, which now exceeds 8 million, are Chinese whose ancestors came from Fukien and Kwangtung provinces from the ninth century onward. The other three per cent are 240,000 members of the Kaoshan national minority, descendants of people of Malay stock who arrived in the sixth century from the southeast coast of Kwangtung, Hainan island, Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines. Stone axes, pottery and other remains of Taiwan's neolithic culture found by archaeologists have an affinity with those of continental China. The Kaoshans, up to the present, have no written language of their own. Still earlier inhabitants, the Lonkiau tribes, originated from the Liuchiu islands of which Okinawa is the largest. They have now disappeared, but are known to have been seen by Dutch officers who came to Taiwan three hundred years ago.

The name of the Kaoshan minority means "high mountain". These people are noted for their patriotism and courage. In recent history, they have repeatedly fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese against foreign invaders and domestic tyrants. Though the Kaoshans are such a small proportion of the population, their 500 or so villages are scattered through mountainous areas covering more than half of Taiwan. The Ami and Paiwang tribes of Kaoshans live along the eastern seaboard; the Tayor in the north; the Tsowu, Bunung and Saishet in the deep interior. The Yami tribe is concentrated on the islet of Hungtouyu some 50 nautical miles to the southeast. All the tribes cultivate taro and maize by primitive methods and hunting still plays an important part in their livelihood. Only the Ami and Paiwang have private ownership of land.

Today, with Taiwan still illegally occupied by Chiang Kai-shek and his U.S. backers, the Kaoshans continue to suffer national oppression. But when all the people of Taiwan are liberated, the nationalities policy of the new China—based on equality, autonomy and fraternity—will help them to advance at a rapid pace. The Central Academy for National Minorities in Peking has just opened an excellent exhibition, the first in history, on Kaoshan culture and art. It has aroused great interest both on the mainland and in Taiwan, where the news has penetrated.

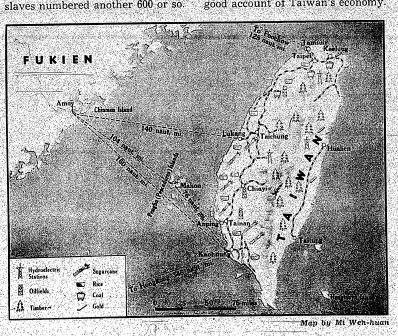
Some Historical Facts

Records dating back to the third century tell us that the Chinese were already sailing to Taiwan, and there are seventh-century descriptions of Lonkiau and Kaoshan tribesmen visiting the mainland. Early in the ninth century, when trade in pearls and other commodities began with Taiwan and the Penghu (Pescadores) islands, a Chinese named Shih Chien-wu led the first group of permanent migrants there. The second wave of settlement was from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, when many people sought freedom on Taiwan from the Mongolian and Tartar invaders.

A regular Chinese administration, subordinated to one of the counties of Fukien province, already existed on the Pescadores in the fourteenth century. At the end of the sixteenth century, garrison posts were established both there and in Taiwan to prevent these areas from being invaded by the Japanese under the warlord Hideyashi Toyotomi, who had already ravaged Korea and was seeking expansion southward.

Early in the seventeenth century, the European maritime powers began to seize territory and loot in the western Pacific. A Spanish force under the command of Don Antonio Carnio de Valdes arrived in northeastern Taiwan from the Philippines in 1626 and established its rule there for 16 years, founding the seaports of Casidor (the present Huwei), Santo Domingo (now Tamsui) and San Salvador (now Keelung). Roads connecting Tamsui, Keelung and Taipei were also built. Since the number of Spaniards on the island was never much in excess of 500, this work was of course done by the Chinese.

In the meantime, beginning with 1624, the Dutch established themselves in southern Taiwan. The Hollanders drove out the Spaniards and remained on the island for 38 years. Zeelandia (now Anping) and Providentia (now Tainan) were built here under their direction. Their garrison, at its height, counted some 2,200 soldiers. Officials, merchants and African slaves numbered another 600 or so.



Map by Mi Weh-huan

At that time there were already more than 100,000 Chinese on Taiwan. A big peasant revolt against the extortion and corruption of the Dutch East India Company broke out in 1652 under the leadership of Kuo Hwai-yi (whom the Hollanders called Buwet). The insurgents attacked Providentia and some 4,000 of them, including Kuo, perished in the fighting. Afterwards the Dutch executed another thousand. Ten years later, the national hero Cheng Chen-kung (known also as Koxinga), whose father had settled on Taiwan and who had also resisted the Manchus on the mainland, forced the Dutch to surrender and evacuate. Cheng Chen-kung stimulated the third wave of immigration, which lasted till the end of the seventeenth century. Settlers received money to establish themselves and every three men got a field animal. By 1680, the Chinese population of Taiwan exceeded 200,000.

Under Cheng Chin, son of Cheng Chen-kung, the seaborne trade increased. Many big ships were built for commerce with Japan, Siam, Indo-China and the Philippines. Taiwan imported copper for artillery and coinage; and exported sugar, salt, sulphur and gold. Yo Yun-ho, a rich merchant from Chekiang province, expanded the sulphur mines in the northern part of the island. His diary gives a very good account of Taiwan's economy.

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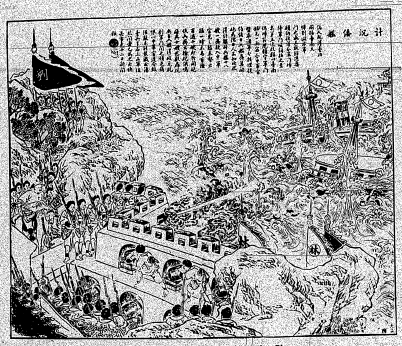

Taiwan's Chinese defenders sink invading warships in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. From a drawing published at the time

In 1683, Cheng Chen-kung's grandson, Cheng Ke-shuang, made his peace with the Manchu dynasty, which then ruled in Peking. In 1684 Taiwan was raised in the administrative scale to become a prefecture (the unit between the county and the province). Because so many patriot-adherents of the previous (Ming) dynasty had moved there, the Manchus, for political reasons, imposed a ban on emigration from the mainland. This remained on the law books for 190 years—until 1874. But it was precisely during this period that the people of Kwangtung province, as well as Fukien, began to arrive in the fourth wave of migrants. By 1722, the Fukienese had completed the settlement of the northern area around Taipei, while the Cantonese had done the same in the south around Kaohsiung. Area after area was put under cultivation. By the mid-nineteenth century, the population of Taiwan exceeded two millions.

In 1885, the island became a province in its own right, with Liu Ming-chuan as its first governor. This gave rise to the fifth wave of immigration. The ban on settlement had been lifted earlier. It was now officially encouraged and even given some aid. The population increased faster than ever. Land tax collection, harbours and defences were modernized to some extent. A railway from Keelung to Taipei was opened in 1891.

In the meantime foreign powers had begun once more to covet Taiwan—which the weak, corrupt and treacherous Manchu government could not defend. In the 1850's and 60's American traders, officers and diplomats campaigned for its annexation to the United States—their actions ranging from the temporary hoisting of the U.S. flag over Kaohsiung, to a big naval landing. In 1874, the Japanese, with American backing, launched an abortive invasion. Finally, as a result of the first Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, the traitor Li Hung-chang, then in charge of China's foreign relations, signed Taiwan away to Japan.

The Chinese and Kaoshans—with their proud patriotic tradition of fighting every invader—never acquiesced in this disgraceful act. They formed their own army and, in the winter of 1895, fought many hard battles before they were finally defeated by Japanese troops. Between 1895 and 1945, the Japanese population, civil and military, rose to 320,000. The same half-century witnessed more than twenty revolts against Japan. In 1930, Kaoshan building workers, led by a primary school teacher, Hwa Kang, rose in arms against intolerable police brutality and occupied Wushe, Taichung. The Japanese drove them to the mountains and sprayed them with poison gas from the air. After most had been killed, Hwa Kang and many of his associates committed suicide rather than surrender.

There were new uprisings in 1934 and 1941. Guerrilla forces were organized on the eve of Japan's surrender in World War II in 1945. These actions were part of the general resistance of the Chinese people to the attempt of Japanese imperialists to enslave their country. In Taiwan, the slogan of the resistance was always reunion of Taiwan with China. For this objective, in the half century of Japanese domination, an estimated 500,000 people on the island gave their lives.

After World War II

During the second World War, the powers allied against the fascist axis determined to right the wrongs of Taiwan's people. The Cairo Declaration of December 1, 1943, signed by the U.S., Britain and China declared that "all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores" should be returned to China. President Roosevelt, in a broadcast, said that the principle that had been applied was a very simple one, that stolen property should go back to those to whom it belonged. The Potsdam Declaration of 1945, which the Soviet Union also signed on the eve of its entry into the war against Japan, confirmed the decisions in Cairo.

After the Japanese surrender, and the Kuomintang regime, then still in power in China, set up an administration there. Very soon, its appointees began to plunder the island as they had the mainland. In February 1947, a peaceful protest of Taiwan's inhabitants was met with bullets. In the spirit of freedom which had always characterized them, they replied with a general strike in factories, schools and commercial establishments. Chiang Kai-shek's government, while pretending to negotiate, landed two divisions of troops at Keelung and perpetrated one of the worst massacres in Taiwan's history; earning fiery and undying hatred.

When Chiang was crushed on the continent, Taiwan naturally expected liberation too. But ships of the United States navy brought the remnants of his corrupt regime and army to the island, planting them on the backs of its people. Yet even at that time, the United States did not dare to deny that Taiwan was an integral part of China. President Truman declared in January 1950: "The United States has no . . . intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The United States government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China." He stressed specifically that no "military aid or advice" would be provided to Chiang Kai-shek, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson followed with a statement that "when Formosa was made a province of China, nobody raised any lawyers' doubts . . . that was regarded as in accordance with the commitments". How false all these words were was soon proved by the facts.

In June 1950, the U.S. Seventh Fleet was sent to prevent Taiwan's liberation, [Chiang's tyrannical regime was financed and armed. A navy and air force were supplied him by the United States which he has used to seize or sink more than 470 Chinese vessels, kill or abduct 1,300 fishermen, make raids on the mainland, and piratically attack, detain or rob 67 foreign ships engaged in peaceful trade. Of these, 43 were British. Others belonged to Norway, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Panama, West Germany, the U.S.S.R. and Poland. Among foreign seamen killed was the captain of the British ship *Rosita*.

The Chinese people are resolved to liberate their brothers on Taiwan. Until this is done our national sovereignty will not be complete, peace in Asia will not be secure, and the brave people of Taiwan will not enjoy the freedom for which they fought so long. Nor will the international waters around China, so important to the world's commerce and the prosperity of many lands, be cleared of the menace of piracy.

Language Corner

中華人民共和國

"LANGUAGE Corner" will contain a short lesson in Chinese each month. It does not aim to enable you to master the language, but only to give you some idea of it. Perhaps it will stimulate some of our readers to further study.

On the left, you will see a group of Chinese characters. A Chinese character is not a letter. It generally originated as a one-syllable word; today it is usually a syllable in a longer word of two characters or more. This way of writing may seem odd to people accustomed to phonetic alphabets, and indeed the form of the Chinese language is different from that of European ones; but though not easy, it is not nearly so hard to learn as one might think.

Let us examine the seven characters written here. They represent the full name of our country, "People's Republic of China". In the usual English transcription of Chinese sounds (introduced by Thomas Wade in the last century and therefore called the "Wade system") they are written 中 *Chung* 華 *Hua* 人 *Jen* 民 *Min* 共 *Kung* 和 *Ho* 國 *Kuo*. But their proper pronunciation, when heard by English ears, sounds more like *Joong-hwa Ren-min Goong-hau-gwoo*.

YOU will notice that, in the second version, we have connected the syllables in three groups. This is because the seven characters in this expression are used together to form three words. In fact, the present tendency of the Chinese language is toward words of several syllables.

The characters 中 (meaning "middle" by itself) and 華 (the ancient meaning of which was "flower") are combined to form the expression *Chunghua* (pronounced *Joong-hwa*) which means CHINA. The characters 人 (meaning "man") and 民 (meaning "people") are combined into the two-syllable expression *Jenmin* (pronounced *Renmin*) which is used for PEOPLE in present everyday speech. The characters 共 (meaning "common"), 和 (meaning "harmony") and 國 (meaning "country") are combined into the term *Kunghokuo* (pronounced *Goong-hau-gwoo*) which is the Chinese word for 'Republic'. With the exception of 人 *jen*, these characters are now seldom used separately.

In everyday speech, Chinese people generally call their land (Chungkuo)—"the Middle Country".

YOU may want to copy the characters on this page. Each, as you see, has a definite number of strokes—and every stroke is written from left to right if horizontal, or from top to bottom if vertical. Thus 中, for instance, is made up of four strokes, in this order:

丨 ㄇ ㄇ and finally 中.

Characters may have from one to as many as 33 strokes. But they all take up the same space on the printed page. Draw a square round each of our seven characters and you will find that no stroke reaches beyond it. For this reason, Chinese characters may be set one below the other, or across the page. Traditionally, however, a book opens towards your right hand (the opposite of an English book) and the lines are read from top to bottom, starting on the right.

WHAT we have been learning is the language of the Han people, some nine-tenths of the inhabitants of China. There are besides, many minority languages, some of which use also a form of characters. Some use alphabets and some have not yet a written form at all.

CHEN KANG

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The main entrance to the exhibition, with the fountains playing on the huge plaza and some of the tens of thousands of visitors who come every day.

Window to the Future

By Our Staff Reporter

I CAUGHT the first bus on a Sunday morning and took a ticket to Moscow. This may sound strange to readers outside, but it doesn't here. "Moscow" is the name Peking people have given to the big Soviet Exhibition that has been running in the suburbs of the capital since October 2, 1954.

Early as I was, there was already a long line in front of the handsome group of buildings. We admired it while we waited. It is a notable example of Soviet architecture and its gilt spire, topped with a five-pointed red star, can be seen for miles around. The white and gold facade is flanked by arches bearing the emblems of the Soviet Republics in brilliant colour. Fountains play in the wide entrance court.

I talked to some of the people who had got there before me. A party of miners had cycled 30 miles through the previous night; some peasants had come from their homes 19 miles away on foot. Almost a million and a half people visited the exhibition during its first month, and they were by no means all from Peking, or even nearby. Special trips have been organized from as far away as Inner Mongolia.

The buildings were completed in 11 months by 5,000 Chinese labourers and craftsmen. One hundred and forty Chinese artists, sculptors and designers assisted the top-ranking Soviet architects and engineers who had come for the job. The three main pavilions, devoted to agriculture, industry and culture are surrounded by gardens and open courtyards, and there is an open-air theatre seating 3,000 people. The whole site occupies 331½ acres of ground.

Machines for Use

The doors opened at nine o'clock. To the sound of cheerful music from the loudspeakers, the orderly queue of people moved through the wide entrance archway.

It was difficult to know which way to turn first. So many beautiful and interesting things clamoured for attention. There are 11,500 items in this exhibition, the largest one the Soviet Union has ever sent abroad. Industrial machinery filled the vaulted inner hall; agricultural machines stood outside in the courtyards.

Sixty Soviet factories and enterprises made and sent the machinery on display—all of it specially chosen to help China in her present stage of industrialization. The machine tools are of the most up-to-date model, not yet common in China but perfectly suitable for our use. The agricultural equipment, however, did not include the ultra-modern electrically driven types the Soviet farmer now has, because we do not yet have electricity in the countryside. Every item sent by our friends was carefully selected, not for show, but to be of practical aid to our development.

The crowd gathered round the stands where Chinese workers were operating various machines. Behind me, some men from a weaving mill whipped out their notebooks and began to jot down the details of an automatic loom. Next to them, another worker leaned forward to scrutinize an automatic safety device. "This is a real invention," he told the demonstrator, and said he was going to try and fix one on his own machine.

Down one side, I could see a whole room full of fine precision instruments. But I did not go there till later. Through an open doorway we heard the hum of a motor starting, and the crowd flocked through to see the agricultural machinery at work. Peasants watched enthralled while the cotton-picker delivered the cleaned, white bolls into a wire cage. They moved intently among the rows of tractors, tractor-drawn implements and the harvesters for grain, maize and potatoes.

A peasant turned to the people around him and said: "Just wait till we get one of those tractors for our cooperative! We'll do away with all the single plots of land and plough it all together!" The driver of the handsome Stalinets-6 harvester-combine aroused a cheer when he said that China is preparing to make her own. A similar machine is soon going into production at the Peking Agricultural Machinery Factory.

Brotherly Cooperation

In the opposite courtyard, near the rows of motor vehicles, a coal combine was being operated. A Chinese mining engineer was questioning one of the Soviet experts who have trained the 250 Chinese guides and are ready at all times to give more detailed information to interested people. A few minutes afterwards, I saw the two walk off, talking busily together. Later on, I met the Chinese engineer with his hands full of brochures about different kinds of mining machinery.

The exhibition was designed to show the economic and cultural attainments of the Soviet Union—the living example of what the future holds for the Chinese people. Shortly after its opening, the whole nation was overjoyed by the publication of several new Sino-Soviet declarations and agreements on matters of very great importance. Under some of their terms, all Soviet shares in Sino-Soviet joint stock companies will revert to China, new railways will be built linking the two countries and scientific and technical cooperation will assume an extremely far-reaching character. Between the two countries, there will be no "trade secrets". Technical data will be exchanged free of all patent charges and royalties, something that, for capitalist countries, is inconceivable. The exhibition itself was an example of the warmth and reality of our cooperation.

The Agricultural Pavilion

The good smell of grain and the sharp, sweet scent of apples, permeated the agricultural pavilion. Huge sheaves of barley, wheat, oats and other varieties ornamented the hall, down the middle of which ran a massive table loaded with trays of fruit. Peasant visitors beamed with admiration for the heavy ears of grain, and marvelled at a ram which yields some 43 lb. of wool at each sheering. Lavish piles of tins and bottles held fish, fruits, preserves, caviar, wines and soft drinks; the display of confectionery and chocolate made the mouth water.

Children stood wide-eyed before the toys while their mothers fingered the textiles, admired the furs or examined streamlined washing-machines and refrigerators. One room held over 4,000 books and publications, attracting the book-lover and the student.

But however fascinating the machinery, however graphic the display material or attractive the manufactured goods, few visitors failed to be drawn to the art gallery with its magnificent selection of original oil-paintings done by contemporary Soviet painters. Here were vivid portrayals of Soviet life and of events in Soviet history. I found a group of students gesticulating silently to one another before the massive oil-painting entitled "The Great Friendship", which was painted by D. A. Nalbandyan and shows Stalin with Mao Tse-tung. The students had come from one of Peking's Deaf and Dumb schools. Their teacher told me they had just agreed that this was the painting they liked best in the exhibition because it most truly and vividly expressed the amity of the two peoples.

The whole exhibition is an expression of friendship. It is not just something to look at and admire. It is the generous handing on of knowledge; a living lesson of Soviet experience for the Chinese people.

Experience Passed On

Every one of the machine-tools and agricultural machines in the exhibition has been presented by the Soviet Union to China. And each one is accompanied by blueprints and specifications. The Soviet experts helping at the exhibition have given a series of lectures lasting two months to the 300 engineering workers running the machines, teaching them all about their construction. Various members of the Chinese staff at the exhibition will emerge as experts in operating these machines, with a good understanding of their construction.

I talked to some of those who were attending the lectures. Said one, a Shanghai factory worker: "I've been a factory worker for 23 years but I never had a teacher like that Soviet expert. He tried to give us the whole of his life's experience!"

"We were a bit scared of them at first," said another man. "They are all experienced engineers at home, and most of them are designers in the factories where these machines were actually produced. But when they shook hands with us on the opening day of the exhibition, we found their hands were just as calloused as ours. It made us feel like brothers!"

As I left to go home, I glanced at the Visitors' Book. The entries for that day were full of admiration and gratitude. One said: "Visiting this exhibition makes me more than ever determined to work hard for socialism." A peasant had written: "What a joy to see these agricultural machines! When I tell the old peasants at home, they'll want to join our collective farm." But perhaps the entry that best summed up my feelings and those of the other 103,000 people with whom I had shared that unforgettable Sunday, was from a worker who wrote: "Is this fairyland? No, it's our tomorrow!"

Soviet expert G. Bendukidze explains the operation of an up-to-date boring machine to a group of visitors.

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Farm-hands to Cooperative Farmers

MA YU-PING

A DAY'S motor journey from Lanchow, capital of Kansu province in northwest China, there is a town called Yungchang. Southwest of it, just off the highway, lies a stretch of fields about six miles long, with groups of houses scattered here and there.

This is the Chiao Village Agricultural Producers' Cooperative, one of 220,000 such cooperatives in China today. In springtime, when the snows melt on the Chilien mountain range which can be seen in the distance, the waters sparkle down into the fields. In summer, the cooperative's 330 acres of wheat sway like a golden sea; fields of flax, rape and potatoes weave a coloured pattern like a carpet over the soil.

Six years ago, before the liberation, most members of the cooperative were labourers working for nine big landlords. They went hungry all the year round and even in the bitterest winter the women and children had nothing but rags to wear. Young men were scarce because most of them had fled to avoid conscription by the Kuomintang. The peasants have a saying about those days: "We worked like oxen, ate pigs' food and at the end of the year we got nothing."

Road to Organization

In Chiao village as throughout the area, the land reform in the autumn of 1951 gave the peasants land, and existing agricultural implements were distributed to all who needed them. Their road to organized farming, however, was somewhat different.

In most places, the first step in working together had been the seasonal mutual-aid team, which then became permanent. Agricultural producers' cooperatives in which members are paid partly in dividends on land they have invested as shares and partly for the work they have done did not come till later. In the case of Chiao village, however, the local government decided that it would be more practical to jump the stage of mutual aid and begin right away on the formation of an agricultural producers' cooperative. The reason for this was that the great majority of its inhabitants had been hired labourers and had not farmed individually; and that the land, previously owned by a very few landlords, had already been farmed on a large scale.

Accordingly, specially-trained personnel were sent from the county town to explain the benefits of cooperation and the working of a producers' cooperative. They told the peasants about people who had organized cooperatives already, and how this had led to higher production and greater prosperity. But the idea of cooperative farming was new and strange to the people of Chiao village. There was a lot of discussion before they would commit themselves.

Meanwhile a serious problem had arisen. The time had come to irrigate 500 acres of land in preparation for spring sowing, but the river was still covered with thick ice. The local government workers called a meeting of the 400 peasants who had been talking of joining the cooperative. The decision was taken to form a team to smash the ice and set the water free. When the water began to flow into their fields, the peasants saw clearly that organized effort could conquer big obstacles and their last doubts were swept away. Said one old man: "I am 74, and I never saw anything like this in all my life! It may be new but it's the right way."

Meeting the Test

The Chiao Village Agricultural Producers' Cooperative was finally established in the spring of 1952.

Checking over a reaper before taking it to the fields.

Some of the co-op's 2,900 sheep.

It was born amid difficulties that had to be tackled immediately. Grain stocks were low. There was insufficient fodder and a shortage of seeds. The urgent task of spring ploughing loomed ominously ahead.

This first test was met. The leaders and members of the cooperative calculated the number of people and draught animals required to complete the sowing, and then sent the rest to cart coal and firewood round the countryside. The money earned in this way was handed to the cooperative management, which allocated it according to need. A loan was granted by the People's Government. Not only was the spring sowing completed earlier than ever before, but the enthusiastic members went further and reclaimed over 85 acres of hitherto uncultivated land.

None of the peasants, of course, had had any previous experience farming in this new way. During the cooperative's first year of existence, experienced people came from the county to help and advise. They taught the members how to select and sterilize seed, use new-style agricultural implements, sow in a new way, apply chemical fertilizers, deal with insect pests and establish an efficient system of work.

The first harvest, when it came, proved the value of cooperation. The yield per acre was 30 per cent above that of past years. The total grain output of the farm came to 65 per cent more than the amount reaped by all the members together in an average year in the past. After expenses incurred in setting up the cooperative had been deducted, each member received at least 730 lb. of grain.

In the second year, 1953, the results were even more spectacular. Thanks to improved technique and the use of scientific methods, the cooperative garnered a harvest such as had never before been dreamed of in that area. It was 76 per cent over that of 1952 and 1,320 lb. of grain was the average share received by each individual.

Now the peasants not only had enough to eat the whole year round; they began to buy many things they could not afford before. Before winter came every man, woman and child was equipped with warm, padded clothes. The members of the cooperative between the winter of 1953 and the spring of 1954, made themselves nearly 200 new quilts and bought a total of 1,730 articles of clothing, including such relatively expensive items as fur jackets.

How Ideas Changed

Not only methods of work but age-old habits and ways of thinking were changed. The struggle between old and new ideas was an intense one. The middle-aged peasant Chia Teh, for example, took some time to realize that the habit of putting his personal affairs first was actually not in his own interest. When other cooperative members were busy working in the fields in the spring, he had gone off with his two donkeys to earn some extra money for himself by carting coal. The members of his work-team held a meeting and analyzed his anti-social conduct. As a result, he realized that if everyone behaved in such a way all hope of building a better life together would collapse. Taking the lesson to heart, he began to work in a cooperative way.

Conservatism is characteristic of peasants everywhere, and Chinese peasants are no exception. Old Wang Lu-hsien of Chiao village had had a lifetime of bitter struggle with nature and men. Although he joined the cooperative and even became a member of the management committee, he remained very suspicious of "new-fangled" ideas. "It's all very well to bring along fresh types of seed," he grumbled. "They may grow well in other places but how do we know they will turn out all right here?" He also thought the new types of agricultural implements would be clumsy to handle.

"We've always managed all right with the old ones," he muttered. "Why should we trouble to learn something different now?"

But even this man's conservatism began to dissolve with the 1952 harvest, and the astonishing 1953 crop won him over completely. Old Wang Lu-hsien be-

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Sung Hsueh-cheng, a former hired labourer, now has a new house of her own.

came an enthusiast for the new. Whenever a mobile film unit came to the village with educational programmes, he was the first to arrive.

Chang Cheng-hsiang, a younger man, received two acres of land at the land reform. He joined the cooperative at its formation. But the first autumn, when he found his income was double what it had been the previous year, he suddenly decided that he could do still better on his own. So he withdrew from membership to try it.

In the spring of 1953, the cooperative finished its ploughing and sowing in record time. But Chang Cheng-hsiang, even with the help of his wife and son, was behindhand with his sowing. During the summer, when his family were obliged to go out weeding for other people to get food, he could not keep up with the work at all. After the harvest came he got 550 lb. of grain for each member of his family, while the cooperative members received an average of 1,320 lb. per head. His wife and son insisted that he apply for readmission. Cheng-hsiang plucked up courage and did so. He was welcomed back willingly.

Onward to Abundance

Today, the Chiao Village Agricultural Producers' Cooperative embraces 295 households consisting of 1,465 people. It covers over 1,260 acres of land. Over and above the private property of the individual members, the cooperative itself owns 2,900 sheep, 39 head of cattle, 28 horses, 10 donkeys and 5 camels, besides having acquired 43 up-to-date agricultural implements and three horse-drawn harvesters. Of the grain left over after distribution to members, it sold 220 tons to the government and kept a certain amount on hand as reserve.

Some of the members thought it would be like tempting providence to try for anything better. At the discussions on the new production plan for 1954, they said: "Last year's harvest was the best we ever had. If we do as well this year, we ought to be satisfied!" But the majority disagreed. "We should never be satisfied," they argued. "A cooperative ought to increase its output every year. We've got to go forward and give the lead to others."

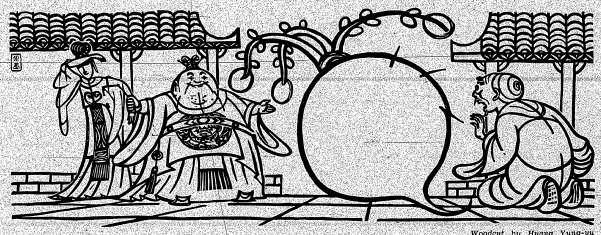
It was decided to plan for a 1954 harvest 10 per cent greater than that of 1953, and fifteen teams, each with its own sphere of responsibility, were formed to carry it out. A challenge was issued to all other cooperatives in the province to do better.

The cooperative has benefited from government aid to agriculture. In February 1954 teams of agronomists and surveyors arrived in Chiao village to conduct soil experiments and surveys for irrigation and water conservancy. To the great excitement of the members, two caterpillar tractors were loaned to the village for the summer harvest.

Now the People's Government of Kansu province has set up a tractor station in the district. It has signed a contract with the cooperative to cultivate over 330 acres of the cooperative's land between September 1954 and August 1955. The tractor station will also advise on farming methods and help train co-op members as tractor drivers, mechanics and inspectors.

Only a few years ago Chiao village was remote, backward and oppressed. Now its people, like those of many other places in China, are taking big strides along the road to socialist, mechanized farming—the key to rural prosperity.

The day's work over, men and women attend a literacy class.



Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu

The Big Turnip — a folk tale

ONCE there was a poor old peasant who grew turnips. The landlord who lived nearby drove his sheep and pigs onto his plot. The sheep ate the green tops and the pigs pushed their snouts into the ground and gobbled up the rest.

Only one small turnip was left. The peasant watered it daily and put on fertilizer each week. The frost came and the snow came, and still the old man didn't have the heart to pull up his only plant. The next springtime, when he dug it up at last, the turnip was as big as a round table for ten people.

The county magistrate came by in his sedan-chair carried by eight men.

"Amazing!" he said when he saw the big turnip.

"Marvellous!" exclaimed all the officials who came with him.

"Miraculous!" said the landlord who lived nearby.

"You must present it to the emperor," said the county magistrate.

"You mean give it away?" cried the old man. "And what shall I eat?"

"A low person like you shouldn't even think of enjoying this treasure!" said the magistrate. "You take it to the emperor at once, or I'll show you what you get for being presumptuous!"

The magistrate presented a memorial to the throne. "Due to the illimitable virtue and wise government of Your Imperial Majesty," it ran, "a most propitious omen has appeared in Your realm in the form of this enormous turnip. Since none of Your subjects is worthy of it, the grower has been ordered to present it as a tribute to Your Imperial Majesty," etc., etc.

THE EMPEROR was delighted with all this praise. Though he didn't quite know what to do with the turnip, he accepted it, raised the magistrate to the highest official rank, and ordered some jewels to be given to the old man.

While his big turnip was carried off to the palace, the old peasant looked at the gifts in dismay. Eat them? He could not. Sell them? He dared not, because they were from the emperor.

The landlord, on the other hand, thought: "What a fortunate old man! Look what fine jewels he has got just for a turnip! If only I had something really valuable to offer to the emperor!"

He thought about it night and day and nearly made himself ill. Then suddenly he had an idea. He went to the county magistrate (now an official of the first rank) and bribed him to present another memorial to the throne.

In the meantime the emperor had begun to regret having accepted the turnip. After all, he thought, it wasn't worth much. So when he read the new memorial, he wondered who was coming to cheat him this time.

"What have you brought?" he asked sternly when the landlord was ushered in.

"I have brought my own daughter to serve Your Imperial Majesty," replied the landlord, bowing low.

The emperor saw the beautiful young girl weeping at her father's side, and was delighted. He ordered her to be taken to his harem at once.

"I shall reward you with a most rare treasure," he said to the landlord, and issued a command.

BEFORE the landlord knew what had happened, the enormous turnip was in front of him. There was nothing he could do but take it home and place it in the central hall of his mansion, where it could neither be eaten nor thrown away.

"Emperors! Landlords!" said the old peasant when he heard that his turnip was rotting in the landlord's hall. "What's the use of either?"

And he went on digging at his plot.

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Pao Pao with her mother.

Pao Pao at the Nursery

PEI YU-SUN

MY husband and I talked things over many times before deciding, early last year, to send our baby daughter Pao Pao ("Treasure") to the nursery. Both of us had been doing fairly responsible jobs since before our marriage. I decided firmly to go on working afterwards too, because our country is trying to overcome the lag of centuries in a short time —and needs everyone who has anything to contribute. But we did not want to wait before having children. So the bringing up of our baby was beginning to create a problem—as it does for many young parents today. How were we to give her the best possible care and at the same time continue to keep up with the growing requirements of our jobs?

Pao Pao was then only nine months old. Since the time I had gone back to my office after my 56-day maternity leave, she had been cared for by Grandma at home. But I used to fret about her a good deal. If she had a cold or wasn't very well, I worried whether to go to work or stay at home. There was no time for study or even for rest in the evenings because there was so much to do for the baby. It had begun to affect my work, and even my husband's work as well. Grandma thought we were not paying enough attention to the child. When we spoke of sending Pao Pao to one of the government-run nurseries where children stay from Monday to Saturday, coming home for weekends, she was really quite shocked. It was quite a wrench for us too, but many of our friends had done it, and we decided it was the best thing.

For the first few days after Pao Pao had gone, we felt terribly lonely. In the evenings, my husband and I kept saying: "I wonder how she's getting on?" Home seemed so quiet without the sound of her voice, and the sight of her empty cot was strange and unreal. The nursery people had explained to us that they had found that the children settle into their new surroundings better if they stay at the nursery altogether for the first two weeks and don't come home for the first weekend. We accepted this idea, but the first fortnight seemed as if it would never end.

However, we got regular news of Pao Pao on the telephone. On the third day after she left, the matron told us that she was settling in very quickly and that everyone found her a most lovable child.

Baby Comes Home

At last the Saturday came round when Pao Pao would come home for the weekend. Early in the morning we decided how to share the home-coming between us. Grandma was to fetch her from the nursery; Papa would buy some special biscuits for her on his way home; I would take care of her in the evening. We went off to work full of excitement.

At six o'clock I put my work away and hurried home. All the way I was wondering if she would have forgotten me or if she would recognize me. When I went in, I found that Papa had got home first and Pao Pao was playing in his arms.

I called her softly, "Pao Pao!"

She raised her head and looked at me with two bright, dark eyes.

Suddenly she cried, "Mama!" and held out her arms towards me. I hugged her closely and she pressed her soft little cheek against mine. She looked the picture of health and her face was rosier and rounder already. Grandma, Papa and I kept looking at her and laughing—perhaps to keep from crying with joy. Grandma, who had objected so much at first, said happily: "After all, the place seems to suit her!"

Grandma had been given a notebook to bring back from the nursery. I opened it, and on the first page was a message: "Let us use this book to keep contact with each other and exchange opinions and suggestions so that both the parents and we can do what's best for Pao Pao." The next page was for recording her weight, height and state of health. She had already gained a pound in weight. There were some remarks: "When Pao Pao came in, she was suffering from a slight cough. The doctor examined her, and found it was nothing serious. But she has some medicine to take, as the cough troubles her a little when she is asleep. Please keep her wrapped up warmly and don't let her catch a chill. We understand that several children in your neighbourhood have measles; please try to keep her from contact with infection if you can." It was signed by the "Auntie" who had charge of Pao Pao.

There followed some general suggestions on routine—how to adjust the bed-coverings to the temperature of the room, how to avoid infection in public places, and so on. There was a diet chart showing what amounts and kinds of food she had been getting and a time-table for her midday rest, bedtime and the daily taking of her temperature.

I looked from the book to Pao Pao and felt good inside that she was being so well cared for.

So, though we felt sorrowful when Monday came round and we took her back to the nursery again, we knew that she was not fretting but was actually thriving, and we began to look forward to our next weekend together.

Loving Care

However, just before the end of the week, the "Auntie" (whose voice we now knew over the telephone quite well), rang us up and told us that one of the children in Pao Pao's group had developed measles. All the children had immediately received a preventive injection and the whole nursery had been disinfected. The sick child had been taken to the isolation hospital. But, she said, the doctors thought that for the sake of the whole group, and to avoid the possibility of infecting others, it would be better to keep all the children at the nursery for three weeks.

"Don't worry about Pao Pao," the nursery worker said, "she is quite well so far and we are keeping them all under special observation. If she should develop measles, I will let you know at once."

The three weeks seemed a lifetime. We were longing to see our baby. We went round to the nursery one evening after work hoping to catch a glimpse of her. Alas! She was already in bed and asleep. We must have shown our disappointment, for the "Auntie", with ready sympathy, told us to go round to the window of the dormitory. Picking up our baby very gently so as not to awaken her, she brought her to the window and pulled the curtain aside so that we could see her. How sweetly Pao Pao slept! She had grown rosy and fat. We tiptoed away, smiling with joy at having seen her.

At the end of three weeks, not a single other child had developed measles. "Next Saturday, if there still hasn't been a new case, you may come and fetch her home," they told us.

A nursery "Auntie" plays with Pao Pao.

Every morning the children sit together to eat fruit. Pao Pao is facing the camera, fourth from the right.

Pao Pao's second homecoming was even happier than before. She had gained more weight and was full of new tricks; she could clap her hands and "dance", and she pulled funny faces to make us laugh. If she was crying and someone began to sing or play the harmonica, or turned on the radio, she would stop at once and listen wide-eyed to the music.

Every time she returned home from then on, we found that Pao Pao had made progress, and each time we found her more lovable. Physically she is flourishing; she is learning to live collectively and to get on well with other children.

As for us, our work and our health improved too. We could study and get proper rest. We had no anxiety about our child. When her baby brother arrived this year, we decided unanimously, Grandma included this time, that when he is old enough to go, he will join his sister in the nursery. Grandma, who was a housewife all her life, has joined a women's organization and a sewing-machine class. She has time to read a great deal and, when we come home, discusses not only household matters but events in China and abroad.

The nursery workers care for the children as if they were their own. One of them said to me: "If we take good care of the children it helps you parents to work well, and that means good work for all the children of China because you are helping to make a beautiful future for our motherland."

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SPORTS

Old Records Broken

DURING the past five years, astonishing things have happened in Chinese athletics. No less than 33 national records have been smashed in track and field events, and in swimming. Some of these records had remained unbroken for 20 years. Most were established as far back as the 1930's. There now remain only seven men's records, and one women's, which have not been surpassed since Kuomintang times.

Many of the old records have been broken not by one competitor but by many. An example is the 1,500-metre men's medley relay, the standing record for which was broken by three teams in the National Games of 1953—Northeast China, People's Liberation Army and North China in a single event.

What is more, present national records have left pre-liberation ones far behind. The old China record for the men's 100-metre back-stroke was 1 minute 16 seconds. In the 100-metre back-stroke race at the Bucharest International Sports Meeting in August 1953, Wu Chuan-yu covered the distance in 1 minute 8.4 seconds, winning the gold medal for this event. At the Twelfth World University Games at Budapest in August 1954, he finished in 1 minute 6.4 seconds, taking second place in this race and beating the old China record by nearly 10 seconds. Readers will be interested to know that Wu was elected as a deputy to China's first National People's Congress.

There is a simple explanation for the progress of athletics in China. Chinese working people today have the right to recreation—and the facilities for it. Sport, once the province of the rich few, has become accessible to all young people. Students, school children, workers, peasants, men and women, have gained the opportunity to develop their physique and train as athletes.

Most of the new record-holders indeed, are newcomers to sport. Wen Yun-chen, who holds the record for the women's 80-metre hurdles, began hurdling only in February 1953. In the National Games in August the same year, she finished second in this event, completing the course in 12.9 seconds (the old national time was 13.6 seconds). In August of this year, in an international competition at Kharkov, in the Soviet Ukraine, she did the distance in 12.1 seconds, which makes her the holder of the all-China title.

Liu Yu-ying broke the national record in the 100-metre flat race.

Of course there is still a long way for the Chinese athletes to go before they reach the best international standards. But with young people like Wen Yun-chen moving ahead so fast, and with the attention that is being given to sport by the government and the people, it will certainly not be long before China's athletes will be ready to pick up the challenge in the international field.

Wang Yung-an, national record holder, 400-metre hurdles.

Some Old and New Records

	Record before liberation	*Present record*
Track and field events (men)		
Hop-step and jump	14.36 metres	14.66 metres
800 metres	2 min. 2.2 sec.	1 min. 57.7 sec.
1,500 metres	4 min. 11.1 sec.	4 min. 0.8 sec.
4 x 400 metres relay	3 min. 31.8 sec.	3 min. 26.8 sec.
Track and field events (women)		
Shot put	10.97 metres	12.35 metres
100 metres	13.2 sec.	12.5 sec.
4 x 100 metres relay	54.6 sec.	52.8 sec.
Swimming (men)		
100 metres free style	1 min. 3.3 sec.	1 min. 0.4 sec.
400 metres free style	5 min. 33.2 sec.	5 min. 2.4 sec.
4 x 200 metres free style relay	11 min. 4.3 sec.	9 min. 33.8 sec.
Swimming (women)		
100 metres back stroke	1 min. 37.4 sec.	1 min. 30.2 sec.
400 metres free style	7 min. 16.3 sec.	6 min. 3.8 sec.

"Marriage"—A Story of Young Love

Film Review

"MARRIAGE", a delightful little comedy based on a short story of the same name by Ma Feng, is a film that has charmed the hearts of its audiences. It tells the story of two young lovers and the stumbling-blocks that delayed their wedding. It introduces us to the profound changes that are taking place in the Chinese village and the dawn of new ideas and ways of thought among the peasants.

The film begins gaily, with joyous folk music and the cheerful cracking of whips. It is harvest-time. Two trains of well-filled carts encounter each other at a crossroad, their harness-bells jingling. The carts have come from two villages. The hero, Tien Chun-sheng lives in one, and the heroine, Yang Hsiao-ching in the other. The two young people are about to get married.

Just when the preparations for the wedding are almost complete, the prospective bride is asked to go to the county seat to take a training course in Mother and Child Care. To the disappointment of the elders in both families, the young couple decide to postpone the marriage. At the end of three months, a fresh delay is announced. Hsiao-ching has been asked to organize a "Mother and Child Care" campaign in her village. Parents and neighbours are again disappointed but the young people decide once more that it is their duty to put the public welfare before their own wishes.

Finally the engaged pair arrange to meet at the district government office for the civil marriage ceremony. But Chun-sheng, on his way, first stops to replant a sapling that has been uprooted; then to help haul a cart out of the mud. Hurrying on, he comes upon a leak in the river dyke, which is threatening to break down. He stops the breach with his back and shouts to attract attention to the danger. He finally reaches the registry office—hours late—only to find that Hsiao-ching is late too. She has been attending a difficult birth in a neighbouring village. When, at long last, the wedding takes place, both villages share in the rejoicing.

THE STORY may seem commonplace. But as an illustration of what is happening in the Chinese countryside, emerging today from thousands of years of feudalism, it makes its point extremely well. The young couple are typical of the best of the new generation of Chinese youth in their love of life, their confidence in the future and their concern for the people around them. Hsiao-ching, like all young women newly-emancipated from the bonds of feudalism, must solve conflicts between her tender feelings for those she loves and her new sense of wider duty. In Chun-sheng she finds an understanding partner who gives her the encouragement she needs to strike the proper balance. The young man is perhaps the quicker in coming to the right decision, but Hsiao-ching emerges as a firmer character. For both, the source of strength lies in their devotion to the new society, as well as in their mutual love.

It is good to see a portrayal of how in the new China the wishes of the young, and especially of women, are at last respected. But the film deals understandingly with the problems of their elders too. Still influenced by the past, they love their children but cannot always accept their point of view. The film does not ridicule the attitude of the older generation, but treats it with gentle, good-natured sympathy.

"Marriage" bubbles over with life. The bustling activity of the countryside—planting, ploughing, sowing, reaping—carries the action along at a rollicking pace. We see children laughing and the old people basking in a new-found sense of well-being. When the picture comes to an end with the wedding ceremony, the audience is left with the feeling that the real story of the two young lovers has only just begun.

Hsiao-ching tells her betrothed that she has been asked to organize a campaign and must postpone their marriage again.

The small design at the head of this page showing a musician playing the pipa is taken from a jade ornament of the Six Dynasties period (317-589 A.D.)

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¥400, *prussian blue*, shows a portion of the seamless tubing mill. Around the machinery are a Soviet expert (on the catwalk, in western clothes) and Chinese workers.

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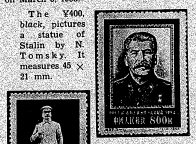

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Wants Questions and Answers

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Besides that, the magazine is beautifully illustrated and the articles are well

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STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

Anshan Steel Mills Specials

China's constructive efforts are now centred on heavy industry. It is appropriate, therefore, that the set of two engraved stamps issued on October 1, 1954, the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic, should be devoted to this subject. The designs illustrate two of the most modern mills in the "steel city" of Anshan—one producing seamless steel tubing and the other heavy steel bars. Both mills are equipped with the latest Soviet machinery and are largely automatic. They were built by Chinese workers and engineers with the advice of Soviet technicians and are thus examples of the cooperation between the two neighbouring and allied countries.

first anniversary of the death of J. V. Stalin, leader of the Soviet people and great friend of China, which took place on March 5, 1953.

The ¥400, *black*, pictures a statue of Stalin by N. Tomsky. It measures 45 × 21 mm.

The second value, ¥800, *sepia*, measures 37 × 26 mm. and carries a portrait of J. V. Stalin in the uniform of Generalissimo of the

Peking Soviet Exhibition Commemorative

The huge exhibition of economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union which began in Peking on October 2, 1954, was attended by one and a half million Chinese people in its first month alone. It is a monument of Sino-Soviet friendship, a school of industrial and agricultural techniques for Chinese workers in these fields and an illustration of the results China expects from her own socialist construction. Its opening is commemorated by a stamp issued on November 7, 1954, the 37th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state.

The stamp, bearing the value of ¥800, is brown on a yellow background. It pictures the Soviet exhibition pavilion which has become a prominent feature of the Peking skyline. The inscription on the left of the ...

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CHEN HAN-SENG, vice-chairman of the Editorial Board of *China Reconstructs*, has himself suffered from Kuomintang piracy from Taiwan. His li-

LI FU-YI and PAN YUEH, authors respectively of "Good Neighbours Meet" and "Sculptor in Clay", are staff writers for *China Reconstructs*.

Our Postbag

Greeting on Anniversary

We send you our warmest greetings on the National Day of China, which is a day of rejoicing not only to the Chinese people, but to the peoples of Asia who see in it the mighty symbol of liberation from imperialism and feudalism.

MANORAMA SATIN
(Editor, 'Naya Cheen')
Banares, India

Ban the H-Bomb

Today I received the May-June 1954 issue of *China Reconstructs*. I've no words to express my thanks for your real friendship. . . Here in Kamo the members of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association (13 persons), intend to make more efforts for peace and friendship in Asia. A new movement for the prohibition of the H-bomb has lately come into existence together with the Young Men's Association of the four neighbouring villages, that is now beginning to collect the signatures of all the inhabitants demanding the prohibition of production, testing and use of the H-bomb, or the use of any other kind of atomic weapons. This movement is now sweeping the whole country.

KAZUMU NISHIMURA
Kamoshi, Japan

Interested in Building

Being a bricklayer, and having many friends in the building trade, I am particularly interested in building in China, especially bricklaying. We have seen two pictures of bricklayers at work in China and, having read of the new methods of bricklaying being developed, we are very interested. I find there is a very warm friendship for the Chinese people among the Australian workers and feel that this can be extended to the development of trade and cultural relations between the Australian and Chinese people, to the mutual benefit of both.

JACK LYNCH
Tasmania, Australia

English Schoolgirl Writes

My Dad would like to see a page of each number to teach Chinese and a page of the main events or news in China. I would like to learn Chinese writing. I like your articles very much especially "The Girl Dispatcher" but not on industry. The same with my Dad. I would like to see another book like "Mistress Clever". We all like your coloured pictures and photos. My Mum liked your puppet article.

LINDA GEORGE
(aged 10½ years)
Hastings, England

P.S. We are very pleased with the stamps on the envelope.

(We are beginning a column on the Chinese language in this issue.—Ed.)

For Under-Developed Countries

It is very satisfying to note the revival of Chinese national art, literature and music. Knowing nothing about Chinese music, I was surprised to observe the variety and multiplicity of Chinese orchestral instruments.

My particular interest is engineering, which course I am following at the University of Ceylon. The articles on construction projects serve as lessons for under-developed countries of Asia, particularly our country Ceylon.

O.S.A.W. GUNEWARDENA
Colombo, Ceylon

Despotic Ruling

Maybe you didn't know that our great Post Office Department has evidently been instructed, from some source, not to sell any money orders for your great country. What do you think of that? I was greatly astonished to discover this despotic ruling when I tried to buy a money order to send money to you!

AMERICAN READER
Colorado, U.S.A.

Wants Questions and Answers

I do not think that people who are interested in China can have better information than is given in your magazine *China Reconstructs*. Indeed your reports show surprising progress in social services: doctors, nurses, drugs, hospitals, clinics, engineers, technicians, teachers in schools and universities; progress in agriculture, housing, fishing, minerals, clothing, etc., etc.

Besides that, the magazine is beautifully illustrated and the articles are well written on every subject. Perhaps there could be a special page for "Questions and Answers" in which the reader could ask for some particular information about China.

R. G. VEREL
Victoria, Canada

(A "Questions and Answers" column will be carried occasionally, though not in every issue.—Ed.)

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

presents in each issue articles and features, photographs, maps, colour plates, news of life in China today

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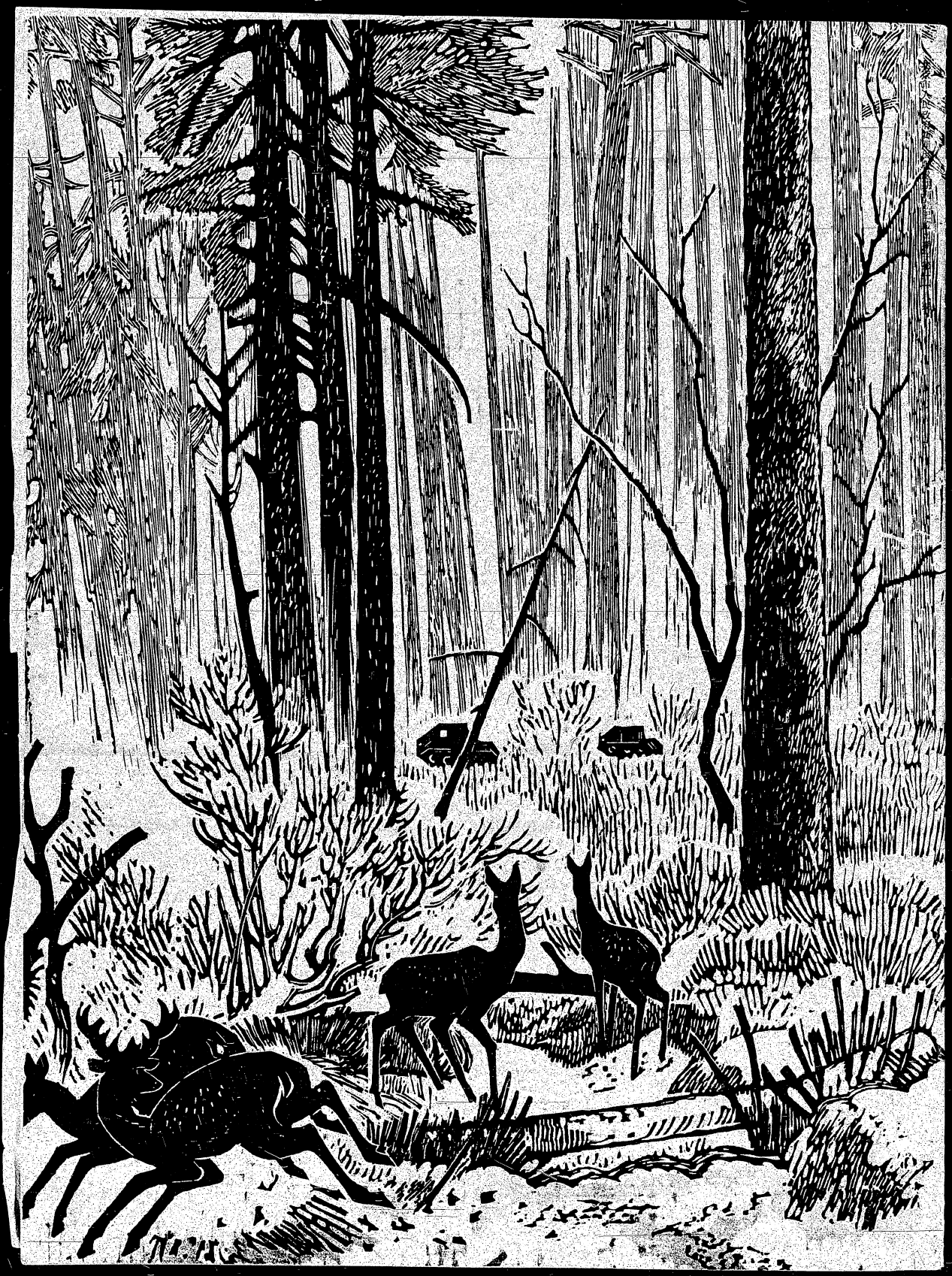

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